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••ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Tower Views

by Clearway

Encouraging British Views But Chips May Kindle Fires Yes, Gratitude Might Help

¶ A good preparation for reading European news would be a conversation with Baron Elton, just arrived in America. Lord Elton, who lectures on modern history at Oxford University, tells reporters who quiz him on European affairs that the world is too pessimistic. He does not think a European war need be a world war. He does not think Germany will demand her colonies to the extent of precipitating conflict with England—first because Germany can't afford war now, second because Germany's ambition tends eastward. He is in favor of a re-examination of economic barriers and physical frontiers. The threat of force is an obstacle in this peaceward path, of course; but a "threat of force" does not necessarily mean war. Many a lad has placed a chip on his shoulder, hoping that no one will knock it off.

¶ Some European commentators, by the way, are venturing the opinion that a chip on Premier Mussolini's shoulder has been threatened by reports of Italian defeats by Spanish loyalists, and by Il Duce's failure to stir British phlegm by his recent Islamic adventures in Libya. They think this accounts for the vigor of his speech before Black Shirt followers in which he pointed attacks on the British press and clergy by assurances that sanctions would be avenged as Adowa was avenged in Ethiopia. These same irritants are considered responsible, at least in a degree, for the defiance voiced by Ambassador Dino Grandi before the Non-intervention Subcommittee in London when he expressed the opinion that no Italian soldier would be withdrawn from Spain until the war was over. The full effect of these "chips" to date apparently is to cause democratic nations to consider closer co-operation and to stimulate efforts to speed non-intervention control before more reinforcements from either side are brought into Spain. So here's a "chip" that casts a long shadow.

¶ The United States is mentioned as a possible participant in the neutrality circle being sketched around the Spanish field. Acting to counteract the stormy meeting of the Neutrality Subcommittee, London now encourages the completion of the 27-nation roundup of agents to insure the prevention of more men and materials reaching Spain from abroad. There is no conflict over the withdrawal or non-withdrawal of volunteers already fighting, but recent Italian threats to the plan have stirred such concern that there is talk of asking the United States to join hands in the neutrality circle as an antidote. Just at present, however, it seems likely that America will remain neutral on neutrality.

¶ "Neutrality" reaches into the political scene in France and proves effective. Following the clash between Communists, Fascists and police at Clichy, the fate of Léon Blum's Popular Front Government has balanced precariously between warring political concepts but France's desire to remain free of conflicts which might weaken its national security and a distaste for either a Communist or a Fascist dictatorship, appears to have won the day. Once all hands were assured of democratic freedom and a reign of order, the vote of confidence by the Chamber of Deputies followed, marking a truce between Rightists and Leftists for a continuance of the Blum regime. As usual, France—after giving vent to its emotions with threats and expletives—proceeds along a wisely practical course.

¶ German Economic Director Göring turns to the farm to further facilitate Reichsführer Hitler's four-year plan for economic independence. Immediate objective: the discouragement of foodstuff imports which Germany might produce. Already import restrictions have reduced consumption of foreign foodstuffs to about 17 per cent of that consumed. Next step: stimulation of sugar beet, potato, rye and other crops, elimination of incompetent farmers, making technical advice available. Germany now can fill one third of her textile needs with home grown products. The Reich resolves to lunch from its own basket, wear its own coat.

¶ And the United States? Well, one way of looking at it is that its problems are so few, newspapers are forced to feature a strike situation which embraces but a minor section of the nation's workers, an inflation which is much feared but little experienced; a court reorganization plan which has been so thoroughly discussed as to have become repetitious. There are times when a people may well pause to be grateful. It's a profitable practice. Acknowledging those things for which we should give thanks, we frequently recognize that which would eliminate the thankless things.

Diplomatic Shift

Wide World; Associated Press

Dr. Hans Heinrich Dieckhoff
(Above) Named Reich Ambassador at Washington

Dr. Hans Luther
(Lower) To Be Replaced as German Envoy to United States

Dr. Dieckhoff Accepted by U.S. As Reich Envoy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 24—Replacement of Dr. Hans Luther as German Ambassador to the United States by Dr. Hans Heinrich Dieckhoff, acting under-secretary of the German foreign office—proposed and accepted, but not yet officially announced—marks another important stage in German-American relations.

Following closely on the exchange of unpleasantries over Mayor Fiorello LaGuadia's remarks about Reichsführer Adolf Hitler, the new appointment would seem to mark a stiffening of German-American relations. It would surprise nobody to see Dr. Dieckhoff take a stronger line at the State Department than that adopted by Dr. Luther.

Appearances are that Berlin has been dissatisfied with American relations from several viewpoints.

Sensitive to Criticism

First, while Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, expressed regret over the LaGuardia remarks, he went on to stress freedom of speech in the

(Continued on Page 19, Column 1)

Princeton Head Sees Ruin Back Of Court Plan

Control of Judiciary Is First Step, Dr. Dodds Says, to Absolutism

Points to Europe

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 24—Dr. Harold Willis Dodds, president of Princeton University, charged today that the President's court-enlarging plan would "be a first step and a long step" in the direction of authoritarian government in the United States similar to that in National Socialist Germany.

"When German democracy began issuing emergency decrees," he declared, "it was not seeking to destroy itself, and yet that was the result."

In the sharpest warning yet heard against the court proposal before the Senate Judiciary Committee, Dr. Dodds declared Mr. Roosevelt "has invented a scheme by which he hopes to control the opinions of the court. Stripped of excess verbiage, that is what the proposal amounts to."

Like other liberals who have opposed the President's plan, he inferentially criticized some Supreme Court decisions, but argued that changes, if necessary, should be achieved by constitutional amendment.

This was only one of the day's developments, which included among others the following:

Other Developments

1. Introduction by Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana, leading liberal foe of the President's plan, of a new bill to end child labor and to serve as model for drafting social and economic reforms, which he claims can be done under the existing Constitution.

2. Announcement by Senator Carl A. Hatch (D) of New Mexico, hitherto noncommittal in his stand on the court fight, that he would introduce an amendment to the President's bill to allow the court to go back to its original membership of nine after justices over 70 had retired and their replacement judges had been named.

3. Homer S. Cummings, Attorney General, in a brief noncommittal statement on the surprise letter of Chief Justice Hughes, indicated that it would be made the subject of later discussion.

4. James A. Farley, Postmaster General, invading the home State of Tom Connally (D) of Texas, opponent of the President's plan, told the State Legislature that opponents were "giving aid to the enemy."

The Cummings statement was purposely colorless, and represented the second thought of the Justice Department, which had originally prepared a much longer comment on the Hughes declaration that an increased court membership would "impair" its efficiency.

"The statement of the Chief Justice is interesting," it read. "I hope it will be given careful study, as it will no doubt be the subject of discussion as the debate goes on."

Nothing More, Cummings Says

Mr. Cummings added to newspaper men that "wild horses" couldn't drag anything further from him on the subject. Failure to answer the Hughes statement was

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

Roving Envoy

Wide World

Norman H. Davis
Personal Representative of President Roosevelt in European Affairs

Hands-Off Spain Group Speeds Up Control Program

LONDON, March 24 (AP)—The European "Hands-off Spain" committee, pressing suddenly ahead to counter the threat of continued Italian participation in the civil war, tonight removed the last obstacle to a land-sea blockade of Spain by naming 16 key administrators.

The date for placing the international police patrol in full effect on land and sea was left to the advisory board of the international non-intervention committee.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 24—Premier Mussolini's annoyance at what he regards as exaggerated reports of Italian defeats on the Guadalajara Front are believed to be responsible for Count Dino Grandi's sudden outburst of defiance when he told the Non-Intervention subcommittee yesterday that his "personal view" is that no Italian soldiers will be withdrawn from Spain till the war ends.

The first feelings of other members of the subcommittee were that an extremely serious situation had been caused by Count Grandi's declaration. On reflection, however, it was realized that there have always been doubts whether withdrawal is a practical policy. The general view today, therefore, is that the control plan should be put into operation as soon as possible in the hope of preventing reinforcements from reaching either side.

Will Duce Send More?

If, however, Premier Mussolini, in addition to refusing to withdraw his troops already there, should now go back on his promise and insist on sending more, then the situation would indeed be serious.

Meanwhile, fuller information

(Continued on Page 19, Column 5)

U. S. Is to Test Europe's Wish To Keep Peace

Davis as Head of American Sugar Conference Group Has Another Mission

Sails for London

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 24—Norman H. Davis, roving United States Ambassador in charge of disarmament, sailed for London today as head of the American delegation to the world sugar conference, but with instructions also to discover whether Europe is yet ready to substitute a peace effort for the current arms race.

Accompanying him were sugar experts from both the Department of Commerce and the State Department to handle the primary purpose of the expedition—a new and more satisfactory allocation of the world's sugar production. Conversations with prominent British officials in regard to possibilities of some peace formula will be conducted by Mr. Davis himself, assisted by Robert T. Pell, disarmament expert of the State Department, who is accompanying Mr. Davis for this purpose.

The departure of the delegation is the first definite move along lines which have been the subject of exceptional interest and discussion at the White House and State Department for nearly a year.

When President Roosevelt visited Canada last summer one of the subjects discussed by him, Lord Tweedsmuir and Prime Minister Mackenzie King was the use of his influence and prestige in an attempt to change the mental atmosphere of Europe.

An Attentive Listener

Mr. Roosevelt's views were found to agree very largely with those of the Canadian Prime Mininster and Britain's representative in Canada. These original examinings of the subject have since been supplemented by extensive discussions and studies in Washington. Nothing tangible has evolved from them in the form of a possible American peace proposal. In fact the conclusion to date is that the United States should not take the initiative except in the broadest and most general way. Nevetheless the feeling that something must be done has grown and persisted with increasing realization of the effect which Europe's arms race is having on the American economic structure.

Mr. Roosevelt has canvassed the question personally with many visitors, including such eminent foreign persons as Walter Runciman, President of the British Board of Trade, and M. Bonnet, the new French Ambassador at Washington. He has also devoted an unusual amount of time to Mr. Bullitt.

No Particular Plan

The purpose of Mr. Davis' trip is not to propose any particular scheme in Europe. It is to survey the scene over there and report back to Mr Roosevelt and to Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, on the receptiveness of Europe to the principles of international ethics, sanctity of treaties and non-intervention in other people's affairs which lay back of the Buenos Aires treaties and which, in the opinion of official Washington, provide the only possible approach to a demobilization of Europe

Mr. Davis is to preach this doctrine as both President Roosevelt and Secretary Hull have been preaching it, but he will leave it to Europe to decide whether it wishes to take any specific steps. At such time, and only then, would the question arise as to the possible extent of American co-operation in the peace move.

This American approach to the peace problem attempts to combine the apparent irreconcilables of complete isolation from Europe with the employment of America's good will and President Roosevelt's influence toward lessening Europe's friction and turning its course away from arms. How effective any such appoach can be is a question Mr. Davis will encounter in Europe.

Borah Proposes New Amendment

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 24—William E. Borah (R) of Idaho introduced a new child labor amendment in the Senate. The amendment is designed to give Congress power to legislate concerning employment of children under 14 years of age.

The present child labor amendment would authorize Congress to enact legislation for employment of children up to 18.

The text of the proposed Borah amendment follows:

Congress shall have the power to limit, regulate and prohibit the labor of persons under 14 years of age.

Section 2. The power of the several states is unimpaired by this article, except that the operation of state laws shall be suspended to the extent necessary to give effect to legislation enacted by Congress.

Roosevelt Action in Strike Awaited as Protests Mount; Chrysler and Lewis Confer

Murphy Reports Progress as Rival Leaders Discuss Tieup

New Steps Taken In Many States

By the Associated Press

Summary of labor developments:

Walter P. Chrysler, one-time apprentice boy, and John L. Lewis, former coal miner, met with Gov. Frank Murphy of Michigan at Lansing today in an attempt to settle an automobile labor dispute that has thrown more than 80,000 persons out of work.

Governor Murphy, during a recess, said that the conference had been "satisfactory."

A vociferous, orderly mass meeting was called by C. I. O. leaders in Detroit's Cadillac Square, cheered the union speakers in their protest against any attempts to evict the sit-down strikers, and their threats to turn out the city administration if police proceeded against them.

Calmness Urged

Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, said at Washington, the Chrysler strike was "socially somewhat different" from an ordinary stoppage of work and "for that reason the problem should be approached with calmness."

Senate Majority Leader Robinson suggested today that congressional leaders confer on the sit-down strike "crisis" if the situation "does not clear up."

Representative Martin Dies (D) of Texas said the House Rules Committee had arranged a hearing Tuesday on his resolution for a broad congressional investigation of the sit-down strike situation. The Texan introduced the measure yesterday after taking the House floor to denounce the strikes as "an open challenge to law and order."

Mr. Dies said he had not yet lined up the persons he expects to testify on behalf of the inquiry. His resolution would create a seven-man House committee to look into all phases of the sit-down strike wave with a view to recommending "remedial legislation."

New Legal Action

New legal action against "sit-downers" was instituted in the courts as a survey showed more than 2100 sitters had been forced out of 24 stores, factories and a shipyard in Illinois, Michigan, New York, Kentucky, and Connecticut, since officials first elected to use police against them a month ago.

At San Pedro, Calif., shipping employees closed the port of Los Angeles for five hours yesterday—completely halting operations on 27 general cargo vessels—before an understanding was reached with union longshoremen. The dispute centered on longshoremen's refusal to pass through picket lines established at the freighter Lancaster by sea-going unions.

All of Chicago's sit-down strikers were back on their feet today. A police survey showed no building was held by strikers after the re-discovery of an old statute led to the issuance of warrants and the eviction of 1100 "sit-downers" from two industrial plants and a department store.

Other developments in labor conflicts: Page 2.

A Way to Industrial Peace for Labor and Capital: Magazine Section.

Strikers Ordered To Quit Factory

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York, March 24

A decision of the New York State Supreme Court against the sit-down strike, climaxing the first formal court trial in New York on this timely labor issue, resulted today in the evacuation by sit-down strikers of the plants of the Champion Shoe Manufacturing Corporation.

The ruling of Justice Julius Miller denied the claim of the strikers that they had a "property interest" in their jobs, saying that the interference with corporation property rights had voided the workers' employment rights.

The strikers established picket lines outside the plant.

Sit-Down Wave Ebbs as Labor Weighs Result

By Frederick W. Carr
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, March 24—The sit-down strike hysteria in Detroit, the sit-down capital, is lessening. While some of the major sit-downs continue, few new ones are starting. The flood of miscellaneous strikes which made a long string in the daily newspapers a few weeks ago has dried up until this week the total of all sit-downs, old and new, has dropped down to nine.

The falling off of strikes is in the class of the spontaneous unorganized type, breaking out in establishments where there has been no labor organization at all. Workers in such companies, vibrant a little while ago to the sit-down enthusiasm, are not responding to the passing wave.

However the backbone of the sit-down furor, the United Automobile workers of America, has lost none of its zest for the tactics it popularized. Its great mass meeting in downtown Detroit yesterday afternoon signalized the C. I. O.'s fidelity to the sit-down strike, and the union's determination to cling to its new weapon.

Strike Novelty Dims

If a new outbreak of sit-downs is stimulated by the mass meeting, the second wave is not expected to continue long, as novelty is going but and opposition is coming in.

Many causes are working to check sit-downs. Among them are:

Police evictions of sit-downers.

Discovery of racketeers.

Increasing court injunctions.

Gov. Frank Murphy's antagonism.

The demand for anti-sit-down legislation.

Public sentiment forming in opposition.

Starting out as an original labor strategy without test of the law, in the past two months the sit-down strike has lost its role of the stranger whose identity cannot be readily detected, and is rapidly being defined as a culprit.

Three injunctions in Michigan have clearly established the law as to the sit-down strike and its trespass on private property.

Thus a new body of anti-sit-down laws is beginning to be built up.

Meantime in various other states

(Continued on Page 19, Column 4)

Meeting With Legislative Leaders Planned as First Step

'Local Situation' Issue Is Raised

WARM SPRINGS, Ga., March 24 (AP)—Temporary White House officials said today President Roosevelt already had talked with individual congressional leaders on the sit-down strike situation and expected to confer with them in Washington over the week end.

Officials said the President not only had been keeping in touch with strike developments by telephone with departmental officials in the Capital, but had periodically discussed them with party leaders in Congress.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 24—Apparently authentic reports were current today that President Roosevelt has decided to take a hand in the sit-down strike situation, the first step being a conference of legislative and Administration leaders immediately upon his return to the capital from Warm Springs.

Whether the conference is planned or not, it is rapidly becoming inevitable. The deluge of protest at White House inaction over the sit-down situation is mounting in volume, though some Administration spokesmen are pointing out the paradox of the conservative proponents of state's rights and free local action, now urging that the President should intervene in a matter localized in the communities.

Mr. Justice Sutherland in throwing out the Guffey Coal Act said: "The relation of employer and employee is a local relation. At common law it is one of domestic relations. The wages are paid for doing local work. Working conditions are obviously local conditions."

Is It Local Situation?

On the basis of dicta such as these, many observers had expected that the Supreme Court could not fail to decide against the Wagner Labor Relations Act. Yet many of the keenest defenders of the Supreme Court are now urging the President to act in the sit-down strike situation. Spokesmen on every hand are taking him to task for not having interfered in this "local relation" long before now.

So the President's supporters are finding much encouragement in the popular outcry for action. The Supreme Court resumes handing down decisions next Monday, which may be the day of the President's conference with leaders. On that very day, therefore, as the President is being urged almost universally to take action in the Detroit situation, the court may throw out the Labor Relations Act on the basis of the contention that labor problems are "local relations."

Formal announcement of the President's conference has not been made. It was decided upon, it is said, after protests at inaction in the face of the sit-down situation had rained upon Warm Springs, after much telephoning between Warm Springs and Washington. Minority leaders, as well as Administration spokesmen in Congress and cabinet members, were mentioned as possible participants.

Robinson Gives Views

Senator Joseph T. Robinson, Senate leader, said in reference to the conference: "It appears that a crisis is approaching, is near at hand. If the situation is not cleared in the immediate future it will be necessary for congressional authorities to counsel together. I do not believe it would be helpful to attempt to anticipate what probable conclusions would be reached."

Senator J. Hamilton Lewis (D), Illinois, thought the proposed conference "an excellent move," adding: "The Federal Government must step into the strike situation in some way. I feel that the first move is up to the President, and that he will have the heartiest support of the Senate and of the House in any proposal he may suggest as a means of remedying this most serious labor situation which is threatening the peace of the country.

"Then, when the Federal Government has adopted a definite program, I feel assured that state authorities will co-operate to the fullest extent. Democrat that I am, I feel there is not the slightest doubt but that this is a situation which must be faced by the Federal Government."

Protests Heard

Sentiments of grave disturbance at the sit-down situation are spreading rapidly here—have been in existence for many days. For the first time in recent history, actual and sharp criticism of labor tactics are heard on the floor of the Congress. It is highly unusual for members of Congress to criticize labor, with its pressure-power.

The Administration's position is difficult, with organized labor almost its sole wholehearted group supporter in the Supreme Court fight, and with John L. Lewis and the whole C. I. O. movement backing the sit-down movement. But the pressure of public opinion against occupation of plants is coming into Washington with the irresistibility of a ground-swell; having produced the many and unusual protests in Congress, it is likely to be felt at the White House.

Economics in the News

Priming the Pump—Completion of a Process That Constituted the Recovery Side of the New Deal—Sometimes Called 'Reflation'

By H. B. E.

"Reflation" is a word without right of etymological parentage but, if you will cast your thoughts back to 1933, you will recall that it used to figure constantly on newspaper front pages. The word was a favorite one with "brain trusters." Eventually they sold it and the notion back of it, to the economy-pledged President Roosevelt. However the word fell into disfavor when a wit defined the word as "inflation with your fingers crossed"; and, in its place, somebody thought up the phrase "priming the pump." I think it must have been the President himself. For Mr. Roosevelt has genius in such matters, a brilliant instance being the substitution of "conservator" for "receiver" during the bank suspension era. A thorn by any other name may look less thorny.

This "reflation," this "priming of the pump," is what was meant by the recovery side of the New Deal program. Nothing more, nothing less. It had reference to the replenishment of the money supply of the community which had been "deflated" during the Great Depression. The process of deflation is by this time familiar. When a bank calls in a $1000 loan, or liquidates a $1000 investment, and does not extend a new $1000 loan or buy a $1000 investment, somebody's bank deposit is reduced by that amount. And bank deposit, or check, money is the money that finances most of America's transactions. Conversely, when a bank extends a new $1000 loan or buys a $1000 investment, somebody's bank deposit is increased by that amount. Under "reflation" the Government gave the banks the opportunity of making safe investments when private loans and investments were considered too risky. All it did was to give the banks its I.O.U., obtaining, in return, a deposit against which it proceeded to draw checks. These went forth to swell the bank deposits, or the country's money supply, of all classes of the citizenry, from contractors to relief workers.

Well, this process of "reflation," with its full story told in the increase of the public debt, has been completed. The budget hasn't heard the news yet. Spending out of borrowing, that is to say, is still proceeding at an unchecked pace. Therefore the completion of the "reflation" is not equivalent to the ending of it.

Sufficient for the present, however, to recount the the completion of the process. It is celebrated in two documents just released. One is the annual report of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. The other is last week's statement of Marriner S. Eccles, chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve Board. The Federal Reserve Bank of New York says that the year 1936 witnessed the "virtual completion of the reflation of the money supply." Mr. Eccles goes further. He, of course, is speaking in the light of later figures. He says:

"On May 1 there will be more bank deposits and currency in circulation by fully $2,000,000,000 than at the peak of 1928 and 1929."

For the overflow of the "reflation" the responsibility attaches, as I have said, to the budget; and Mr. Eccles's statement may be traced in part to his anxiety to bring pressure to bear on the budgeters, so that they will see the necessity of falling in step with the money controllers.

The figures to bear out Mr. Eccles' statement are, of course, not yet available. He spoke of conditions on May 1. Even the figures as of today are not available. "Call" dates are quarterly affairs, and even then it takes time for all the banking data to be assembled, and made public in Federal Reserve publications. Below are the statistics of bank deposits and currency in circulation on Dec. 31, 1929, for June 30, 1933, and for June 30, 1936 (in millions of dollars:)

	Deposits	Currency
1929	$55,289	$4864
1933	37,998	5721
1936	51,335	6241

Nearly nine months have passed since the date for the last named figure. According to Mr. Eccles' statement, the statement of the person who is closest to a knowledge of present day monetary conditions, the 1929 totals have been, or are about to be, surpassed. This is what is meant statistically by the completion of "reflation."

50,000 Words Without an 'E'

LOS ANGELES, Calif., March 24 (AP)—Ernest Vincent Wrignt, 66, sat down to write a novel that would be different, tied down the "E" bar of his typewriter and completed the job—50,110 words.

Let's tie down the "E" bar and tell about it!

Author Wright is a kindly, vivacious chap in Company D at National Military Barracks in this city.

A World War musician, his hobby always was to do unusual things. Alumnus of a famous Boston campus, class of 1889, Wright's classical foundation is thorough.

Publication of a four-stanza composition without a common fifth symbol, and acclaim of it as most odd, got him to thinking.

And so Wright got to it, writing this unusual fiction composition. It was difficult at first. Most pronouns would not do. "Just try it," Wright said, grinning and pulling at gray hairs of his trim, triangular growth on his chin.

Four months and 30 days it took to do it all.

It is amazingly smooth. No halting parts. A continuity of plot and almost classic clarity obtains.

Try a snatch-grab at his manuscript, at random, say a fourth down, about 14,000 words from his introduction and find this typical:

"Now I think that you should know this charming Gadsby family. So first I will bring forth 'Lady Gadsby,' known as such through Mayor Gadsby's inauguration, a most popular woman—taking part in many a city activity, such as clubs and social affairs—also a loyal church woman with vocal ability for choir work and good capability on piano or organ. No woman could fill in in so many ways; no woman was so willing and quick to do so."

Wright calls the book "Gadsby—Champion of Youth." It is about a mayor who consults youth in his administration.

On and on it flows. No short cuts of words or phrasing is found, which in full would contain taboo symbols. First "Bob" was Wright's romantic swain, but a kibitzing companion said Bob was short for a word containing a taboo symbol, so it is "Frank" now, not Bob.

Now that it's down to that point at which authors say "finis," Wright ought to win an "E" on it.

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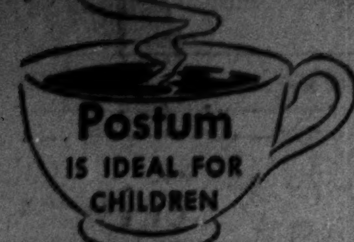
At mealtime . . at bedtime

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Ford Is Warned to Prepare To Do Business With Unions

DETROIT, March 24 (AP)—Addressing a huge gathering of union workers who packed the concourse of Cadillac square here last night, Homer Martin, president of the United Automobile Workers of America, said that Henry Ford "might as well get ready to do business with his organized workers."

Crowds estimated at between 50,000 and 100,000 persons filled the square from the County building for two blocks to within a few rods of the city hall. It was the largest gathering since that which greeted President Roosevelt on a campaign appearance last fall.

Addressing himself to Mr. Ford, Mr. Martin said: "You can't stop the union. You can't keep your workers from joining the union. The automobile workers of this city and nation are going to organize, and we are telling you that is going to happen. You might as well get ready to do business with your organized workers."

Richard T. Frankensteen, organizational director of the U. A. W., called the meeting the largest labor gathering ever held in the United States, and claimed that the union had won wage increases totaling more than $150,000,000 in recent weeks.

Mr. Martin's remarks were interrupted with frequent cheers as he mentioned union advances. Booing greeted mention of Mayor Frank Couzens and Police Commissioner Heinrich Pickert, who had conducted recent raids on sit-down strikers, in non-automotive plants.

The union head called upon the mayor and police commissioner to "get off the bandwagon of the industrialists and get on the bandwagon of the workers—if we decide to let them on."

Mentioning President Roosevelt and his court reorganization plan, Mr. Martin said:

"We know that nine old men have been on a sit-down strike for six years. I don't know how you stand, but I stand squarely behind the President in his program." This brought a wave of cheers.

"The Supreme Court of the United States," Mr. Martin went on, "is the greatest threat to democracy in the United States, outside of police fascism."

He asserted that a year from today "instead of just 300,000 members, we will have 900,000 in our union.

"We as workers are going to get everything that is ours, even if we have to move every public official out of office to get it. We are going to get our just due. We can get that without hurting anybody or anything and we can get it simply by sticking together in our movement.

"Don't let anybody scare you, because there is nobody in the city that we are particularly afraid of. . . . You should resolve that you not only will stick together and walk the picket line together but that you will vote together."

Addressing Mayor Couzens, Mr. Martin said:

"Mr. Mayor, you join us in helping eliminate the dastardly working conditions of our people and we'll quit sitting down. . . . Even a jackass has enough sense to sit down when he is overworked."

Mr. Martin praised Gov. Frank Murphy, who, he said, "has stood generally on the principle of human rights above property rights."

"I want to pay my respects," he added, "to the gentlemen who expect to make law and enforce law by injunction. I have been asked when we will get some respect for the courts. I answer: when they operate above the table and not below the table."

The gathering was entirely orderly. Several hundred police flanked the crowd, shoulder to shoulder in front of the County Building, but they had little to do. One of the colorful phases of the assemblage was a delegation of girl workers, clad in overalls, who led the largest single delegation into the broad concourse.

An hour and a half after the speaking began, the assembly started to dissolve and a new tangle developed. Thousands surged into the narrower streets leading from the broad square, and became enveloped in a crush for street cars and buses. The break-up began about 6:45 p. m.

Los Angeles Port Closed; Union Withdraws Pickets

SAN PEDRO, Calif., March 24 (AP)—Closing of the Port of Los Angeles by the Waterfront Employers' Association brought quick conciliatory action yesterday from the International Longshoremen's Union.

The union notified the shipowners it has ordered withdrawal of pickets from the freighter Lancaster. Reopening of the port was expected about noon, following a scheduled conference of the representatives of the union and shipowners. Thirty-two ships in the harbor were affected by the closing order.

'Lindy' Sees India in His Usual Manner

Wide World

Flying Colonel Reticent on His Plans
Cameramen Get an Occasional "Break"

Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh have been flying about the Orient. This picture was taken at Bombay while the aviator was refueling his plane. The latest dispatch reports a continuation of his flight from New Delhi, where the Lindberghs were entertained by the Viceroy, the Marquis of Linlithgow. From New Delhi they hopped off for Iran, with an overnight stop planned en route.

C. I. O. Union Asks 40 Steel Firms To Sign Contract

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, March 24—Forty additional independent steel producers have been asked to sign wage agreements with the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee controlled by the C. I. O. forces of John L. Lewis.

Clinton S. Golden, Pittsburgh regional director of the committee, has sent invitations to the companies along with contract forms providing wage and working conditions identical with those set up in the agreement with the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation.

"Inasmuch as a considerable number of your employees have already been enrolled as union members, we believe it to be mutually advantageous to have this agreement consummated as soon as possible, Mr. Golen told the independents.

Conferences between the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee and the Allegheny Steel Company are progressing with prospect that a one-year agreement will be reached, he indicated.

That big employers were more than ready to meet their workers halfway to insure the best wage and working conditions consonant with the business situation was again indicated here today following confirmation of reports that 10,000 employees of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company in this district were to get a guaranteed pay increase of 8 cents and 6 cents an hour for men and women workers, respectively. The agreement calls for a guaranteed minimum wage of 63 cents an hour for men and 44 cents an hour for women and for a review every six months of plant salaries with a view to further readjustments.

Replies of Chrysler and Lewis

DETROIT, March 24 (AP)—Statements of Walter P. Chrysler and John L. Lewis, in accepting the invitation of Gov. Frank Murphy of Michigan to confer at Lansing today, were as follows:

Mr. Chrysler's reply:

Your message requesting me to confer with you and John L. Lewis in your office at Lansing at 11 o'clock tomorrow has been received.

It is a request which, particularly in view of the motives which prompt you to make it, I feel I cannot refuse. However, I feel it will facilitate the purpose for which this conference has been called if I acquaint you at the earliest possible moment with the circumstances which have led up to the present unfortunate situation which every thoughtful person must deplore.

We have for some years dealt with the U. A. W. A. representatives for its members on any matters which they have brought up.

We were conferring with them in good faith on the very day over two weeks ago when they seized our plants and offices. Notwithstanding this seizure, these conferences have continued. We conferred yesterday and are conferring today. In these conferences the corporation has made perfectly clear to the representatives of the U. A. W. A. its policy of bargaining collectively with the representatives of any groups of its employees and its readiness to negotiate procedure for such bargaining.

It has also been made perfectly clear that the Chrysler Corporation cannot enter into any arrangement which will have the effect of forcing any of its employees against their will into any organization of labor.

It cannot directly or indirectly recognize any organization as the sole and exclusive bargaining agency for all of its employees and thus become a party to the use of force and coercion against the corporation's own workers on our property and elsewhere.

The representatives of the U. A. W. A. have been told that their members will be treated on the same basis as we treated the members of any other group or groups of our employees, or individual employees. Anything the Chrysler Corporation does for any group of employees it will do for the members of the U. A. W. A. in similar circumstances.

Furthermore, dealings that representatives of this corporation have with representatives of our employees must be open and aboveboard and the arrangements must be expressed in language which everybody can understand, and therefore, must include a clear statement that no organization has exclusive bargaining privileges directly or indirectly.

All this has been thoroughly explained to Mr. Lewis's associates, Messrs. Homer Martin, Richard Frankensteen and Adolph Germer. Any meeting which I or other members of Chrysler Corporation have with representatives of any group of employees or with Mr. Lewis will be in accordance with this policy.

The proper place, in my opinion, to negotiate out the procedure for bargaining between the Chrysler Corporation and the members of the U. A. W. A. is in the conference now going on in Detroit. We are perfectly willing for Mr. Lewis to attend these conferences if he wishes and to have Mr. Keller, Mr. Hutchinson or any other executives present.

With respect to the other matters with which your message deals—namely, the execution of the order of the Wayne County court, requiring the vacating of our seized plant, my position is quite definite.

This is not a proper subject for negotiation between Mr. Lewis and myself or my associates.

We will not enter into any trade to get the men out of the plants.

Your recent public statement of your conception of the responsibilities of the State seems to me to coincide with the opinion of the court that:

"There can be no compromise between the rule of law and the rule of violent self-help. In this sense, then, the issue in the case at bar is not between this plaintiff and these defendants. Respect for the courts and for law and order has been menaced. The court has a right to expect the citizens of this community to give their entire co-operation and support in the position here taken."

I shall expect the discussion of this aspect of the situation to lie between you and Mr. Lewis. The duty of enforcing the law does not rest upon the Chrysler Corporation. Chrysler Corporation and its executives do not share Mr. Lewis's responsibility for any violence or bloodshed if his men resist the authority of the State of Michigan.

Many thousands of our employees are now deprived of wages they have already earned, and the opportunity for further work, by the forcible seizure of our plants and offices by Mr. Lewis's followers in defiance of law and the orders of the courts of your State.

You may expect to see me tomorrow.

Mr. Lewis's reply:

Your message suggests that I confer under duress. Nevertheless and notwithstanding I agree to be present.

Mr. Lewis's subsequent statement:

Governor Murphy's invitation to Mr. Chrysler and myself to meet with him is intelligent procedure.

The tone of the Governor's invitation perhaps reflects the great weight of responsibility which he bears, but will not prevent me from seeking with him the settlement so earnestly desired by everyone.

I shall try to constructively contribute toward that end.

THE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
MONITOR

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Hearing Divided On New York Bill To Ban Sit-Downs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., March 24—Proposed legislation to ban the sit-down strike in New York State was in committee here today following an assembly hearing yesterday at which it was described on the one hand as "the rankest kind of class legislation" and on the other as "pro-labor" and designed to resist "exploitation and corruption" of workers.

These were the respective points of view of labor, which presented a united front in opposition, and business leaders and trade groups who defended the bills introduced several weeks ago by Assemblyman James J. Wadsworth, up-state Republican. In addition to outlawing the new strike strategy, the legislation would require 24 hours' notice of all strikes and annual financial reports from unions.

Business Views

Employer representatives based their support on the argument that regulation was essential to protect labor "against the tyranny of certain types of leaders who, in recent years, have muscled into control of certain unions."

A chief spokesman to this end was William D. Rawlins, of the Realty Advisory Board of New York City, who agreed to the necessity of labor unions, but insisted that the time had come for a definition of the "proper and improper uses of industrial war."

Labor Opposes Bill

Labor officials, headed by George Meany, president of the State Federation of Labor, took the stand that the legislation proposed by Assemblyman Wadsworth was a "first step toward Fascism and a deliberate attempt to destroy organized labor." The American Federation of Labor had "never approved nor never will approve any illegal method of attaining the ideals and principles of our movement," he said, but he held that the provision to outlaw sympathetic strikes and require a 24-hour notice before a strike would "emasculate labor in this State."

As for the bill requiring financial reports from unions, Mr. Meany said those records now were available to members and that to make them public "would give the employers just the information they want before a strike."

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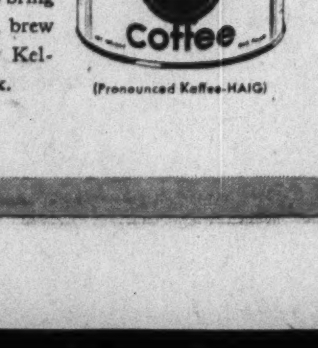

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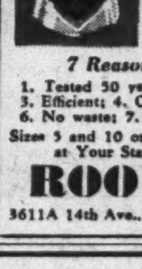
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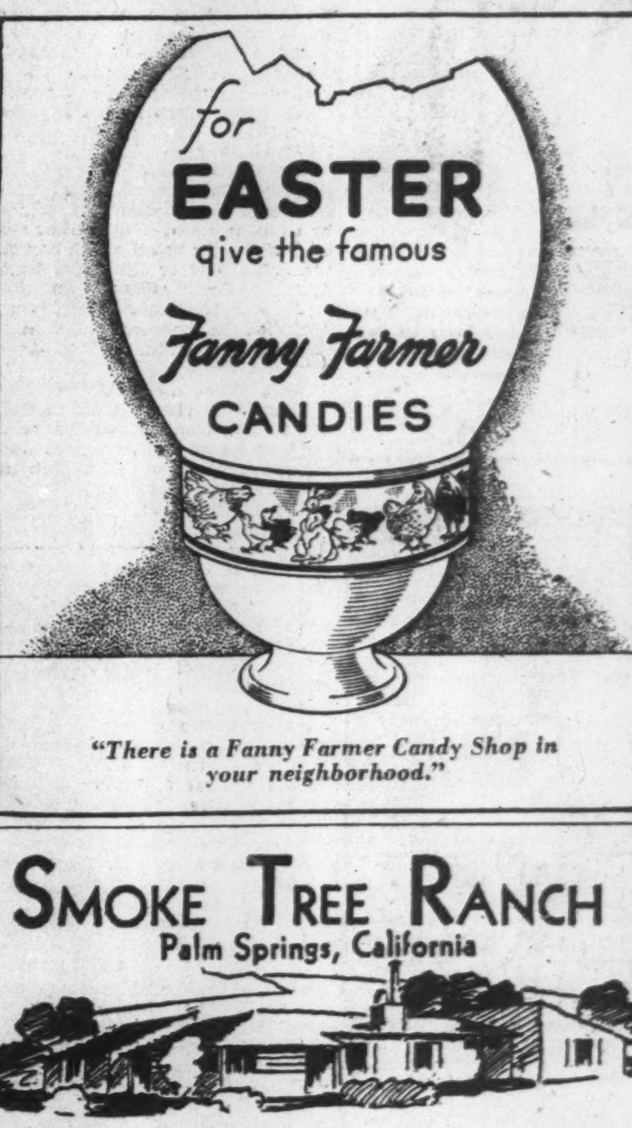
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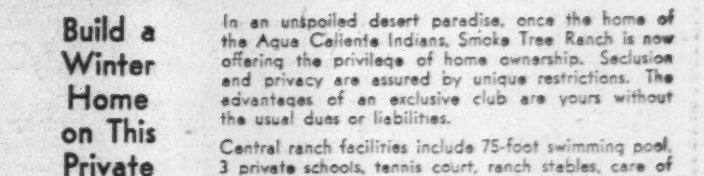
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South Australia's Centenary Pictured State's Advancement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—Thousands of visitors from all the Australian states came to Adelaide to see the peak of the centenary celebrations which reached a climax as the 100th birthday year of South Australia ended. In addition, there were many distinguished visitors from England, India, South Africa, Ireland and Canada. Adelaide's guests were impressed with the magnificence of the celebrations.

In the closing stages particular attention was paid to the historical side of the century just passed. The State's progress was shown in a huge pageant through the streets and at Glenelg where the first settlers landed and pitched their tents, the whole ceremony of the proclamation of the State on Dec. 28, 1836, was re-enacted. The Pageant of Progress, in which hundreds of tableaus and floats took part, proceeded through Adelaide's main streets in a procession two miles long. It took an hour to pass a given point and about 250,000 persons lined the streets to see it.

Every important landmark in the foundation and development of the State was represented—industrial and secondary industries, fashions, exploration, electricity, transport, the building trade, the telephone, education, agricultural and pastoral progress and fire-fighting methods. For the occasion, hundreds of men and women dressed in the styles of decades ago and they made a colorful sight.

In brilliant sunshine, 150,000 persons visited Glenelg for the commemoration of the proclamation of the state. It is recognized yearly, but this was a special occasion and it was fittingly celebrated. The most interesting part was the re-enactment of the landing of settlers and the first Governor—Capt. John Hindmarsh—100 years ago.

The Australian Navy was anchored off Glenelg and from one of its units three cutters took off for the shore with a counterpart of Captain Hindmarsh and men, women and children, representing the first settlers. When they had been carried to the beach with "aborigines" looking on curiously, the new arrivals drove to the Glenelg Oval in bullock wagons and horse drays to hear the proclamation read. Governor Sir Winston Dugan and Lady Dugan, Premier R. Layton Butler and overseas visitors were among the thousands who watched the scene.

As usual, there was a luncheon for pioneers and old settlers in the Glenelg town hall. More than 1000 sat down as guests of the Mayor. In a speech, the Governor expressed his admiration for the manner in which every centenary event had been carried out.

"I see there is much in store for this great state in the years to come," he said. "The youths are of the same spirit as their ancestors. When they take the helm in their hands, they will guide the bark to success. I hope they are guided by the star of peace." Congratulatory speeches were also made by Premier Butler and the Under-Secretary for Dominions, Lord Hartington, who was a special centenary visitor.

Scout Corroboree

A feature of the centenary that attracted thousands of visitors was the Scouts Corroboree at National Park, where more than 4000 Scouts from all Australian states and overseas were under canvas.

The visit of Sir Percy Everett, personal representative of the world Chief Scout, Lord Baden Powell and of Imperial Headquarters, England, gave special significance to the corroboree. The camp site, in some of South Australia's most attractive hills country, stretched over an area of 300 acres and it took nearly 12 months to prepare. Thousands were attracted to the camp to see displays of scoutcraft.

In a march past Sir Percy, troop after troop of Australian boys were led by the colors of 63 nations.

Stone Memorials Unveiled

An event which made history was the unveiling of twin foundation stones of the additions to Parliament House. They cost £250,000 and toward this sum Sir Langdon Bonython contributed £100,000.

On one of the stones, appropriately named "Fulfillment," were chiseled these words: "This House of Parliament was completed as an expression of faith in the Parliamentary institutions, in appreciation of the benefits wrought by 80 years of self-government and in commemoration of the centenary of the State."

On the "Promise" stone a quotation by the founder and "father" of the State, Edward Gibbon Wakefield, was inscribed:

"His Majesty's subjects of South Australia are to receive the Constitution of self-government as soon as the colony shall be in a fit state to enploy that estimable advantage."

During the celebrations, a bust of Wakefield, presented to South Australia by the Dominions Office, was unveiled by the Governor in the National Gallery.

Another memorial unveiled was that to pioneers at Glenelg in the form of a white column surmounted by a bronze medal of the sailing vessel Buffalo, the vessel which brought the first Governor (Sir John Hindmarsh) to South Australia. The Governor, who performed the ceremony, described the monument as a sacred treasure in memory of courageous men and women.

Air, Yacht and Motor Races

Thirty-one planes took part in the air race from Brisbane, Queensland, to Parafield, South Australia. All the competitors had safe flights over the 1350 miles course.

The speed section was won by J. W. F. Collins of Queensland whose flying time was 9 hours, 24 minutes, 12 seconds, an average speed of about 150 miles an hour.

R. T. Ansett was awarded first prize in the handicap section. He won £500 and Mr. Collins £250. Miss Nancy Bird of Queensland, first woman pilot in the handicap section, won a prize.

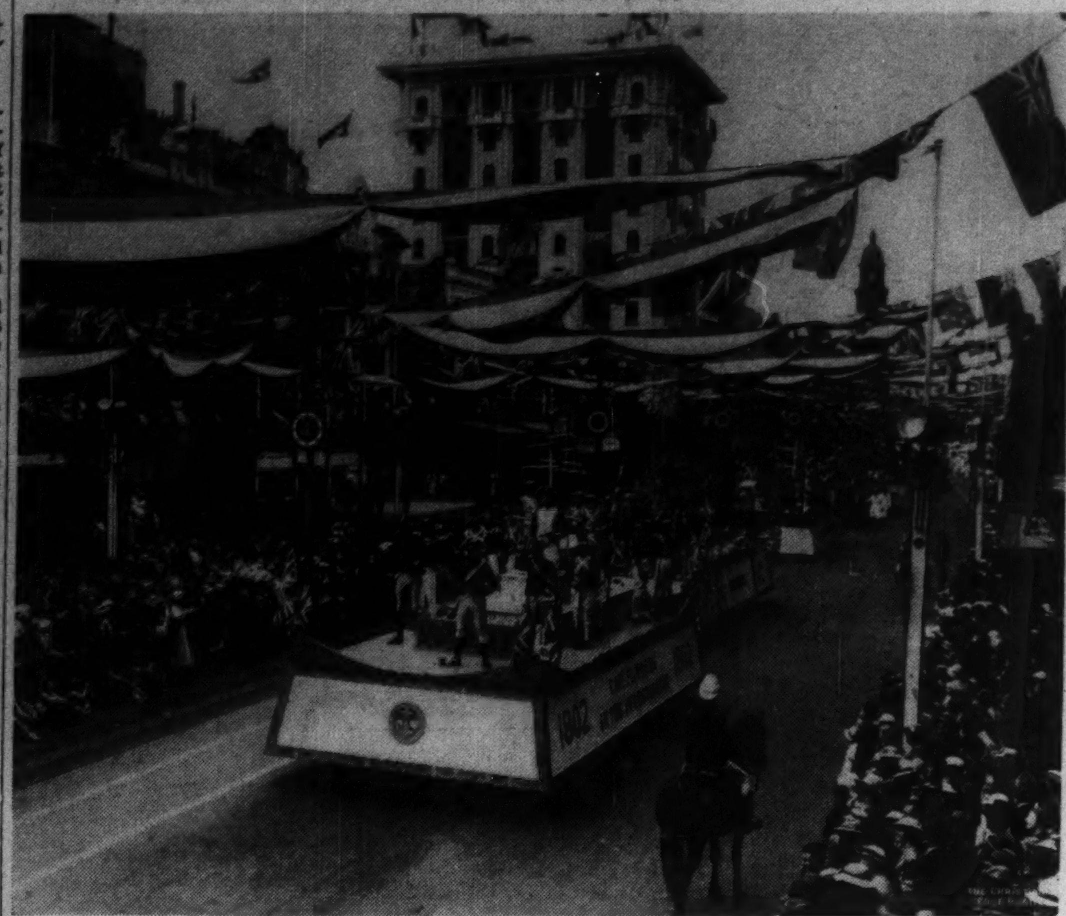
An international 12-square meter championship was sailed in the yachting carnival and a South Australian yacht, Phantom, sailed by Alan O'Grady, gained first prize, £100.

Ninety-three out of 102 competitors finished in the Centenary motorcar rally. The contestants started from Sydney, Melbourne, Perth and Broken Hill, and each completed 200 miles on the final day. This event was designed with the idea of bringing interstate people to South Australia during the Centenary carnival period.

Each competitor carried on the average three additional passengers and altogether 250 visitors came in these cars. The rally was the first of its kind conducted in the Commonwealth. Among those who finished were 14 women drivers, one of whom had piloted a car from Western Australia.

On their arival in Adelaide the cars were subjected to thorough mechanical tests. The three leading places were filled by Perth competitors— A. G. Melrose in an Austin, R. LePoer Terry in a Ford V8 and Miss K. E. Forbes in a Fiat. The total value of the prize money was more than £500.

South Australia Closes a Gala Year



E. W. Parish, Adelaide

A Scene in the Pageant of Progress at State Capital
One of Many Spectacular Events in Centenary Program

Powers Woo Yugoslavia

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BELGRADE—The main aim of the Balkan League, founded some three years ago, was to keep a common enemy, Bulgaria, in line. Turkey, Greece, Yugoslavia, and Roumania wished to assure their war gains.

But an almost equally important aim of three states in the League was to keep a common friend—Yugoslavia—in line. This fact was dramatically emphasized at the recent League Conference in Athens.

Yugoslavia is a key state (or a keystone state) lending stability to many combinations.

France wants Yugoslavia's support against German aggression; Germany wants its support against the Hapsburgs and Italy; Italy wants its support for its imperial plans; the Balkan Entente wishes its support against Bulgaria; the Little Entente, against Hungary; Bulgaria, against various neighbors. So Yugoslavia is much courted. And it takes advantage of that.

For example, by its new pact with Bulgaria.

This is a step with great possibilities. It may enable Yugoslavia to dominate and utilize its eastern neighbor. Those two Slav peoples may act in unison. That would give Yugoslavia a balance of power in the Balkans and make it the strongest state in southeast Europe. Yugoslavia hopes to influence the Bulgarian press, partially to direct Bulgarian politics, control Bulgarian developments and bring a nation of 6,000,000 people within its orbit.

Compensation Asked

Naturally the Bulgarians want compensation for this friendship. And they will not, it is felt by observers here, get it from Yugoslavia, which will make no concessions. But in vague, intangible encouragement, Yugoslavia turns its eyes in other directions.

There are great Slav dreams. "The Slav bloc from the Adriatic to the Black Sea" begins to aspire to dominate the Balkans, expanding to the mouth of the Danube, to the Aegean Sea, to Istanbul.

Many youthful Bulgarian patriots almost imagine themselves on the march already, shoulder to shoulder with Yugoslavia. This is, of course, idle talk, but it gives an outlet for Bulgaria's nationalistic effervescence and it disturbs Bulgaria's neighbors.

So when the Balkan Entente met at Athens the ministers of Roumania and Greece asked the Yugoslav premier, Dr. Milan Stoyadinovitch, what it was all about. And that exceedingly genial and versatile diplomat tried to explain all danger away. In public, all the ministers made fine speeches, but in private they kept cross-questioning Yugoslavia's representative about his pact with Bulgaria. The conference was continued a day longer than planned and a final harmonious formula was found only after long efforts.

Ingenious Explanation

"The Bulgarian-Yugoslav Pact is a crowning and completion of the Balkan Pact," Dr. Stoyadinovitch said. "Through Yugoslavia, Bulgaria is becoming everyone's friend," he insisted.

The other Balkan states accepted the explanation, for friends and allies have to agree on some formula. The Bulgarians secretly cheered Dr. Stoyadinovitch's ingenuity, and journalists in Bucharest, Athens, Belgrade, and Ankhara wrote of the complete unity of the Balkan League.

But few here really believe the explanation. New forces have come into play, it is felt, and Yugoslavia intends to keep pace with them. Formally it retains its place in the Balkan League, and professes undiminished loyalty, but it is also loyal to Bulgaria, or rather to its co-operation with Bulgaria. It is on both sides of the fence. Its peaceful conquest of Bulgaria is a great new factor. The dream of Slav solidarity is a vital new force.

Dr. Stoyadinovitch hopes to play on both teams, in fact to be their captain; to preside over the Balkan League against Bulgaria, and to further Slav unity over against the Balkan League.

So far he is succeeding remarkably well.

Troops 'Defend' Canal

COLON, Panama, March 24 (AP)—Troops of the Fourth Coast Artillery from Fort Amador at the Pacific entrance to the Panama Canal were mobilized March 22 to aid the Frst Coast Artillery on the Atlantic side in a theoretical landing attack by a "foreign power." The action climaxed the annual departmental maneuvers.

Chamber Reviews 16 Years' Growth Of Miami Beach

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI BEACH, Fla., March 24—Accomplishments of the Miami Beach Chamber of Commerce, Thomas J. Pancoast, president, in the past year, and progress made by the city since the organization was started 16 years ago, are reviewed in a report sent out to members.

It is pointed out that when the Chamber was organized, there were but 644 persons in the city. Today, the residents number 60,000. In 1921, the school enrollment was 157 pupils; last year it reached 3021. Bank deposits in 1921 were $336,-704; and in 1936, they were $15,179,-721. Telephones increased from 551 to 16,405. Electric consumers have advanced from 300 to over 8000.

An estimated number of over 61,-200 persons visited the Miami Beach Chamber of Commerce in 1936.

Network of New Power Lines Planned for Polish Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW — Important plans for the development of Polish sources of energy and for the creation of a new industrial area were disclosed in a speech before the Budget Committee of the Senate by Antoni Roman, Minister for Industry and Commerce. They are part of the four years' national investment scheme, involving $360,000,000, which was laid down in outline last June.

Benefit of the international market (especially the labor market) and reinforcement of national defense, as well as considerations of general economic usefulness, have been taken into account, Mr. Roman said.

At the present time Polish industry is concentrated in the highly developed Upper Silesia coal basin. This is considered to be economically unsound. In time of war, moreover, it could be a source of serious national danger as Upper Silesia lies close to the German Frontier.

More Power

Plans for the development and spread of electric power are based on the construction of a high-power line from Upper Silesia through the foothills of the Carpathians, an area rich in potential water power, to the petrol basin of the Dabrowa. A possible prolongation toward the southeast to tap the water power of the Dniester is also envisaged. From this backbone a network of lines would spread out all over Poland.

It is estimated that the cost of the scheme will be about $25,000,000.

Gas power is also to be developed. It is useful, it is pointed out both for heating and as a basis for chemical products. A main pipe line some 150 miles long will connect the Dabrowa with Radom, an industrial town in central Poland, passing through Sandomierz, on the Vistula, round which it is intended to create the new industrial area.

Defense Industries

In this district are to be concentrated all industries having a bearing on national defense. The soil is poor and there is a large surplus among the agricultural population. It is said that in several thousand square miles the only local industries which might help to absorb this surplus are three brick works. The new plan has raised considerable hopes and the people of Sandomierz see a bright future in store.

In a subsequent speech, Marjan Zyndram Koscialkowski, Minister of Finance, pointed out that unemployment in Poland can only be cured by broad measures.

Unemployment, in fact, is not due to temporary causes here, but to structural factors. In spite of a certain economic improvement since last year and an increase in employment the situation on the labor market has grown worse. This is due to the high rate of increase in the Polish population, and in certain measure to the pressure on towns of people who now find that foreign countries have closed the door to emigrants.

The situation can only be permanently cured, Mr. Koscialkowski said, by raising the economic level of the country where it is abnormally low and, more especially, by a national effort that aims at economic reconstruction.

Fisheries Boosted

Plans described by J. Ulrich, Minister for Communications and Fisheries, include the development of Polish ports and the encouragement of deep sea fishery. Expenditure will be $9,000,000.

Gdynia, the port which the Poles have built for themselves since 1926, is to be enlarged. A new canal will encourage the growth of waterside factories.

With regard to fisheries the Ministry hopes to see the day when every fish eaten by a Pole will have been caught by a Polish fisherman. Since 1928, when subsidies were first granted, great progress has been made. In 1927 only 2.2 per cent of the fish consumed in Poland was caught by the Poles; by 1936 the figure had risen to 31 per cent.

The Government justifies its policy of direct intervention and subsidies by the fact that fish is a staple food in Poland and that the return on capital invested in fishery is so small that private enterprise will not enter the field unless given material encouragement.

An article on Marshal Smigly-Rydz, successor to Poland's great patriot, Joseph Pilsúdski, will be found in today's magazine issue.

Schools Exchange Letters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

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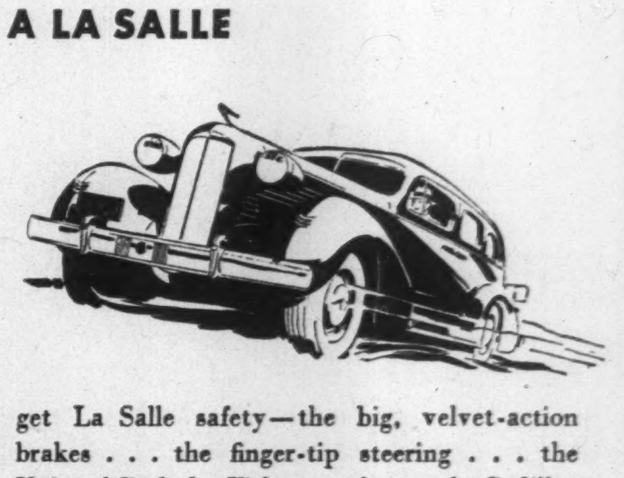
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President's Silence Is Criticized

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 24—Criticism so strong that it was seen as tantamount to impeachment of President Roosevelt was voiced by Frank E. Gannett, chairman of the National Committee to Uphold Constitutional Government and nationally known newspaper publisher, in a statement made public here today. Mr. Gannett charged in effect:

1—That in the face of a "frightening" labor situation, the President "says not a word" and "by his silence, he encourages . . . flouting of government and disregard of law."

2—That his attack on the Supreme Court, "because all the justices do not agree with him; his desire to remove from this high tribunal those opposed to his autocratic ideas; his plan to pack the Court so he can control it, all this naturally fostered the idea everywhere that our courts were something to be laughed at, over-ridden and disregarded."

3—That the policies of the Administration are driving the country toward another "crash," and that "instead of changing these policies and courageously meeting the situation," President Roosevelt "attacks the Supreme Court and tries to place on it blame for the woes that seem to be heading toward us with irresistible force."

Mr. Gannett urged everyone to talk to neighbors, write to their Senators and Representatives, write and sign petitions and "help in every way . . . in this fight to save the Supreme Court from domination by President Roosevelt or by anyone who may become his successor—liberal or reactionary."

"Join a mighty protest for observance of law and respect for law by rich and poor, by employer and employee, by all classes and persons, high and low," he urged.

"Unless American awakes to the danger that threatens us," he declared, "all the blessings gained for us through centuries of sacrifice . . . will be swept away and we shall go the same road that many other nations have gone when the people permitted democracy to be displaced by despots and dictators and put in power tyranny with unbearable oppressions."

Mr. Gannett reviewed at length the labor strike situation, "particularly in Michigan," declaring that whether labor had just claims was not the question; whether employers had been fair or despotic was not the issue. Instead, he held, property rights were involved.

"When any person or any group unlawfully seizes property, as has been done repeatedly in defiance of the courts and officers of the law, then another more serious question is raised," he continued. "Human rights and property rights are inseparable. A government which fails to protect either one does not fulfill its functions. Defiance of law means overthrow of government.

The overthrow of government is revolution.

"Government's first purpose should be to protect the individual and his property. If our Government cannot do that, then we have come to a frightful state of affairs.

"Thousands of workers have seized the property of the Chrysler company and defied the Government to put them out. And the Governor of the great State of Michigan admits that he is unable to enforce the order of the court . . .

"But if Governor Murphy had not been so weak; if he had not been too eager to get the support of the Committee for Industrial Organization workers, he would have taken a firm stand when these sit-downs first began on a small scale and dealt with them so that they would not have been repeated in increasing numbers by such large forces as to make dealing with them difficult, if not impossible.

"If a group of men can seize Chrysler's plant, they can likewise seize his home. If they can seize his home and lock him out of it, they can do the same to you or to anyone else. And if the law, the officers of the law—the Government—cannot protect property, our human rights cannot be protected. Our Government fails and the door is open to mob rule. That means that minorities have no protection . . . ."

Mr. Gannett then recalled what purported to be a quotation from Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins, that "the legality of the 'sit-down' strike has yet to be determined."

"In other words, from this high official of the Government, apparently with the approval of the President, comes the news that your right to property, your right to your home or to anything you possess, 'has yet to be determined,'" he said.

"In other days, there would have been impeachment and expulsion from office of anyone in our Government who expressed any doubts about our sacred rights, which everyone who takes office solemnly swears he will protect and uphold."

Mr. Gannett denied the charge that the Supreme Court is standing in the way of legislation.

"Out of 40,000 decisions, only 76 struck at the constitutionality of any law," he continued. "Contrary to the impression created by its foes, only 11 of all these 76 cases were five-to-four decisions. Thirty-two were unanimous, 10 were with one dissenting vote, 14 with two and 10 with three dissenting votes.

"Out of 12 New Deal laws invalidated by the court, six were by unanimous decisions and only two by five-to-four votes. In two other cases, that vote was eight-to-one, and in the other it was six-to-three."

After recalling the two reasons given by the President for changes in the federal judiciary, Mr. Gannett said a third had now been added—"a third excuse for destroying our independent judiciary and making it cringe to the cracking of the master's whip in the White House."

"This last explanation is that the President must have power to check the inflation that is threatening us," he said. "He wants power to regulate all hours of labor, wages and all prices.

"This is a preposterous proposal," he continued, "because if we are to have inflation, the President himself, by his wild spending, his unbalanced budget, his pyramiding of government credit, has been one of the greatest factors in creating it."

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Spectators Crowd Supreme Court Hearing

© Harris & Ewing — General View of Senate Judiciary Committee Session

Princeton Head Sees Ruin Back of Court Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

taken in some quarters as marking the collapse of the "overburden" argument in regard to enlarged court membership.

In addition to Dr. Dodds' testimony, Louis J. Taber, master of the National Grange, took the stand and Dr. Theodore Graebner, theological professor of Concordia College, St. Louis, was scheduled to appear.

Tension ran higher in the big committee room than at any time heretofore. Many women came with knitting. Applause repeatedly came for Dr. Dodds' remarks, and there was also counter-applause. Chairman Ashurst threatened to clear the room at one point.

Questioning of Dr. Dodds began with Senator M. M. Logan (D) of Kentucky, an advocate of the President's plan. He heatedly demanded what the witness meant by the charge that the scheme would be tantamount to requiring "undated resignations of the new appointees."

Dr. Dodds sharply responded:

"I mean just that."

A minute later he charged the proposal was "outside the spirit of the Constitution."

Fears Absolutist Rule

"The crux of the matter is extremely simple," he said. "Superannuation, for example, is a side issue. No statistician has been able to correlate liberal or conservative opinions with age from 40 to 70.

"The question which the Congress must answer is, shall the President be empowered to fix the color of the Supreme Court by packing it to his liking? If granted to one President, the power cannot reasonably be denied later Presidents, and probably will not be, for the step is too radical to avoid being fixed as a precedent for a long time to come."

Answering another question, Dr. Dodds declared he saw "a dangerous drift in this country to absolutist government." His answer grew out of that part of his statement charging that the President's plan would be a first step away from Democratic government.

In this connection, Dr. Dodds traced the rise of European dictatorships, and declared:

"The Nazi victory in Germany was in accordance with the letter of the law, viz., Article 48 of the German Constitution. But it had been preceded by a series of executive decrees under the same article, each one chiseling a little deeper at the foundation of the democratic structure.

Charges No Deliberate Step

"I do not mean to charge that the conscious purpose of the present public policy is to establish authoritarian government without popular or judicial restraint, but the consequence of the President's proposal, if adopted, will be a first step, and a long step, toward this result in its effect on the public mind.

"When German democracy began issuing emergency decrees it was not seeking to destroy itself and yet that was the result. An emergency must be a serious one indeed that justifies a repudiation of the principle of constitutionalism in a democracy. If democracy fails with us it will be through a war of attrition involving a chain of emergencies which at the moment could be made to justify authoritarian measures.

"If popular government fails in America it will not be by a blind repetition of European examples, but by the creation of a lack of faith in democracy and a growing callousness to the brutality of authoritarianism. The time has come for a healthy skepticism toward the existence of an emergency justifying revolutionary proposals. Continuation of emergency emphasis can become the negation of self-government."

The full weight of the National Grange was thrown against the court plan by Louis J. Taber, its master, who followed Dr. Dodds. He saw in the proposal "a threat to the religious and political liberties of our people."

The National Grange Program

Mr. Taber offered the following four-point program for the National Grange:

1. We urge the rejection of that portion of this bill which gives to the President of the United States the authority to add to the size of the Supreme Court on the mere basis of the age of its members.

2. If there is to be any redistribution of power as between the Federal Government and the various states, we insist that the matter be submitted in the form of a constitutional amendment so that the people themselves may decide this basic and fundamental question.

3. Those sound portions of this bill that seek to increase the efficiency and reduce the delay and expense in the inferior courts should be adopted.

4. We ask that the questions involving the Supreme Court and the inferior courts be presented to Congress in separate bills so that each may stand or fall on its own merits.

Senator Wheeler explained that his proposed bill against child labor follows the precedents of the Hawes-Cooper Act and the Ashurst-Sumners Act forbidding the transportation of prison-made goods into states which ban their sale. He recalled that both acts have been unanimously upheld by the Supreme Court. He declared that much of the New Deal's social reform program could be upheld if the legislation were properly drafted.

"The Administration should spend its time carefully preparing legislation instead of waiting until they think they can put through the court plan," he said.

The ferment of constitutional proposals was stimulated further by a reply of President Dodds that he favored appointment of a congressional commission to study constitutional amendments.

Moley Testifies

Prof. Raymond Moley, former key "brain truster" of President Roosevelt, appearing with Representative William Lemke (D) of North Dakota, candidate for the Presidency last November, denounced the President's plan for reorganizing the Supreme Court as potentially dangerous, and emphatically a "second best remedy" for a situation that required some action, and added that it was a "mirage of a solution" rather than a real solution.

Following Professor Moley's testimony, the opposition continued to throw a succession of vigorous critics against the judiciary plan; foremost among them to take the stand today being Dr. Harold Willis Dodds, president of Princeton University.

The crowd that heard the President's former most intimate adviser yesterday was the biggest to date and it frequently broke into murmurs of merriment or applause at his answers to hostile questions.

At one point after Professor Moley had urged a series of constitutional amendments as a better solution for the court problem than a change in its membership, Senator M. M. Logan (D) of Kentucky asked whether his proposal would not require the country "to amend and amend and amend?"

"I'd rather amend and amend and amend than pack and pack and pack," retorted Professor Moley, apologizing however for the use of the term.

Mr. Lemke also advocated action by constitutional amendment declaring nothing was to be gained by creation of "a political court" and added that it was never intended that the Executive Branch of the Government should also become the Legislative Branch.

Professor Moley stressed the need of orthodox steps in meeting the situation created by adverse decisions of the Supreme Court, whose wisdom, he frankly admitted, he disagreed with.

California Group Organizes Against New Deal Court Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, March 24—Just organized here to throw the full force of its influence into the battle to prevent the passage of President Roosevelt's proposal to revamp the United States Supreme Court is a group with national aspirations called the League for Supreme Court Independence.

Begun by a small group of prominent citizens, among whom are Gen. David Prescott Barrows, former president of the University of California, Dr. Chester H. Rowell, editor of the San Francisco Chronicle and civic leader, and Dr. Rufus von KleinSmid, president of the University of Southern California, the organization proposes a vigorous campaign via press and radio against the President's plan.

Their purpose as stated in an explanatory pamphlet is:

"To assure the independence of the Supreme Court, and thus prevent the undermining of that which no American would propose to overthrow directly."

While the group has already gained a foothold in southern California assertedly having raised $25,000 there with which to push their campaign, it has just begun to spread its organization in northern California.

Their first major gathering heard Editor Chester Rowell deliver an address in which he presented what he called the President's three major fronts against the Supreme Court, and then proceeded to attack them.

The President's contentions are, he contended:

1. That a great emergency is at hand "now" and that no matter how, this so-called emergency should be met "now" or a violent type of revolution might ensue.

2. That the Supreme Court has set itself up as the "third house of legislature" to veto the acts of the "other three bodies, House, Senate, and President."

3. That all issues are between "wicked property and virtuous poverty," and that the members of the Supreme Court, because they had clients that paid fees, "now" decided the cases before the Supreme Court in favor of "wicked property."

All three of these "suppositions" on the part of President Roosevelt he declared were false. In the first instance, he maintained the possibility of armed revolution "is out." If such a possibility were at hand, he said, "changing the Supreme Court would not save it."

Secondly, he stated that the President's allegations that the court was setting itself up as a third legislative body is merely a subterfuge to seek social control for himself.

"President Roosevelt has said that one third of the American people haven't good enough houses or enough food—which is something we all want to see remedied, but what he has inferred is that he could do this 'now' and that the Supreme Court has interfered with it. This is obviously stretching a weak point."

Turning to the third point, that of the friction between property and human rights, and the charge that the court has been and is in favor of property Dr. Rowell quoted figures to show that since its inception in 1789 the court has declared some 65 laws of Congress unconstitutional, but that only 10 of them have been by 4-to-5 decisions, and that 17 of its decisions declaring laws constitutional were also by 4-to-5 decisions.

"There have been 40 times as many cases decided by the court in favor of labor as of property," he said. "In the whole multitude of cases involving labor only about one dozen have been against labor, and those largely not on their constitutional construction, but upon the constructional language of the act, which the court has said could be changed to fit the issue by Congress."

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Shortage of Skilled Workers Found Rising by Survey

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 24—That a shortage of highly skilled craftsmen in the metal-working industries has become increasingly acute, was revealed here today in a report of the National Industrial Conference Board. To a lesser degree, the same situation has affected textiles, printing, paper manufacturing and lumbering, the report says.

The board's survey of the metal-working fields covered 404 companies employing approximately 467,200 workers. Of these concerns, 21.4 per cent reported no skilled labor shortage; 26.5 per cent indicated a serious scarcity of such labor existed, and 52.2 per cent reported they had found it impossible to obtain competent craftsmen to fill jobs that were open. The last group of companies would employ a total of 7158 additional skilled craftsmen if they could be found.

"The number of skilled craftsmen needed, but unobtainable, amounted to 1.53 per cent of the total employment of all reporting companies," the board said.

The report indicated that all-around machinists were in greater demand by the metal trades than any other type of worker. Other trades in which an unsatisfied demand was reported included special machine tool operators, tool and die makers, molders, assemblers, erectors, welders and core makers.

Scarcity of skilled labor was attributed by the board to the suspension of company training programs during the business depression.

Realization by industry that it had to train men for the future was resulting in efforts to reduce the shortage of skilled labor, but the board held that the increased training programs would not be felt immediately.

How President Acts Toward 70

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 23—President Roosevelt has refuted the Supreme Court "age argument" by his own actions, Representative Dudley A. White (R), of Ohio, told the House yesterday.

He referred to records of the Civil Service Commission showing that the President had signed 103 executive orders since 1933 exempting employees of executive departments from the Compulsory Retirement Law after they had reached the age of 70.

Executive orders of this type are issued by the President on certification from the chief of the department or agency involved that the person so exempted is peculiarly qualified in spite of his age by special training or unusual ability for the work he is doing. In each case, the cabinet officer or commissioner of his bureau must certify that his departure would impair the efficiency of the government service.

According to Mr. White's records, Mr. Roosevelt has issued orders extending the retirement date for various employees in the Departments of State, Agriculture, Justice, Treasury, Navy, Post Office, Interior and Commerce, and in the Interstate Commerce Commission and the government printing office. The President acts under authority granted him in the 1933 Appropriation Act passed before he entered office.

Mr. White drew the conclusion, "The President has no fears of age itself. This argument is merely used as a club with which to beat the Supreme Court."

The Ohio congressman also called attention to the presence in the Senate of "nine influential members already past 70 and 12 members of the House who have attained that age."

He declared, "If a man of 70 is not equipped to interpret the law, men of 70 certainly are not equipped to make the law."

No New Taxation Due by Congress President Hopes

WARM SPRINGS, Ga., March 24 (AP)—President Roosevelt expressed the hope yesterday that no new taxes would be enacted at this session of Congress.

At the same time he hinted the Administration was watching keenly the possibility of an undue credit expansion. Asked to comment on possible moves to control credit, he told a press conference the situation was evolutionary at this time.

Sitting behind the wheel of his open car in front of the press cottage, he replied to a series of questions that embraced every current topic of importance.

He said he was keeping in close touch with developments of sit-down strikes, particularly through conversations with officials in Washington.

He had nothing to say on the latest arguments on his judicial reorganization proposal including the letter of Chief Justice Hughes saying the conditional increase of as many as six members would impair the Supreme Court's efficiency. He said he had no plans for any more radio speeches for the near future.

His tax assertion was in reply to a request for comment on a recent statement by Marriner S. Eccles, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, that income and profits taxes should be raised, if necessary to balance the budget. Mr. Eccles also had warned against a possible price inflation.

Except to say he hoped there would be no additional taxes this session, the Chief Executive would not discuss the subject which has been uppermost in the minds of many Washington officials of late.

Senator Pat Harrison (D) of Mississippi, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee last Thursday said existing tax schedules would not be increased this session and that if any new steps were necessary to balance the budget by the end of the 1937-38 fiscal year he favored retrenchment in spending.

Senator Harrison said the tax bill of the current session would extend most of the present "nuisance" or excise levies and possibly modify the undistributed corporate profits taxes of last year where they fall too heavily on debt-burdened companies.

Gains in Factory Pay Held Greater Than in Workers

WASHINGTON, March 24 (AP)—Secretary Perkins said today that employment showed an encouraging climb in February, but factory pay rolls increased more than employment. This was a particularly noteworthy feature, she declared.

"The current figures show that the weekly pay rolls of the manufacturing industries have increased by 133.4 per cent since February, 1933," she reported. "The average weekly wages of factory employees have risen by 50.3 per cent since that date."

She said gains in factory pay and employment during February raised indices to the highest point reached since early months of the depression.

About 200,000 workers returned to jobs in manufacturing industries surveyed by the Labor Department, she said, and 215,000 workers got jobs in combined manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries surveyed. Weekly pay rolls rose nearly $12,500,000 compared with January.

Discussing sit-down strikes, the Secretary said at a press conference late yesterday she believed there should be some government agency empowered to investigate strikes that do not yield quickly to mediation.

The question of exclusive bargaining rights in industry, she pointed out, is comparatively new, and said the Department was using only the old established method of conciliationin trying to restore production.

She said the Government had no new theory of labor policy which could be applied to the "sit-down strike. If the Supreme Court upholds the Wagner Labor Relations Act, she said, that measure "would tend to reduce the reasons for labor disputes."

In Congress, discussion of the sit-down technique continued with Representative Dies (D-Texas) proposing an investigation to find out who inspired the strikes and whether managements used agents to perpetrate violence.

The first congressional defense of sit-down strikes was printed in the House Record by Representative Bernard (F.L.-Minn.) after he had been refused the floor to discuss the issue. He was ruled out of order.

Mr. Bernard said he had no desire to see property rights violated, but added "human rights must take precedence over property rights." He declared the sit-down strike is a lawful method.

City Has 151 Churches

Des Moines has 151 churches of all denominations. City, state and school libraries include 350,000 volumes.

Nothing to Warrant Prosecution Found In Texas School Blast

AUSTIN, Texas, March 23 (AP)—A National Guard officer who participated in a court of inquiry into the New London school disaster informed Gov. James Allred today the investigation had uncovered nothing to warrant prosecution.

The report was made informally by Capt. Edward Clark, who also is Secretary of State, just returned from New London with Assistant Adj. Gen. Gaston Howard.

The Governor informed Major Howard he wanted a report on findings of the court of inquiry, together with its recommendations, as soon as possible. Captain Clark said a preliminary report might be made in three days.

'Peace Hour' Set In Student Plan Of Opposing War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, March 24—The Youth Section of the Emergency Peace Campaign has decided to co-operate with 12 other organizations in helping to arrange a one-hour period of consideration of peace, from 11 a. m. until noon on April 22, in numbers of American colleges.

Harold Chance, director of the Youth Section, in announcing participation in this so-called "strike against war" explained that the Emergency Peace Campaign is interested in the plan—sponsored by the United Student Peace Committee—because it may "serve to arouse greater effort for a year-round program of peace education and action."

Mr. Chance believes, he said, that this 60-minute cessation of ordinary college activities is "a means of dramatizing the extent of public opinion for peace in the colleges and universities."

April 22 will also be widely observed as a "fast day," he stated, by students who wish to demonstrate their sincerity of purpose in this way. They will either miss one meal or fast for the whole day, giving the money saved to one of the American peace organizations.

"No legitimate technique can be too dramatic to emphasize the urgency of this issue," said Mr. Chance, "nor too commanding in terms of personal self-discipline."

Many student organizations, he added, will study causes and means of prevention of war in April, and college newspapers will emphasize world news and its relation to peace. Various college dramatic associations, too, have stated their intention of producing plays dealing with the question.

Plan Conservation Week

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 24—Conservation Week in New York State will be observed during the seven days beginning April 1. Gov. Herbert H. Lehman has proclaimed in a message emphasizing the work of the State Government in preserving natural resources. Among these were efforts to protect Niagara Falls.

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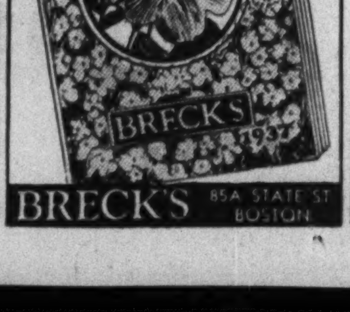

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Economists Split On Capitalism As Foe to Democracy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 24—Democracy is disintegrating in Europe, having found no middle road between it and capitalism, in the opinion of Prof. Harold J. Laski, of the London School of Economics and Political Science. Elsewhere the struggle between these two must result in capitalism destroying democracy or democracy transforming capitalism, he told an audience that packed the auditorium of the new School for Social Research here March 22, when he debated with A. A. Berle Jr., chamberlain of New York City, associate professor of corporation law at Columbia University and widely known author, on "The Vitality of the Institution of Democracy."

Politically, he held, democracy's role in the economic field has caused the governing classes to believe that property was the only durable power, with the result that when it made a choice, it would be for possessions. This, he declared, was the genesis of fascism and what had happened in Austria, Italy and Germany.

"Unthinkable" Alliance

Professor Laski favored a defensive and offensive alliance among France, Great Britain and the Soviet Union for resistance to fascist aggression, but held that the "class system" of Great Britain made such an alliance "an unthinkable condition."

Mr. Berle opposed the theory that democracy must overcome capitalism or capitalism overcome democracy. He quoted history to back up his contention that the conflict between democracy and dictatorship has been continuous throughout the ages and declared that basically the conflict was "between opposite ideas of the chief end of man."

The dictator, he held, invariably had contended that the chief end was to merge himself completely in the state, whereas the opposing school had insisted that men reach their highest attainments when they develop their own conceptions and realize their own possibilities to the full, attaining statehood through a voluntary acceptance of high common responsibility.

Status of Proletariat

Mr. Berle held that a "dictatorship of the proletariat" was impossible of achievement. There never was nor ever would be such a dictatorship, he declared, since "the proletariat can never be personalized sufficiently to make it a dictator."

"Such experience as I have had with the proletariat here and abroad is that they do not exist as a single force," he said. "They will surrender their representation and assist with their force a small group of individuals who themselves are dictators, or try to be. The addition of the words 'of the proletariat' then becomes a phrase meaning no more than the attempt of the medieval kings to buttress their inherited crowns by adding, 'by the grace of God.'"

Dr. Alvin Johnson, director of the new school, presided.

Wheat Insurance Of $100,000,000 Up For Senate Debate

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 24—Federal crop insurance, applied at first only to the nation's wheat crop, soon will be debated on the floor of the Senate with prospect of rapid enactment.

The bill, calling for an appropriation of $100,000,000 to set up a federal crop insurance corporation, has been reported favorably by the Senate Agricultural Committee and will have an immediate place on the Senate calendar. It follows the proposal of Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, to establish an ever-normal granary system, with wheat reserves of between 25,000,000 to 100,000,000 bushels, to be taken off the market in good years in the form of insurance premiums, and put back into the market again in poor years. Cash also may be paid as premiums.

It is hoped the insurance scheme not only will protect farmers against the expense of natural hazards, and particularly drought, but that it also may have some effect in ironing out the peaks and valleys of wheat prices.

Mr. Wallace has urged that the plan be put into effect conservatively, and limited primarily to one crop, though ultimately it is hoped that a variety of farm staples will be insured similarly.

The crop insurance plan would be wholly voluntary, and would start with the 1938 crop. The Senate committee has added several amendments to the original bill. One would place the personnel of the proposed corporation under a career-service system, but outside of the Civil Service Commission. Another anti-dumping amendment would prevent the corporation from disposing of wheat on the open market except to avoid deterioration or to make payments for indemnities.

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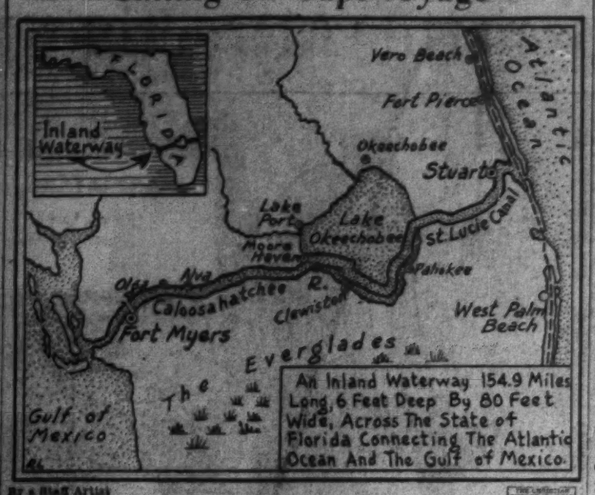

By a Staff Artist

Inland Florida Route for Small Craft
Yachts Find Easy Access to Gulf From Atlantic

Engineers Bring Everglades To Assistance of Navigation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STUART, Fla., March 23—Hailed as a boon to shallow draft boats, the cross state canal, connecting Stuart on the east coast with Fort Myers on the Gulf coast, formally opening for traffic the week of March 22, shortens the water route to 134.6 nautical miles (154.9 miles to landlubbers).

Providing an eight-foot depth, except at the Stuart Lock, which is six feet, yachts find that it shortens the trip from the east to the west coast by 255 miles. Following the natural waterways of the St. Lucie and Caloosahatchee Rivers, the canal varies from 30 to 200 feet in width. The St. Lucie enters Lake Okeechobee on its eastern shore and the Calcoosahatchee River, almost directly opposite, and empties into the Gulf about 10 miles beyond Fort Myers.

There is a choice of three routes across the lake. Ordinarily, the lake has in no place a depth greater than 16 feet and in most places is much shallower. It has been necessary therefore to provide channels. These are well marked and run, one straight across the lake to Moorhaven from the St. Lucie, a second from the St. Lucie to Clewiston, and the third, the longest, but perhaps the most interesting, turns south at the St. Lucie and follows the dike rim channel itself past Pahokee, Belleglade and Clewiston and around to the Caloosahatchee entrance.

Through the Locks

Four locks aid in transportation and provide against overflows and drought as well. There are two in the St. Lucie, each with a length of 150 feet. Lock No. 1 is 50 feet wide, and 8 feet over the sill. Lock No. 2 is 30 feet wide and 6 feet over the sill, except when high tide provides 8 feet. At Moorehaven and Ortona the locks are 250 feet long and 50 feet wide, with 10 feet over the sill.

Besides the construction of the locks and the deepening of the rivers, there was required, in the case of Caloosahatchee, the straightening of several horseshoe bends. In the past these bends have interfered seriously with any attempt to control flood waters.

In 1930, the Government took up the work which dovetailed with the $20,000,000 project of dikes, levee navigation channel, the hurricane gates, in the lake itself. The first estimates for the work mentioned $3,000,000, but it is said actually to have cost over six times that amount.

Draining Everglades

For many years engineers have dreamed of draining the Everglades and controlling Lake Okeechobee, that area of 730 square miles, and no outlet to the sea. Four drainage canals built in that effort, all let the water back into the lake. Then the dredging of the St. Lucie River began in 1921 and that might be called the beginning of the cross-state canal.

According to Benjamin Herr of the Okeechobee Flood Control District, with offices at West Palm Beach, the project, strictly speaking, is one of navigation and not of flood control. It was provided for under a rivers' and harbors' appropriation by Congress. Mr. Herr notes that his office assisted mainly in the preliminary work of securing rights of way.

In discussing cross-state canals in general, Mr. Herr recalled that the idea was first mentioned more than 40 years ago by a group of developers operating in the Kissimmee Valley, who suggested dredging to join the St. Johns River, at that time an important shipping route. He pointed out that the Stuart Daily News had dedicated its special edition, celebrating the opening of the canal, to Commodore Stanley Kitching of Stuart, and Mr. W. P. Franklin of Fort Myers, as more than any other persons responsible for the achievement.

The next step is harbor developments. Fort Pierce, a short distance above Stuart, is the official eastern terminus for the canal. That city has raised $10,000 by popular subscription for immediate improvements. St. Lucie Inlet, just east of Stuart, is to be improved, and Fort Myers on the west coast is to have extensive harbor changes.

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124 TREMONT STREET, BOSTON

New Pier to Dock Biggest Vessels Ready on Hudson

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 24—Pier No. 92, last of five structures erected on Manhattan's Hudson River front during a decade of improvements under the direction of the New York Department of Docks, stood complete and ready for business today. The new pier will be opened for use with the arrival here of the steamship Saturnia of the Italian Line from Trieste tomorrow.

City officials estimated that the pier had cost $3,000,000, but could supply no exact figures because of the overlapping of expenditures during 10 years. While the structure is ready to care for the summer rush of tourist traffic, still further improvements will be made, it was said. These will include additional dredging of the ship basin to a maximum of 40 feet.

The entire group of new piers now provides a terminal for the largest vessels in hte North Atlantic service, including the steamships Queen Mary of the Cunard-White Star Line, and Normandie, of the French Line. Two of the piers are used by the North German Lloyd and Hamburg-American Lines, while the Cunard-White Star Line and the French Line also berth their ships there. Until Pier 92 was completed, Italian Line vessels berthed at piers leased to the French Line and the United States Line.

In providing modern pier facilities at a cost of $20,000,000, New York City has kept pace with the demands of shipping, John A. McKenzie, commissioner of docks, said. He has arranged no formal ceremonies in connection with the opening of the pier tomorrow.

Built of brick and steel, Pier 92 is 1150 feet long. It has been set deep into the hard rock to berth the longest vessels within the regular contour of the waterfront established by public authorities in order to maintain the Hudson channel free of obstructions to shipping. Ten million dollars was expended by the city for land for the extra depth of the piers.

Lawbreakers' Age Rises

WASHINGTON, March 24 (AP)—J. Edgar Hoover reported recently that the average age of lawbreakers shifted in 1936 from 19 to 22. He advanced no explanation.

Mayan Ruins Yield Rare Jade Called Largest in New World

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 24 — A piece of jade, described as the largest ever found in the New World, has been uncovered in a pyramid-mound of ancient Maya near Guatemala City, Guatemala, the Carnegie Institution of Washington announced yesterday. It is roughly spherical, measuring 16 inches in diameter and weighing nearly 200 pounds.

Excavation of the mound was begun a year ago by Dr. A. V. Kidder, head of the institution's archaeological staff. When the rain forced him to suspend digging, he had found that the mound contained a series of at least four superimposed pyramids each containing burial vaults from which objects of rare archaeological value have been taken.

Boulder Blocks Path

Returning to Guatemala in January, Dr. Kidder resumed work on the mound. In his report to John C. Merriam, president of the institution, Dr. Kidder states that an examination of the stairway running up the face of the next-to-the-oldest of the pyramids revealed that its core was made of adobe. Directly in the center of the stairway and halfway up a large boulder was encountered which had been built into the structure as it was being erected.

The side first exposed was of a greenish white but the excavators did not then suspect it to be more than an ordinary stone. When the boulder was removed it was found that one side had been deeply scored in pairs of parallel cuts angling inward to permit removal of slices. Upon washing the stone there was disclosed the light green color of jade.

Largest Found in America

"We were astounded," said Dr. Kidder, "for no piece of jade even remotely approaching this in size has ever been found in America before. Where it has been cut it is a lovely green, with areas of the purest clear green, so highly esteemed by the Maya. The richer areas match perfectly with many finished specimens found by us; apparently, it was to reach these more highly-prized areas that the ancients had made the cuttings. But the whole boulder was of good quality and might have represented a vast value.

So far as known the jade valued by the aboriginal peoples of Middle America consisted of waterworn pebbles or boulders presumably obtained from beds of streams. Although search has been made, it has never been found as a natural occurrence anywhere in Mexico or Central America. Yet Dr. Henry S. Washington, former petrologist at the geophysical laboratory of Carnegie Institution, declared there is American jade of indigenous origin and that it differs definitely from the jade of southeastern Asia.

According to Dr. Washington, jade is a general term applied to two different minerals, jadeite and nephrite, which are alike in general appearance but differ markedly in chemical structure. Both take a high and lasting polish and the better grades of both are prized by lapidaries.

Practically all jade objects so far found in Middle America are of the jadeite variety but this is not the feature that distinguishes it from Asiatic jade for jadeite jade occurs in Burma and elsewhere in Asia.

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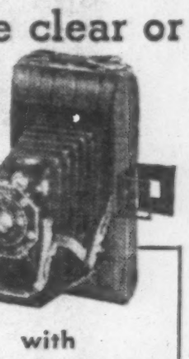

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Well-Groomed Floors—Basis of Attractive House

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

To Keep Floors Good Looking

Waxing Is Essential—With Special Care of Carpets and Rugs

By Margaret Root Zahler

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

For More Attractive Homes
Ninth of 12 Articles

Clean-looking carpets, fresh draperies, floors that are well kept, and upholstery that is holding its own, help to make a home look more hospitable and inviting. Furnishings need a good grooming as well as people. Like anything else which receives hard wear, house furnishings cannot be bought and placed and then forgotten.

Like a new suit of clothes or a pair of shoes, carpets and chairs do not stay new long. As everyone knows, a pair of new shoes soon needs a good polishing to keep the leather pliable and presentable. A suit of clothes, though new, soon needs a good pressing and a periodic cleaning if it is not soon to look "down at the heels."

Good Place to Begin

Likewise, home furnishings show a remarkable difference when properly treated and cared for with the right tools and materials. If neglected and allowed to grow shabby and slip-shod, soon the whole place takes on a second-rate appearance. Floors, for instance, which constitute a large part of the room surface, are a good place to begin in the upkeep of the home appearance.

For those who like to cover their floors from wall to wall with carpeting, it is probably one of the most pertinent pieces of advice to consider just how carpets should be cared for beyond the usual vacuuming. Carpets and rugs are constantly exposed to the soiling effect of traffic and dust-laden air. In industrial cities, of course, this is more noticeable than in country or non-factory towns.

A vacuum cleaner should be used on all surfaces at least once a week. Even in untraveled areas such as beneath sofas and tables, it is well to run the cleaner since dust deposited from the air accumulates there, and the vacuuming also helps to prevent moths.

Carpets which get much traffic may need vacuuming every day at least along the aisles of use. Many housewives prefer to let the carpet sweeper do the pinch hitting in between periodic vacuumings.

"Fluffing" Not Harmful

To those putting down new carpets this spring, don't be surprised if much fluff is picked up by the vacuum for the first few months. One neighbor bought a new carpet recently and was very much disturbed that every time she used the vacuum cleaner she got what she called "tons of fluff." If this performance continued, she said, there would shortly be no carpet left, and yet she had paid a good price for the new floor covering.

This so-called "fluffing" is not harmful. It is the accumulation of the short ends left in the yarn when the pile was cut and will discontinue as soon as these ends have been removed. It does not injure the life or quality of the fabric. In fact, manufacturers claim that the more the fluff, the better the carpet, or, the deeper the pile the more the little particles which have become embedded in the pile and consequently the longer it takes to vacuum all of the loose ends out of the carpet.

When rugs curl at the corners, this can be remedied by the application of a hot iron on a damp cloth to both face and back of the carpeting at the corners. In the same way, when small areas of carpets are crushed by furniture or matted down very much by shuffling feet, the application of a hot iron on a damp cloth will allow the brushing of the pile to a more normal position.

To Remove Grease

If it is desired to brighten the surface of the carpet and remove soluble grease and fats, the Institute of Carpet Manufacturers of America advises quick evaporating cleaning fluids providing the room is well ventilated. "A fresh mixture of naphtha and carbon tetrachlorid in equal parts, or cleaning solutions which conform to the Commercial Standard C. S. 3-28 of the United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of Standards, reduces the hazard of inflammability," the Institute states.

For complete cleanliness of the fiber all the way to the base, additional cleaning may be necessary. In such cases it is considered wise to send the carpet to commercial cleaners.

The method of shampooing carpets on the floor is considered objectionable by some, but by others it is deemed an easy way of freshening up the appearance between more thorough cleanings. The main objection to the shampooing while the carpet is on the floor is that it cannot adequately clean the pile to the base and does not remove the soap and detergent material. The Institute of Carpet Manufacturers of America advises against this type of shampooing while the makers of various soaps for the purpose claim that the process is quite satisfactory.

For hard twist or frieze construction carpets, which are becoming more and more popular, the vacuum cleaner should be used at least once a week and the periodic cleaning should be done by sponging with a solvent. Shampooing may remove some of the twist and is not advised.

Wax As a Preservative

But for homes which have rugs scattered over bare floors, the floors themselves need attention. Wax is considered one of the best preservatives of floors. It can be used on paint, stained wood, bare wood, linoleum, tile, shellac, varnish, or composition. Wax is nature's method of preserving many plants and fruits. It will be remembered that the petals, leaves and stem of the rose are covered with a thin coating of wax.

Two types of wax, the heavy paste and the liquid, are on the market. For building up a good coating of wax on a floor the paste is recommended. Afterward for quick clean-ups to take off surface soil, the liquid is quite satisfactory. Of course, it must be remembered that wax is transparent and does not cover up scratches or imperfections in the floor. Therefore, the first requisite is to have the floors thoroughly clean and in as good condition as possible before beginning the waxing process.

If the floors are in very bad contion, putting on a transparent wax will not improve their appearance, for the imperfections will be enhanced rather than hidden. In such cases, the floor may need a complete and thorough scraping. Or a top floor may be installed of parkay flooring in basket weave pattern. This can be bought in sections two by six feet and nailed down to the existing base, giving a completely new surface which can then be waxed.

Applying the Wax

When waxing, it is much better to apply several thin layers than one thick one. If too much wax is applied the result is a waste because the pores of the floor will take only so much. Two or three applications should re-condition a floor to the point where further waxing is needed only two or three times a year. In special cases where spots have been worn from traffic, only the worn spots should be waxed to bring them up to the same finish as the rest of the floor. After that only dusting is needed from week to week.

A relatively new self-polishing wax is on the market which is an emulsion and is applied with a soft cloth and allowed about 20 minutes to dry. The emulsion has a more than 20 per cent wax base and can be used on any floor which is free from other kind of wax before the emulsion is applied. Such a floor is easy to keep clean as the soil is removed with a dry mop or with a wet cloth.

Upholstered Furniture

Upholstered chairs and sofas should be kept just as free from dust as are the floors by using whisk brooms in the crevices or hand attachments for the vacuum cleaner. Naphtha cleaners can be used for thorough spring cleaning of upholstery. So many people are using slip covers of various kinds these days that these are easily removed and cleaned. Unless the slip-cover fabric has been pre-shrunk and the cover made large enough, the slip cover should be sent to the cleaner's rather than entrusted to the laundry tub.

More attention is being paid to moth-proof fabrics for furniture. Recently manufacturers have begun to saturate fabrics in big dye vats filled with a liquid chemical solution which, it is claimed, guarantees the fabric moth proof for at least five years. Furniture made of these fabrics is tagged and materials bought by the yard are designated if they have been through this treatment. To get rid of moths after they once arrive there are several liquids on the market which can be sprayed periodically on carpets and furniture.

Tomorrow's article appears in the news columns.

Women With Their Harps Have Become Members of One of the Major Symphony Orchestras

Harnessing the Baby

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Safety Straps: The stores cannot display all their stock in full view, and your favorite saleswoman does not always remember that the new mother may be unaware of the many devices to be bought that facilitate taking care of baby. It is helpful to know, then, that when baby reaches seven months or thereabouts, and discovers there is a lot of world to see outside the confines of his carriage, he need not keep you constantly at his side to see that he does not leave the carriage altogether. Gone are the days when baby lay sweetly and placidly just where placed, with his silk coverlet displayed to advantage and not a rosette out of order! He is on his knees, on his feet, then balanced precariously while he peers at the ground beneath the carriage. A walk becomes an ordeal because you are more often putting him in than pushing the perambulator; you cannot leave the room a minute, while formerly his carriage was the ideal downstairs depository for baby and his toys, his bed or play pen serving that purpose upstairs.

The writer did not know what to do about it until she learned that for a small sum a well-made harness which fits around baby without hurting him, and buckles to each side of the carriage, can be found in the stores. Straps come in leather and webbing; I prefer the latter, as it is washable, softer, and, coming in pastel shades and white, is prettier than the leather strap. A leading strap comes with it, to be used when the toddler gets to the age that he darts from you as you walk along a busy street. The baby soon gets used to the restraint of the harness, and mother breathes easier.

Through the Editor's Window

No Longer Reserved to Medieval Angels

By Harriet Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Time was when I thought of the harp as an instrument only for the occasional, very occasional, virtuoso AND medieval angels in paintings; but that was before I met Melville Clark, of Syracuse, N. Y. Mr. Clark, to be sure, is himself famous as one of the above-mentioned virtuosos. Best of all, though, he wanted to share the joy of playing the instrument of his choice, so set about it to make the harp available to those of us who are neither virtuosos nor medieval angels.

Perhaps the rest of you can look at a musical instrument without being filled with a desire to play it. Perhaps, too, having tried and enjoyed many, you discarded the harp as beyond your ken—not only because of initial expense but because—well, medieval angels again. There is something about even the harpist of a symphony orchestra that seems extra special—halos and such. He appears only for certain numbers, and then with something of a quiet flourish. Harps are not for the amateur, once thought I—somewhat wistfully.

Then I went to one of those delightful evenings in a truly music-loving home and Melville Clark played first the concert harp—the familiar grandiferous one all "gold that glisters"—and second a small, Biblical looking one that made one think of old castles and Tara's Halls and wandering minstrels. Talking with him afterwards, I became convinced that the harp is for any or all of us who like to make music.

Fine for beginners and children, this little harp is about three feet high, and for convenience is mounted on a light pedestal. It is easy to tune, and has a sweet tone. Simple accompaniments are quickly mastered for singing all the old tunes one enjoys.

In one of my chats with Melville Clark, we got to talking about women and the harp. "An ideal instrument for women," he called it, speaking of the concert harp. Its graceful lines, the play it gives to the hands, the delicate beauty of the tone in accompaniment make it, he feels, particularly a happy choice for us. "They all look more attractive when playing it," he pointed out, and added that some women do not achieve this when tucking a violin under the chin and lifting the elbow to draw the bow, or when holding a cello in position. Horns, woodwinds, flutes, too, while well played by many a woman or girl, certainly must give way to the harp when it comes to a completely graceful ensemble of player and instrument in full action.

Mr. Clark told me of a family of girls and women who carried concert harps in a trailer and went all over the United States giving concerts in places that had less chance for music than the big centers. He told me of college girls who were working their way through school by giving informal concerts during vacations and picking up chances to play during college sessions. Teaching, too, is possible; for the field is not as overcrowded as in other branches of music teaching. He reminded me further of Mildred Dilling, Maud Morgan, and other well-known concert harpists.

The symphony orchestra is notoriously conservative about including women among its players. But the harp is widely conceded to be an instrument suited to women. Women have less prejudice to overcome, then, in entering the great orchestra through this door. It is common knowledge that the Philadelphia Orchestra, which to its glory has included three women among its members, has two woman harpists. And I found them beautiful, in their dark, quiet attire, seated at their golden instruments.

If you so love an instrument that you really wish to share with more people the joy of playing it, yet know that the accepted version is too difficult and too expensive for anyone not expecting to "go professional" on it; you will understand how Melville Clark could not rest until he had studied and worked out a small harp we could all of us think of learning to play. I have previously written of a musician who felt that way about flutes.

A group of children playing these baby harps in a music class is a darling sight. Some of the children have gone on to learn larger harps, too; for while their parents or any of us might not wish to invest in a big harp on the bare chance that we have a virtuoso in the family, we are willing enough when we actually see one en route to glory and satisfaction, in our homes. The little harps look charming in the music room, by the way, and should attract those neighbors who play the flute and violin—for an informal ensemble, of an evening.

Most of all, it is one more means of breaking down the false idea that music is only a concert hall experience, and that musical instruments are only for the highly talented. As such I speak of it, and wish to spread the word that the harp no more can be limited to virtuosos and medieval angels. It can open up hours of delight, and for some of us, opportunities for professional experience. It belongs to any and all of us who love to make music, and that is as it should be.

Bonnets and 'Boaters' Come Back, Taking Their Cues From the 70's

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

Hats seen at the early spring shows carry one back in thought to photograph albums, lying in state on wool mats in Victorian drawing-rooms, in which members of the family were seen coquettishly wearing headgear that younger generations pronounced ridiculous until they met them again the other day, modernized by the skillful hand of the designer, and presented afresh as something quite deliciously attractive.

The spring collections comprise saucy "pill-box" hats tipped well over one eye; flat "sailors" of uncompromising severity; alluring little bonnets with tiny roses resting among the forehead curls, and old-fashioned "boaters." There are little round straws, perched over the nose, with a bunch of flowers and fruit balancing at the extreme front; there are hats worn at such dangerous forward angles that they have to be held in place with bandeaux of velvet or petersham, and others that slide back so far that they have to be accommodated with elastic worn under the chin.

Drawn by Mulready, London

Moire Silk Hat With Bow of Moire Silk and Satin Straw

The trimming for these period models has undoubtedly been copied from faded family portraits. Velvet ribbons of old-world shades—dull greens and reds, pale pinks and blues—trim the crowns and trickle alluringly over the brims, or form charmingly youthful "true-lovers knots." Real black lace, caught at the back of the crown, droops in graceful lines from the brim, stands in a tiny, fussy ruche round the low crown, or forms an entire bonnet. Large, luscious cherries, so typical of the 70's, appear everywhere; also little curled ostrich feathers and rosebuds, forming posies or tiny garlands.

To wear these hats with success, hair must be specially dressed for the occasion. Curls over the forehead and round the nape of the neck are in many cases a necessity. Shingles definitely will not do. Some hats have been modeled to accompany a large chignon; others have a coarse "fishnet" attached to the back which holds the flat hair in place while leaving the row of curls free.

Novel Materials

Madelon Chaumet, whose collection comprises many period models, uses novel materials in order to get her effects. What appears to be a rustic straw is really wool covered with cellophane, which is extremely light in weight and delightful to wear. It forms an attractive tiny round hat, worn well forward, and trimmed with a posy of different colored flowers in front and a bow of velvet ribbon at the back. The same weave is used for a little bonnet with trimmings of cherries and velvet, and also for a saucy pill-box hat in baby blue, with a tiny bow of petersham ribbon at the back and a faded pink ostrich feather curling its way round the brim at the side and across the front. A narrow petersham bandeau holds the hat in place.

Drawn by Mulready, London

"Pill-Box" Model in Satin Straw With Circular Veiling and Rosebud Trimming

Pure black cellophane is used in this collection for a small black sailor, with veiling of fine black lace floating from the back to relieve the extreme severity. Nearly all Madelon Chaumet's models have a piece of lace somewhere, ruched round the crown, falling to the shoulder from the side, draping the back brim, veiling the eyes, or forming the entire hat.

An all-lace bonnet is trimmed with a demure wreath of pale rosebuds; another bonnet, in straw, has fine lace covering the crown and falling behind, and a cluster of zinnias inside the arched brim in front. A pill-box hat of green and gold petersham ribbon, has a posy of small flowers over one eye and a trimming of black net at the back.

Satin Straw

Other new materials in the collection comprise satin straw and straw wools. Satin straw, which has just made its bow, is interesting and attractive, having a smooth, shiny appearance. It is used in connection with stiff moiré silk to form the spectacular bow placed on one side of a moiré hood.

Very young and very smart "schoolgirl" hats are worn as a halo on the back of the head. They are made of cellophane with petersham ribbon round the crown, and may be in dead white or bright colors. A piece of elastic under the chin is a necessity.

Chiffon, feather, cellophane, and wool flowers are fashionable, also feather fruits. Cellophane carnations in a mixture of lovely dusty shades trim an enormous picture hat of black felt, the flowers being placed at the side of the crown and under the side of the brim. A twist of narrow velvet ribbons, matching the flowers, surrounds the crown and is knotted loosely at the back.

Ribbon Trimming

Victor Stiebel is using ribbon extensively for his trimming. A panama, turned up all round, and worn with a dull reseda green suit and a wide scarf, has bands of red, lemon and blue velvet ribbon slotted through the front of the brim carried over the crown and slotted through the back to hang behind. The same colors appear in the scarf. Indian red and blue ribbons trim a white panama turned down all round. Most of Stiebel's hats are wide, turned slightly up or down, and produce something of the mandarin and coolie effect.

A wide-brimmed straw in red henna and slate blue is worn with a severely tailored lace suit of red henna over a slate blue foundation; a practically crownless hat of Chinese influence accompanies a printed crepe frock in Chinese blue and white, and is covered with the same material. Cock feathers form the entire crown of a smart black straw hat. His little bonnet—no collection is complete without one—is white, with navy ribbon brought from the back, slotted through the brim, and tied in a coquettish bow among the forehead curls.

Drawn by Mulready, London

"School-Girl" Hat of Cellophane With Trimming of Petersham Ribbon

"Bicycle-Built-For-Two"

Aage Thaarup, whose hats are seen at Teddy Tinling's spring show of dress models and suits, has produced an exhilarating "Bicycle-built-for-two" hat, modernized from an 1870 model, and carried out in gold straw with a band of black petersham ribbon round the crown. A gay bunch of wild flowers and a few cherries trim the front. It is worn well over the face, and accompanies a tailored gray linen suit of the same period by Tinling, the coat having a flared back with a decided kick, and wide leg-o'-mutton sleeves. Sombreros, so delightfully cool and shady for summer wear, are much in evidence in this collection, interesting color contrasts being obtained by putting petersham crowns with straw brims.

DOROTHY LOVELL

Drawn by Mulready, London

Black Cellophane "Sailor" With Lace Trimming

Drawn by Mulready, London

Bonnet of Wool Cellophane

One-Dish Macaroni Meals

Spaghetti With Salmon

Boil for 9 minutes
1 package spaghetti in
4 quarts rapidly boiling water to which
1 tablespoon salt has been added.
One or two minutes more may be allowed for extra tenderness.
Drain. Into a frying pan containing
2 tablespoons butter place
1 (3-ounce) can flaked salmon. Fry until brown. Then add
1 tablespoon minced parsley
5 tomatoes, or 1½ cups canned tomatoes,
2 teaspoons sugar,
½ teaspoon salt,
⅛ teaspoon pepper and cook slowly for 20 minutes. Add the spaghetti and
2 teaspoons lemon juice. Combine well and serve.

Any other cooked or canned fish may be substituted. Macaroni may be used in place of spaghetti. A nice garnish for this dish is beets, parsley and pieces of lemon.

Spaghetti Ohio

Boil for 9 minutes
1 package spaghetti in
4 quarts rapidly boiling water to which
1 tablespoon salt has been added.
Drain. Peel
½ cup mushrooms (1 cup if desired) and stew for 15 minutes. Cut in small pieces
4 slices lean bacon and fry in frying pan. Add
2 medium-sized onions chopped and
¾ pound ground round steak and cook for 5 minutes.
Then add the spaghetti and mushrooms and
2 cans tomato soup,
2 pieces of chopped pimiento,
½ teaspoon salt,
¼ teaspoon pepper and
1 tablespoon butter. Combine thoroughly and pour into a well-greased baking dish. Bake in a slow oven ½ hour. (Macaroni may be substituted for the spaghetti).

Browned Hash

To one quart of chopped boiled potatoes add a pint of chopped, canned, or leftover cooked meat, one finely chopped onion, and season to taste, and mix thoroughly. Or, grind cooked meat, boiled potatoes, and an onion together in a food chopper mix thoroughly and season to taste. Mold into flat cakes and fry slowly on both sides until crusty. Or spread the mixture in an even layer in a greased frying pan and cook slowly until well browned.

(Mrs.) L. M. B.

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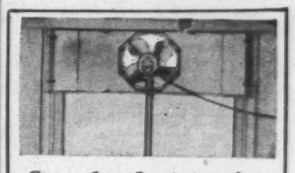

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Jimmy Assists

IT WAS one of those freakish days we had in February, a Saturday, as sunny and gentle as a warm day in May. The windows were open in my kitchen; and, as I worked about, I heard the starlings chirping in the back yard and, nearer, the light conversational duet of Tib and Jimmy, the children who live next door. Surely, it would be like a day in May if that sudden scraping noise I heard meant that Tib was dragging an orange crate and a box of playthings through the cellar door. I looked out, and May it was, with not one orange crate but two; and, of all things, the familiar well-worn beach umbrella.

It is one of the winter deprivations that in that season I see little of my small neighbors. They pay short calls occasionally. Jimmy wanders in when the cookie situation at his house warrants it. Our intimacy allows him to call out quite frankly at my front door: "Mum's cupboard's bare. How's yours?" And Tib sometimes brings in her candy box of doll clothes on a stormy day and sits with me. She shows me her latest modiste creations, sews a few stitches, and brings me up-to-date on the exciting trivialities of life next door.

* * *

PLEASANT AS THESE meetings are, I miss watching the warm-weather, out-of-door activities of this brother and sister. I looked out now to say good-morning. Jimmy, straddling the garden bench, leaned over a pan of water with a foot-long piece of rubber tubing in his mouth. Behind him lay the broken spout of a water sprinkler. He jerked up, removed the tube to grin at me and went on with his work. Tib is the chatterbox.

"I'm going to make a new doll-house and Jimmy is going to make a rain-storm," she explained. I admired her wisdom and foresight in placing the gaudy umbrella between her potential dolls' house and Jimmy's water-pan.

The temptation to enjoy the soft morning and the busy children reminded me that there were pecans to be shelled, so I chose this time to sit with nuts and a cracker at a table near the window. Tib placed one crate on top of another, knelt on a cast-off automobile cushion before her box tier and planned aloud, as is her wont, this last and newest diminutive domicile: "This'll be the living-room and this the dining-room and here I'll have a library like Uncle Dick's. I'll fold little pieces of cardboard and paint them for books and I'll have dozens and dozens and dozens of them." All this to herself in a singsong murmured monologue. Then louder and with intent: "Maybe Jimmy will make me a lovely bookcase out of wood."

* * *

JIMMY EITHER DIDN'T or pretended not to hear. He had been experimenting. He had blown through the tube into water to make bubbles. He had sung a line of song through it. He had succeeded now in attaching the sprinkler to the tube and was producing the promised rain. He sprinkled the ground, a patch of sidewalk, one panel of the umbrella, the side of the house, and to her consternation which culminated in a small shriek and cry to "Stop!"—the back of Tib's orange crate! That climaxed and completed the water-game. Jimmy sat down on the back steps to watch Tib. I thought he looked a little wistfully at the building materials in the play-box.

"Jimmy, would you make me some bookcases out of a strawberry box?" Jimmy masked himself with an expression of condescending dignity.

"Do you mean, will I play dolls with you?"

"It wouldn't be playing dolls, exactly, to make a doll's bookcase, would it?"

"It would," said Jimmy with finality.

* * *

NOW I HAVE seen Tib, for all her few years, steer the ship of diplomacy in so true a course that her older brother has been persuaded, before he knew it, to do her will. Pecan cake or no, this was a situation which would bear watching.

"I suppose you think playing dolls is sissy," said Tib, smiling up at him.

"Of course it is. Making doll's furniture is for girls."

He watched her as she painstakingly folded down two ends of a piece of cardboard to make a bench. She set it up on top of the crate and it toppled over. Jimmy picked it up.

"If you fold it straight, it won't do that. Like this, see?" He put it back firmly in position, and then stood up. By squaring his shoulders, putting his hands in his pockets, and looking out into the street, he made it quite clear that his help had been temporary and that his interests lay in other quarters.

* * *

TIB QUICKLY PULLED out of the play-box a pink-stained strawberry box. "I thought maybe with a jig-saw I could cut sides for the bookcase out of a board and then break these up for shelves. Do you think I could do that, Jimmy?" I heard definite wheedling in that *Jimmy*.

Jimmy looked at the box and then, as if absent-mindedly, leaned down and picked up a hammer and knocked it against the palm of his hand. Tib looked at him hopefully.

"The men at the store make doll-house furniture and they aren't sissy," she said. A mistake. The word stirred Jimmy. He threw down the hammer. "Aw, I gotta go see Robert," he said.

"Will you lend me your jig-saw?"

"You'll break it!"

"I'll be careful, Jimmy."

"Well, ——"

Here femininity rose to shameless arms: "I bet you could make a dandy bookcase, Jimmy."

"I bet I could, too," he said. "Why, I guess I could make a big bookcase. A great big bookcase—for my room." He swaggered a little as he turned to be off. I held my breath, fearing Tib wouldn't follow up her advantage.

"If you made a little one," she called, "it would just be practicing for the big one, wouldn't it?"

"Yup!" he answered without turning, but he was walking slowly and hadn't gone far.

* * *

HERE TIB, WHETHER by chance or pure genius, I shall never know, accomplished as brilliant a piece of strategy as any persuasive Eve has done before her. She stood up, threw two strawberry boxes on the sidewalk and jumped on them. A rondrous sound of crush and splinter. She picked up a broken mass of box and loosened bits of the brittle, egg-shell wood from it. The strips snapped and crunched as they tore away from the heavy box-edge. I laughed into a nut shell. It was such a tempting sound. No boy could possibly resist taking part in that delightful purposeful destruction.

"Where are the tacks?" called Tib. She had no need to ask. Jimmy was returning on eager feet.

"Well, I might as well help you," he said, "since you want me to so much. Give me the box and get me a shingle from the cellar." Tib scampered and, when she came back, I looked for a gleam of triumph in her dainty little face. There was none there. She looked simply humble, reverent, and pleased.

C. C. R.

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Cactus Forests Of Mexico

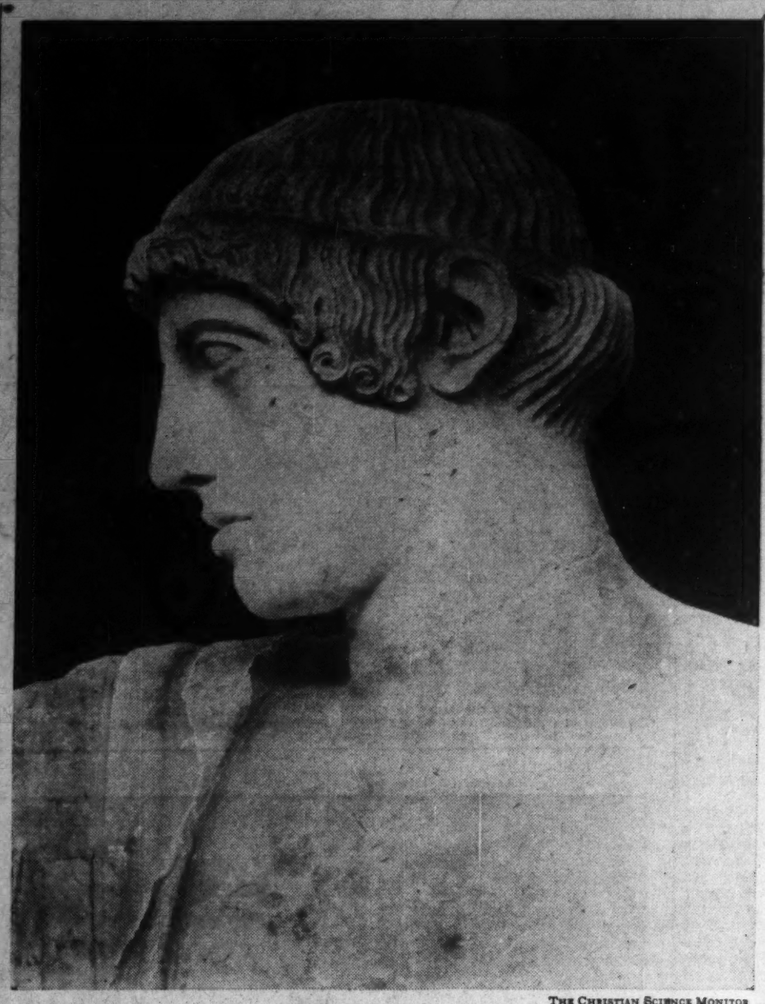
All the way from Tucson the giant cactus or Saguaro is in evidence. Not, however, until one reaches the vast expanses of desert south of Altar is it seen at its maximum size and growing in forests. The plant reaches forty or fifty feet in height, two to four feet in diameter, and six to eight tons in weight. It is the most curious vegetable growth in the Southwest and Mexico. During the first eight or ten years of its life it attains a height of less than three feet; by the time it is thirty years old its height has increased to four feet, and after that it averages an annual growth of four inches, its lifetime being from 150 to 200 years. Most remarkable of all its characteristics is its water-content—97½ per cent, in spite of the fact that there is no water for hundreds of miles around it and that it has no tap-root at all. Its tremendous bulk is anchored lightly in the sandy soil, its roots lying only a few inches under the surface and spreading laterally from six to ten feet. The trunk, rising straight and graceful as a Doric column, is marked by vertical lines of sharp spines extending up and down its entire length, and these spines run also along the branches. . . .

Both the Saguaro and the Sowesa are much used by the barred woodpecker for nesting. Though this bird constructs the same kind of nest as his eastern cousin, the flicker or golden-winged woodpecker, he faces a more complicated domestic problem. When the barred woodpecker drills his hole in a cactus branch and excavates it for several inches below, he releases a flow of the sap that practically inundates his prospective home, and then he has to wait until this sap coagulates and hardens. But the result is that he owns a permanently weather-proofed house, and that he returns to it every year with his mate—the same mate—while the young birds each season drill holes elsewhere for their nests. This explains why practically every Saguaro and Sowesa has from three to a dozen holes drilled in its branches, exactly like the holes made in dead trees by the eastern woodpecker. Here, too, lives the cactus wren whose nest is like the oriole's, with a tunneled entrance six to ten inches long, made of grass—his defense against attack from owls, hawks, and other predatory enemies. To find thus, in the same cactus, several internal drilled holes and as many tunneled ones on the outside, all inhabited by birds, is one of the interesting experiences that reward the visitor in this desert-land. If he makes his trip in the spring he will be doubly rewarded by hearing the haunting music of the cactus wren's song.—ROBERT FROTHINGHAM, in "Trails Through the Golden West." (New York: McBride.)

Jungle River

I AM the river,
The voice of the river,
High on the Serra.
Dank smoking the forest
Where fig-tree and creeper,
Each heavenward writhing,
Entangle the giants
Whose strength bears them skyward.
There dusky my birthplace
A brown peaty hollow;
Great boulders lie moss-slimed
By tree-ferns green-shadowed.
There in mute dimness
Rare speckled lime-golden
With quivering sun-flecks
My journey starts seaward.
I, I am the river.

RACHEL ERSKINE



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HEAD OF APOLLO: *Fifth Century B. C.: In the Olympia Museum, Greece*

THIS is the head of Apollo, whose figure dominated the famous West Pediment of the Temple of Zeus at Olympia. More is known about the sculpture of this great Hellenic Temple than about any other. The East and West Pediments have been restored according to the conjecture of archaeologists. While a figure of Zeus dominated the Eastern Pediment, Apollo, detail of which is seen here, occupied the central position of the Western. To his left and right is a contest of the Lapiths with the Centaurs, who struggle in a variety of strenuous attitudes.

This is the great century of Greek Art when such extraordinary progress was made in architecture, sculpture and painting; when craftsmen emerged from the archaic restraints and worked with utmost freedom, with increasing variety, and accomplished some of the handsomest and the most monumental sculpture in history. The pediment lent itself to decoration. A triangular space forming the gable of the roof of the Temple, the pediment was filled with a composition of figures representing some legendary scenes.

This sculpture was carved about 460 B. C. By the middle of the fifth century, sculptors had developed certain features which are now called Hellenic. We may note here that the hair, formerly rendered long, is now short, curled and rolled up. There lingers the archaic design of scroll-like curls, the decorative treatment of the strands of hair, the spherical shape of the dome. The ear is still placed rather high. But the face reveals articulation. The straight Greek nose, the carefully shaped lips, the expression of thoughtfulness; such features are found commonly in sculpture of this era.

For some, there is greater dignity, greater suitability in this manner of the transition, for sculpture retained its detachment, its aloofness, the strength and forcefulness of the primitive. Not yet had the craftsman given himself to excess of subtlety, to refinements which later tended to weaken the decorative function of the sculpture which remained an adjunct to architecture, and had consequently a responsibility to it.

DOROTHY ADLOW

Threshold of Spring

IT IS not yet spring in the village. But winter, when the stream boiled by thick with drowned leaves and the churchyard elms stood stark against untidy skies, has gone. It is the betwixt and between season, the cleanest, the clearest of them all. One feels that there is no more havoc to be wrought upon us by the weather. Winds to come will tussle with the lithe strength of new growth, and tomorrow's rains will be swallowed in grass-blade and leaf. The autumnal litter has been cleared away; those broken boughs, the ragged roadside tangle, the dry leaves pasted to the lane. In the village itself, in dales, and hills, and copses all about, the land looks as though it had been garnished against the coming of a new tenant, fields swept, hedgerows trimmed, woodlands dusted from root to crown. The outgoing resident took a long time to depart, the incoming is approaching the door.

* * *

YESTERDAY I WALKED past the church to the hilltop. The sky was pale and fresh as buttermilk, unclouded yet not clear, not gray, not blue. The outlines of buildings, tree and hedge-top were sharp against it as though freshly stenciled and barely dry. No wind blew. There were snowdrops, cold and clear, in cottage gardens, tiny in the vastness of brown earth; a crocus or two; pale sheaths of daffodils to come; here and there the bold yellow of aconite. There was a spray of winter jasmine against a red wall. From the chimney above, smoke arose in a blue-gray, broadening cone.

Bird visitors from Scandinavia still foraged over the open fields. A flock of bramblings, keeping company with the chaffinch tribe, dipped twittering along the hedge-top. The stream flowed fast at my side, white and limey, yet how clear after the past weeks. It was deep in its bed, though the bank heights showed where the sods had been wrenched away in flood time, leaving white, washed roots showing through the soil.

* * *

AT THE HILLTOP I paused, as pause one always must, to look over the valley beyond. Never was it so clear, so uncomplicated, so precise; never was pattern of hedge, field, spinney, railway and road more exact. Nothing but the palest colors showed about the dark earth. Other hills, unclad, rose smooth as shoulders against that formless sky.

I stood, looking and listening. It was so still that I heard a tree-creeper skittering up a pine-bole close by; then saw him, moving quickly, like a shadow of a mouse, up the rough bark. Distantly I could hear the clamor of the building rooks, busy in the tall cages of the valley elms. I searched for signs of what was to come, and found them; a primrose in bud, three cool, damp violets in the wood's edge, a clump of aconite blazing defiantly at the side of the stream. Nothing more. Though it was surprising suddenly to see, shooting like a green bolt from the wood, a woodpecker in furious downhill flight. He was somehow presage of drowsy days to come, when the woods around would ring to his merry "yiking."

* * *

AS I WALKED home, ten thousand starlings poured across the sky above me, wind in their wings, and were gone. They were followed by a solitary crow. The evening was cold and hushed, almost ominously tidy—as though, at any moment, spring and summer might burst, blowsy, from the sky and soil and overwhelm it.

C. G. G.

Sachet

SOME day, soon day, the elderbush will bloom,
Honeysuckle, tea rose, spread perfume.
Bergamot, geranium, mignonette
Will tangle summer in a scented net,
While lily, clover field, locust flower
Pour their bottles at high noon hour.

MERAB EBERLE

The Divine Will

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHO in his highest moments does not long to understand more fully the will of God; to be able always to hear His voice, and to still the willful restlessness of his own misguided planning? What more could one desire than that the all-wise, all-loving Father should govern his every thought and act? To those who say so high an ideal as this is unattainable, comes the reply that right in our midst is a teaching which, as it is truly understood and lived, enables one to know and, with increasing power, do the will of God. Christian Science has come to this age through its Discoverer and Founder, Mary Baker Eddy, to show mankind the nature of God's will and how it may be obeyed.

In accordance with the Scriptures, Christian Science teaches that man, instead of being a self-willed mortal, governed by ignorance and impulse, is in reality the perfect expression of his creator, having no capacity or desire contrary to the Father's will. The words of the Master (Matthew 6:10), "Thy will be done in earth, as it is in heaven," bring new hope of fulfillment as one understands that man is in very truth God's image and likeness. As thought is held to this ideal of perfect man, in exact accord with his creator, one finds that love for God is taking the place of self-love, which had held sway over his thinking. And with this spiritualization of thought a new life of service opens before him.

Since it is the rebellious mortal mind that would hide divine reality, it is in the conquest of this false self-assertion one's work lies. In her poem "Feed My Sheep," Mrs. Eddy has couched in simple and beautiful language the deepest longing of the heart to lay down the erring will for the divine. The arrogant, resisting qualities of the human mind must give way as one hears God's voice. The listening ear may be said to be a state of thought, where the affections have become purified and spiritualized. Countless times have Christian Scientists prayed (Poems, p. 14):

"Shepherd, show me how to go
O'er the hillside steep,
How to gather, how to sow,—
How to feed Thy sheep;
I will listen for Thy voice,
Lest my footsteps stray;
I will follow and rejoice
All the rugged way."

The selfishly ambitious plan forfeits God's guidance. One may say, It is necessary for me to plan my life and outline each day in order to act intelligently. In a sense this is right and orderly; but as each day one looks for the unfoldment of good, his one desire is to keep his thought poised in Spirit, so that he may experience good. In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy has written (p. 1), "Desire is prayer; and no loss can occur from trusting God with our desires, that they may be moulded and exalted before they take form in words and in deeds." Again and again, the true thinker has found unexpected work to do whenever his thought was sufficiently cleansed of self to let God's plan appear.

The following incident illustrates this attitude of thought. A young business woman set out one day at the noon hour to do an errand. Thoughts of Truth so filled her consciousness that almost before noticing where her footsteps were taking her, she found herself at a nearby Christian Science Reading Room. As she stepped off the elevator, she realized that someone beside her was in trouble. A friendly word disclosed the cause. The stranger, a Christian Scientist passing through the city, had lost her pocketbook, containing her transportation ticket and a large sum of money. After spending a few moments together declaring the truth, as taught in Christian Science, the two women went into the Reading Room, left their addresses at the desk and sat down, each to realize for herself God's presence and power.

Half an hour later, as the young business woman, stopping at a restaurant for lunch, took her place at a counter, she found her attention attracted to two women who were absorbed in discussing a pocketbook which evidently they had just found. It took but a moment for her to come to their aid and to identify the article as belonging to the stranger. In a short time the pocketbook was again in its owner's hands. The finders of the pocketbook, too, proved to be Christian Scientists; and how could error stand when all concerned were persistently and clearly knowing its nothingness? The student had planned in her noon hour to do an errand; but because her thoughts were at one with divine Mind, her human plans became subservient to the divine, so that God used her in His service.

A glorious highway stretches before each one who, through self-abnegation, humility, and obedience, masters self-will, egotism, and pride. As the heavens are higher than the earth, so is God's plan for each of His children higher than any good one might outline for oneself. His plan becomes our plan as we individually prove our unity with Him. There is no joy like the joy of serving God. There is no attainment equal to putting on "the mind of Christ" (I Corinthians 2:16), no satisfaction comparable to that of earning the commendation, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

La Volonté divine

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

QUI n'aspire, dans ses moments les plus nobles, à mieux comprendre la volonté de Dieu; à pouvoir toujours entendre la voix divine; à calmer la turbulence et l'obstination des efforts souvent bien aveugles que lui-même faisait pour diriger les événements? Que toutes nos pensées, toutes nos actions soient gouvernées par le Père infiniment sage et plein d'amour, voilà sans doute un vœu qui ne laisse rien à désirer. Certains disent peut-être qu'un si haut idéal n'est pas accessible; mais le fait est qu'il existe parmi nous une doctrine permettant à ceux qui la comprennent et la vivent réellement de connaitre, puis de faire avec une maîtrise croissante la volonté de Dieu. Découverte et fondée par Mary Baker Eddy, la Science Chrétienne a fait son apparition dans le monde pour montrer aux hommes en quoi consiste la volonté de Dieu et comment il est possible d'y obéir.

Conformément aux Écritures, la Science Chrétienne enseigne que loin d'être un mortel égoïste, gouverné par l'ignorance ou par des impulsions capricieuses, l'homme est en réalité l'expression parfaite de son créateur; il n'a donc ni capacité ni désir s'opposant à la volonté du Père. Le Maître disait (Matthieu 6:10): "Que ta volonté soit faite sur la terre comme au ciel;" or ces paroles nous apportent une espérance nouvelle et plus certaine, lorsque nous comprenons que l'homme est véritablement l'image et la ressemblance de Dieu. Attachons-nous à cet idéal de l'homme parfait, en complète harmonie avec son créateur; nous constaterons alors que l'amour de Dieu déplace l'égoïsme qui avait prévalu dans notre penser. Cette spiritualisation de la pensée nous ouvre une vie nouvelle dont la devise pourrait être: servir.

C'est l'entendement mortel rétif qui veut nous cacher la réalité divine; aussi notre travail consiste-t-il à vaincre cette fausse prétention. Dans un poème intitulé "Pais mes Brebis," Mrs. Eddy exprime en termes simples et beaux le profond désir d'un cœur qui voudrait sacrifier à la volonté divine sa propre volonté faillible. Les caractéristiques arrogantes et rebelles de l'entendement humain doivent céder lorsque le disciple entend la voix de Dieu. On peut dire que l'oreille attentive est un état mental où les affections se sont purifiées et spiritualisées. Que de fois les Scientistes Chrétiens ont prié avec ferveur (*Poems*, p. 14):

"Montre-moi comment, Berger,
Gravir le coteau,
Comment récolter, semer,—
Paître Ton troupeau;
Je veux écouter Ta voix,
Pour ne pas errer,
Et je veux suivre avec joie,
L'âpre sentier."

Tout dessein égoïstement ambitieux se prive des directions divines. Peut-être dira-t-on: Pour agir d'une manière intelligente, il me faut dresser des plans, prévoir l'emploi de ma vie et l'horaire de chaque journée. C'est là dans un certain sens une chose normale, conforme au bon ordre; mais comme il s'attend chaque jour au développement du bien, le disciple cherche par-dessus tout à maintenir sa pensée dans l'Esprit pour que le bien soit son partage. Dans le livre de texte de la Science Chrétienne, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, Mrs. Eddy écrit à la page 1: "Le désir, c'est la prière; et nous ne pouvons rien perdre en confiant nos désirs à Dieu, afin qu'ils soient façonnés et exaltés avant de prendre forme en paroles et en actions." Maintes fois celui qui s'efforçait de penser juste a trouvé d'une manière inattendue le travail dont il avait besoin, quand sa pensée a été suffisamment purifiée du moi pour laisser paraître le plan de Dieu.

L'exemple suivant illustrera cette attitude mentale. Après une matinée de travail, une jeune femme quitta son bureau vers midi pour s'acquitter d'une commission. Les pensées de Vérité remplissaient à tel point sa conscience que presque à son insu elle se trouva devant une Salle de lecture Scientiste Chrétienne établie dans le voisinage. En sortant de l'ascenseur, elle se rendit compte qu'une de ses voisines était dans la détresse. Quelques paroles dites avec bonté firent voir de quoi il s'agissait. La seconde dame, une Scientiste Chrétienne, étant de passage dans la ville, avait perdu le sac à main qui contenait son billet de retour et une forte somme d'argent. Pendant quelques instants, les deux nouvelles connaissances déclarèrent la vérité comme on apprend à le faire en Science Chrétienne; puis elles entrèrent dans l'antichambre, firent connaître à la bibliothécaire leurs adresses respectives, et prirent place dans la Salle de lecture, réalisant chacune de son côté la présence et le pouvoir de Dieu.

Une demi-heure plus tard, la jeune employée entrait dans un restaurant pour y déjeuner. A peine assise, elle remarqua deux dames examinant un sac à main qu'elles venaient sans doute de trouver. Immédiatement la jeune fille vint à leur aide et put s'assurer que le sac appartenait bien à la personne qu'elle avait rencontrée. Peu de temps après, l'objet était remis à sa propriétaire. Les dames qui avaient trouvé le sac se trouvèrent être également des Scientistes Chrétiennes; et l'erreur pouvait-elle durer quand toutes les personnes en cause reconnaissaient avec persistance et clarté le néant de ses illusions? La jeune fille avait compté faire une course pendant son heure de congé; mais comme ses pensées étaient unies au divin Entendement, les plans humains avaient fait place aux directions divines, et Dieu S'était servi d'elle pour une bonne œuvre.

Une voie glorieuse s'ouvre devant tous les disciples qui par l'abnégation, l'humilité, l'obéissance, maîtrisent l'opiniâtreté, l'égotisme et l'orgueil. Autant les cieux sont élevés au-dessus de la terre, autant le plan de Dieu pour chacun de Ses enfants surpasse les meilleurs projets personnels qu'un humain soit capable de faire. Le plan de Dieu devient le nôtre lorsque nous prouvons individuellement que nous sommes un avec Lui. Aucune joie n'égale celle qui consiste à servir Dieu. Revêtir "la pensée de Christ" (I Corinthiens 2:16) surpasse tout autre succès; et nulle satisfaction n'est comparable à celle du disciple qui mérite cette louange: "Cela va bien, bon et fidèle serviteur."

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Time Appears About at Hand For Clarifying Radio Setup

News in Radio

Shadows of the last campaign flicker as the cry is now raised by certain senators that they have been limited in the scope of their radiocast expressions against President Roosevelt's judiciary reorganization proposals.

No single issue since the campaign has attracted such a score of legislators to the national network microphones. Suffice to say, there has not been hardly a single evening since the President made his court proposals public that a speaker has not been heard on one side or the other of the question.

These charges by legislators come at a time when investigation of radiocasting is very much in the wind with possible regulation coming as an aftermath. Thus radio operators find themselves more or less on the defensive against charges of partisanship, ulterior motives and questionable control.

While the allegation of Representative Richard B. Wigglesworth (R) of Massachusetts that the country is "confronted by a virtual monopoly in the hands of the three big broadcasting companies—National, Columbia and Mutual"—may be well founded, the charges that radiocasting is dominated by the "power trust" do not seem to hold water.

Investigation of the newspaper ownership of radio stations is wanted by Senator Burton K. Wheeler of Montana on the basis that control of radio stations by newspapers may constitute a "monopoly of public opinion," while Representative William P. Connery Jr. of Lynn, Mass., wants the networks setup investigated.

Network investigation will ultimately disclose the fact that the National Broadcasting Company links 117 stations in its two networks, out of which it owns, operates or manages 15; that the Columbia Broadcasting System links 106 stations, of which it owns or leases 10; and that the Mutual Broadcasting System now combines 41 stations, and is shortly to add 10 more. Mutual, while owning no stations itself is corporately interested in WOR, owned by the Macy Department Store interests, and WGN, owned by the Chicago Tribune.

The "power trust" argument will probably be dismissed early, for there are only two or three radio stations in the United States owned by public utility concerns. The NBC networks are subsidiary of the Radio Corporation of America, which itself was divorced by government decree from General Electric and Westinghouse companies several years ago. CBS is owned by its operators and stockholders, the latter including some 5000 persons of diverse interests, and it has no power company affiliations. Mutual is a co-operative venture, each station being separately owned. Of the 275 stations or so that take service from the nation-wide networks, except for a few cases of multiple ownership, the ownership is vested in private individuals or groups that are widely scattered and diverse.

The nearest approach to "power trust" identity might be the three high-powered stations owned by the General Electric Company (WGY, Schenectady; KOA, Denver; KGO, San Francisco) and the six owned by Westinghouse (KDKA, Pittsburgh; WBZ, Boston; WBZA, Springfield; KYW, Philadelphia; WOWO and WGL, Fort Wayne, Ind.). All of these except the two in Fort Wayne are managed by NBC under special arrangements.

The ownership of radio stations and networks and the structure of American radio is still a puzzle to many congressmen and senators, but many don't like the way the stations are operated. The present charges of discrimination by Senator Wheeler and Senator King of Utah grow out of limited networks made available for the latter's radiocast against the Supreme Court plan recently. The networks meet this with assertions that the time being allotted each side has been about even so far. They deny the President's proponents are getting the better break and they assert their own freedom from partisanship.

* * *

Your "Uncle Samuel" as a radio program producer is "pretty good" if the evidence received by the Office of Education from its educational radio project is taken as a criterion. For the project has received close to 250,000 letters from the United States, Canada and foreign countries since its inaugural more than a year ago. James D. Strong, manager of the project, estimates that mail will reach the 500,000 mark shortly.

The project is now producing five program series which are heard over the National and Columbia networks. Columbia offers "Let Freedom Ring" and "Treasures Next Door"; National offers "The World Is Yours," and "Education in the News" on its red network, and "Have You Heard?" on its blue network.

Mail figures are significant here since listener response is much more than letters of the mere "I like your program" type. The project feels that the requests for further information, book lists and visual aids are indications that listeners are undertaking self-education over the air. The missives have come from all sections of the audience and when they are all in the project will have one of the most thorough checks on its listeners ever received perhaps by the producer of a radio program.

The project's WPA production unit comprises a large dramatic cast, a choral ensemble, with headquarters in New York where the programs are produced.

Tarrytown Clergy Fails to Agree On Church Unity Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., March 24—While endorsing in general the program of church unity advocated here by John D. Rockefeller Jr., philanthropist, nine Protestant clergymen from congregations in this community had failed today to agree upon a specific plan to unite the work of their organizations.

Any move toward a greater unity than has been achieved during years of co-operation in supporting joint activities should be ordered by the parishioners, they held, at a meeting of the Friars' Club yesterday. All save two of the community's 11 Protestant churches were represented, and one of those had no rector to send.

Conclusions of the meeting were voiced in a resolution adopted unanimously by the clergymen and released by the Rev. Robert L. Mauterstock, secretary of the club and pastor of the Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church. It recalled a five-point program the club had followed in working for church unity and pledged the pastors as individuals "to continue not to allow any personal interest to stand in the way of church unity in the Tarrytowns."

"We believe that any real church unity must come from the people and we pledge ourselves to give any leadership which our churches may desire," the resolution added.

Not 2 Yet—But a Globetrotter

Clunies Ann Denholm — Miss Marjorie Giles
Girl Globetrotter, 21 Months Old, Shown With Union Pacific Stewardess on Recent Arrival in Los Angeles, Calif.

Small Stamp Dealers in New York Follow Easy Ways of Country Stores

NEW YORK, March 24 (AP)—The small postage stamp dealer is New York's counterpart to the country store operator who hangs out a sign reading, "Closed for the day—gone fishing."

Nassau Street buildings are filled with stamp shops, many of them operated by a single individual who comes to work at 11 a. m., opens his mail, fills out the orders received, knocks off an hour or two for lunch, then spends the afternoon sitting in his office gossiping with callers, only a small percentage of whom do any cash buying.

The outsider often wonders how anyone can make a living in such a delightful manner. Little business activity is apparent in this easy-going existence, though there is much large talk of transactions in the hundreds and thousands of dollars. This is mostly just talk.

The secret lies in the morning mail. A few orders a day for small amounts are sufficient to keep the business going. Any cash-buying callers are welcome additions.

Rent for the small offices is low, and the percentage of profit on the stamps is high if the dealer has a sharp eye for sources from which to obtain his stock cheaply. Outlays for advertising are essential to keep the mail orders flowing in.

Not all of the small dealers are successful. There is no telling when an office will be closed if the proprietor finds a salaried job and decides to sacrifice independence for better pay. The younger dealers occasionally quit the business and go back to college.

A counter customer who unwarily flashes a five-dollar bill often has a hard time getting out of the shop before he spends it all. Any number of "bargains" suddenly appear for his inspection. The dealer with an office down the hall likely as not will be visiting his competitor, and collar the customer as he departs.

The Farley special issues of 1935 continue weak. Prices for the issue in complete sheets are down to $440. Last fall the sets changed hands for as high as $525.

Some stamp editors are protesting to members of Congress that the pending bill to permit illustration of United States stamps would grant this privilege only to publishers.

BENI
Will advise you on your next PERMANENT WAVE
BENI BEAUTY SALON
545 Fifth Ave. MU. 6-3840, 6-3872
NEW YORK CITY

SEND
FLOWERS
for
Easter
March 28th

Phone your order. Delivered aboard ship or telegraphed anywhere in U. S. A. in one hour.

EVANS ART IN FLOWERS
315 LEXINGTON AVE., N.Y.C.

ELdorado 5-1820

Matrix
heightens
"front lines"

Here's the new shoe silhouette—higher in front, lower at the side—in smart Matrix Originals. You'll enjoy glorious foot-relaxation in these smart shoes. Because of "your footprint in leather," the exclusive, moulded sole. It hugs to your foot, supports it *all over*. Find out how much difference there is in fit—in comfort—when the bottom of your foot is correctly supported, your body weight distributed over the entire foot, as it should be.

Claire (top)—Navy or Black
Gloria (center)—Navy or Black
Larchmont (bottom)—Navy, Gray

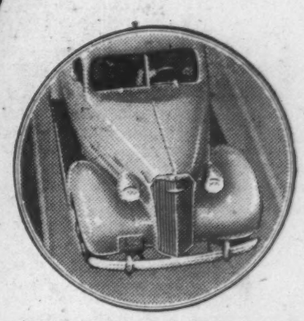
YOUR FOOTPRINT IN LEATHER
CREATED BY REED

Matrix Shoes at $9.00 and up. E. P. Reed & Company, Rochester, N. Y., or Matrix Style Studio, 47 West 34th Street, New York, N. Y.

SEE THESE
MATRIX SHOES
at
CAMMEYER
ESTABLISHED 1863
Fifth Ave. at 38 St.
New York
Where you can be assured of a perfect fitting in leisurely comfort.

THE NEW CHEVROLET is a modern car with PERFECTED HYDRAULIC BRAKES

Chevrolet's Perfected Hydraulic Brakes are unbelievably soft and easy to operate—always dependable—always safe and positive in action.



Chevrolet's exclusive double-articulated brake shoe linkage assures a full contact of the brake lining with the drums when brakes are applied.

Demand Perfected Hydraulic Brakes on your new car

THE new Chevrolet for 1937 is a modern car with Perfected Hydraulic Brakes—the highest development of the hydraulic braking principle—the most efficient and most dependable brakes built today.

These powerful Chevrolet brakes are always equalized. They respond instantly to light or heavy pedal pressure. They give the smoothest, quickest, straight-line stops on all types of roads and under all weather conditions. They provide braking that is positive in action—braking that will safeguard you and your family as you have never been safeguarded before.

Demand Perfected Hydraulic Brakes, and demand all the other comfort, safety and performance advantages which are available at low prices only in the new 1937 Chevrolet—*the only complete car—priced so low.*

CHEVROLET MOTOR DIVISION, *General Motors Sales Corporation*, DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Pressure tested tubing and heavily armored piping transmit braking pressure from the master cylinder to the four wheel cylinders, which exert their pressure to expand the two brake shoes—assuring perfect equalization.

Chevrolet's composite cast-iron and steel brake drums, and one-piece brake shoes with large braking surface and weatherproof sealing, are over-size—built for heavy duty and long life.

GENERAL MOTORS INSTALLMENT PLAN—MONTHLY PAYMENTS TO SUIT YOUR PURSE

CHEVROLET
FOR ECONOMICAL TRANSPORTATION

THE ONLY COMPLETE CAR—PRICED SO LOW

C.I.O. Pushes Drive to Enroll Mill Workers

Curb on Unfair Labor Practices Listed as Goal of Drive

Store Clerks Join

Police Patrol Streets as A. F. of L. Union Opens Boston Campaign

Establishment of a uniform labor policy which will eliminate unfair competition in the textile industry is an aim of the C. I. O. textile organization drive, in addition to raising the standard of living for employees, according to Hyman Blumberg, chairman of the campaign in New England.

Mr. Blumberg outlined the policies to be followed during the next six weeks of the campaign as he and a regional organization committee opened headquarters in the Metropolitan Building, 260 Tremont Street, Boston, today.

Store Workers Enrolled

As the textile group prepared to send 100 organizers into the woolen, worsted and other New England mills, an American Federation of Labor union proceeded with its drive to enroll Boston department store workers, undaunted by unusual police precautions.

"The store employers say their workers are contented," said a spokesman for the Retail Store and Clerks' Union today, "but unless they knew, as we do, that the workers are ripe for organization, they would not take the step of calling out half the police force."

Police Patrol District

As he spoke, 100 policemen, many in plain clothes, patrolled the downtown shopping district, particularly along Washington Street. From four to eight uniformed officers were evident at each intersection and throughout the city police leaves had been cancelled.

P. A. O'Connell, head of the Boston Retail Trade Board, said the 18,000 employees of the eight large department stores worked an average of 39.7 hours a week compared with a legal maximum of 48, and that the larger stores paid salesgirls $15 to $20 a week, compared with a statutory minimum of $14.50.

Wage Demand Impends

Spokesmen for the store and clerks' union said they planned to enroll additional members before submitting demands for a 20 per cent wage increase to the stores.

In the meantime, Jack Halpern, organizer for the International Ladies' Garment Workers, said he was negotiating with two stores for a 25 per cent rise for alteration tailors employed in them.

Declaring the textile group did not intend to seek "labor disturbances," Mr. Blumberg expressed a belief that in six or seven weeks his group would have made enough progress in enrolling members to justify New England manufacturers meeting jointly with the C. I. O. committee.

"By meeting all the employers together," he said, "we can obtain a uniform labor policy that will do away with unfair competition and be of service to the employers as well as the workers.

On National Basis

"The C. I. O. is organizing the industry on a national basis and will seek a wage scale that is fair to different sections. Probably, a differential of some sort will be necessary between northern and southern mills, as under the old NRA.

"Organizing the 1,250,000 textile workers of the country into a strong and permanent organization not only will raise wages and living standards of the workers, but will get to the root of the evils from which the whole industry has suffered by bringing organization and order in place of cut-throat competition and chaos."

The organizing committee for New England will consist of Mr. Blumberg, who is a vice-president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers;

(Continued on Page 12, Column 5)

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Increasing cloudiness early tonight, followed by rain or snow late tonight and Thursday; slight temperature change; lowest temperature near 32 degrees; moderate variable winds, becoming northerly to easterly and increasing.

Maine: Snow, beginning late tonight or Thursday, possibly changing to rain on the coast Thursday; not much change in temperature.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Snow in the north and snow or rain in the south portions tonight and Thursday; slowly rising temperature in the south and central portions tonight.

Massachusetts: Rain in the southeast and rain or snow in the west and north portions late tonight and Thursday; not much change in temperature.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Rain in the south and rain or snow in the north portions tonight and Thursday; slowly rising temperature tonight.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate shifting winds becoming easterly and increasing late tonight and Thursday, and overcast weather with rain over the south portion tonight and Thursday and rain or snow over the north beginning late tonight or Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	39	28	Minneapolis	26	26
Bermuda	62	56	New Orleans	64	64
Chicago	36	32	New York	36	34
Denver	36	36	Norfolk	52	44
Helena	24	24	Philadelphia	36	34
Jacksonville	66	64	St. Louis	54	52
Kansas City	50	50	San Francisco	46	46
Los Angeles	48	48	Washington	40	38
Miami	74	72			

A—7:30 a. m. E. S. T., March 24.
B—Minimum, March 23.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 9:45 p. m.; height, 9.5 feet.
Thursday, 10:06 a. m.; height, 9.7 feet.
Light all vehicles at 6:29 p. m.

Oath Repeal Supporters Find Senate Vote Short

Boston News Today

Count Shows Only 19 in Favor

Just before the Senate convened this afternoon, A. Frank Reel, counsel for those seeking repeal of the Teachers' Oath law, made a canvas of the members and reported that he could find only 19 members ready to support his cause while 21 votes are needed for victory.

Mr. Reel made the charge that the Governor has been lining up members of the Senate against the repeal bill so that the measure will not come to his desk for veto.

The bill to repeal the law which requires teachers to take an oath of allegiance to State and Federal Constitutions was passed by the House to be engrossed last week on a vote of 120 to 112.

In the fight over the law, proponents were led by the American Legion and opponents found in their ranks the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, presidents of colleges, including Dr. Conant of Harvard, and various teachers' unions.

Real Estate Tax Changes Opposed

The legislative Committee on Constitutional Law set up a record this morning by covering seven bills in 15 minutes. Proponents and opponents were among those absent when remarks were invited on a petition for an amendment to provide for a unicameral legislature and for a resolution memorializing Congress to establish a free port in this Commonwealth.

Two bills relative to changes in taxation on real property, introduced by Senators Edwin C. Carroll and P. Eugene Casey, met with opposition. Rutherford E. Smith, president of the Massachusetts Mutual Savings Bank Association which consists of a membership of 793 banks in this State, placed his organization on record against the bills. He said the proposed change would compel the mortgagee to pay the local tax. One billion in the association's two billion deposits, he told the committee, is invested in real estate mortgages.

Senator Carroll, who had the case for the proponents postponed for a week, explained his measure provided for the owner of property paying a tax only on the amount represented by the difference between the assessed valuation and the total of the mortgage. Thus if the property was assessed at $10,000 and the mortgage carried was $8000, the senator said, the owner would pay a tax on $2000 and the bank or person holding the mortgage would pay on the $8000.

Dana T. Gallup, representing the Massachusetts Co-operative Bank League, said 90 per cent of this organization's holdings are invested in real estate mortgages and that there are 392,000 shareholders represented in this investment.

John Barker, speaking for the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, declared the measure unconstitutionaal as affecting existing mortgages. Mortgagees, he said, would have to raise the existing rate on mortgage loans to meet tax payments and this would induce Massachusetts capital to seek other markets.

Planetarium Bill Endorsed by Dever

Speaking before the legislative committee on metropolitan affairs, Attorney General Paul A. Dever today gave his endorsement to the bill providing for a planetarium to be erected near the shell on the Charles River Esplanade.

The attorney general advocated $325,000 from the Edward Hatch Memorial Fund, created in 1926, be used to construct the planetarium, with another $100,000 to be taken from the Charles River Basin Improvement Fund set up by the Legislature in 1929, when Mrs. James J. Storrow gave $1,000,000 to the Commonwealth for improvement of the basin. The $100,000, he said, would be needed for building the foundation and for landscaping around the building.

Attorney General Dever dwelt on the large number of persons who visit similar buildings in New York, Philadelphia, Chicago and Los Angeles and added that he believed the project would have Mayor Mansfield's support, as it may not be possible for the Mayor to use proceeds from the George R. White fund for a planetarium, as has been proposed.

Joseph Lee, playground expert, spoke against the bill and recorded Mrs. Storrow, Henry L. Shattuck, treasurer of Harvard University, and a number of recreational organizations as opposed. He said the $100,000 appropriated by the Legislature was intended to make the West and North Ends "the Venice of America." He expressed doubt whether a 25-cent admission fee to the proposed planetarium would be sufficient to maintain it, adding that the experience of other cities showed a decrease in attendance by the end of the first year of operation.

Wrecked Crew On Way to Boston

The members of the crew of the Norwegian freighter Bjerkli, which sank shortly after they were rescued in heavy seas by the coast guard cutter Chelan at a point about 500 miles east of the Nantucket Lightship yesterday afternoon, are now on the way to Boston where the Norwegian Consul, George T. Vedeler, is arranging to take care of their needs and to ship them home as soon as possible.

The small ship—of 1106 gross tons—sailed from Tampico, Mexico, with a cargo of oil cake for Norway, but was forced by a sit-down strike of seven members of the crew, according to reports, to put in at Newport News, Va., where to avoid all difficulty a complete new crew under a new skipper, Capt. B. Sverdrup, was placed aboard.

When the vessel started leaking yesterday in a heavy gale an amateur radio operator among the crew succeeded in getting through a haiting SOS which was picked up by several ships, which hurried to her assistance, as well as by the coastguard stations.

The Chelan is expected to arrive with the crew of 16 late tomorrow.

Veterans' Law Called Load To Municipalities

Civil Service Preference Attacked at State House Hearing

Repeal Is Asked

Declaring that the existing Massachusetts veterans preference law for civil service jobs constituted a distinct rebuff to towns and cities trying to struggle to their feet financially by denying these communities the right to select the highest type of officials, H. C. Loeffler, secretary of the Boston Municipal Research Bureau, today challenged the Legislative Committee on Civil Service to demand an immediate repeal of the veterans' preference statute.

More than 200 persons jammed the committee room to hear Mr. Loeffler, in conjunction with several other speakers, support two bills under consideration, one to abolish veterans' preference completely, the other to do away with percentage bonuses given to veterans in their Civil Service examinations.

Under the existing statute, Mr. Loeffler pointed out, veterans are given a 5 per cent bonus on their marks while disabled veterans obtain a 10 per cent bonus, which leaves community doors wide open to the admittance of inefficiency in the administration of public affairs, he said.

"Spoils System"

Declaring that two decades had passed since the law was put into effect, the research expert contended that "the continuance of this law can be only considered as that of a special form of spoils system with a derogatory effect upon public services."

"It is highly important," Mr. Loeffler continued, "that the 1937 Legislature eliminate veterans preference in civil service, thus offering equal opportunities of employment to all and provisions for the selection of applicants best suited for the work of public office."

Pointing out that 24 states now have provisions for veterans' preference, Mr. Loeffler stated that only Massachusetts and Illinois place veterans receiving passing marks at the top of the list of applicants. As a result of this system, he said, 26.3 per cent of all the Civil Service employees in the Commonwealth in 1935 were World War veterans.

Called Demoralizing

This situation is highly fraught with danger to the administrative affairs of the communities, according to the research expert, in its demoralizing effect and its thrust against efficiency at a time when the communities are in hard financial straits.

Carrying out his figures of percentages on veterans in Civil Service, Mr. Loeffler presented the following Boston chart to the legislators:

Veterans in official services	37.6
Veterans in labor divisions	30.3
Combined percentage	34.9

"The immediate effect of such a situation, said Mr. Loeffler, is to make public service less attractive to those who might do the communities a lot of good, to mitigate

(Continued on Page 12, Column 7)

Attachment Put On Mayor's Auto

By the Associated Press

Lowell, Mass., March 24

The city of Lowell today attached the official automobile of Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield of Boston and later withdrew the attachment when Boston paid Lowell $2145, on court order, for support of welfare cases.

City Solicitor William G. White said he ordered the attachment placed on Mayor Mansfield's machine when unable to collect the $2145.

'Flight Canceled in Public Interest'

By a Staff Photographer

Visitors Coming Up Gangplank to American Airlines' Plane on Boston Common. At Head of Line Are Stewardess Ruth Phelan of Chicago and Pilot George Whittier of East Boston

Ruth Phelan, Chicago
Stewardess of American Airlines

Cut in Worcester Budget Deemed As Impracticable

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, March 24—There is little likelihood that the Finance Committee of the City Council, which has been studying Worcester's 1937 budget for the past week, will do anything toward cutting the budget in compliance with the demand of the Worcester Taxpayers' Association, according to statements made by members of the committee. The association demanded that the committee cut 10 per cent from the budget in order to prevent an increase of at least $1 in the 1937 tax rate.

Not only is it impossible to do any substantial cutting, a member of the committee stated, but it is the opinion of the majority of the committee that Mayor John S. Sullivan's budget appropriations for the city's construction departments in many instances are so far below indicated requirements that it will be necessary later to borrow money to keep them in operation or shut down work. They claim that the street, water and sewer departments will be seriously handicapped in normal operations with the allotments the Mayor has made unless he resorts to a borrowing program during the year.

Members of the committee were outspoken in stating that the Mayor knew that the appropriations were not sufficient, and that knowing this, as well as the fact that he would have to demand loans later on in order to keep these departments functioning properly, he has not presented what they characterize a "true budget."

The majority of the committee is also of the opinion that the budget gives too much consideration to problematical developments. For example, the Mayor is depending to a large extent on a private street conversion to keep street department employees working. This program is to be undertaken with WPA funds. It is now pending before the finance committee along with a request for more than $800,000 in loans to cover all WPA activities proposed.

If it should develop that the private street conversion program loan was not authorized by the City Council, or authorized only in part or delayed for any considerable length of time, then the street department would be confronted with a serious problem in keeping men at work.

Boston Is Urged As Terminal For Atlantic Air Line

"In the air Boston has an advantage over every other city in the United States with regard to trans-Atlantic air travel," Mayor Mansfield said today at the official opening of the public exhibition of the American Airlines Douglas plane now on Boston Common.

The mayor promised Boston would continue to promote its interests as a terminal in trans-Atlantic air travel. He pointed to the fact that Boston was one day nearer to Europe by land.

"Boston Common has been devoted to many purposes in its history," the Mayor said, "but none more significant than this airplane exhibition." Relating some of the historical events that have occurred on the Common the Mayor concluded with the statement that the plane exhibition showed that "we have progressed with the times."

Among the attendants at the ceremony were Park Commissioner William P. Long, Major Paul Bauer, chairman of the State Aviation Commission, Harry Jones, the first pilot ever to land a plane on the Common back in 1913, and Captain Albert Edson, superintendent at the Boston Airport.

Assessors Tax Government Lot In Springfield

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 24—The Board of Assessors yesterday voted to tax the old post office site at Main and Worthington Streets on a valuation of $555,600, although the property is owned by the Federal Government and has been, heretofore, tax exempt.

This action was taken in compliance with an act of the Legislature last year, specifying that property of the Federal Government should be exempt only if it was used for "essential governmental purposes."

Taxation of the property was voted by coincidence at the same time that the Treasury Department announced here that it would put the post office site on the market for competitive purchase, receiving bids up to April 30. In the event of a sale to private interests, the property would be restored to taxation.

Since September, 1933, the former post office site has been leased to the Steiger Realty Company which, in turn, sublet it as a bus terminal, a new building being erected as a terminal for several bus companies. Despite the commercial use of the property and the revenue it afforded to the Federal Government, the city of Springfield has not been able to tax the real estate.

The Legislature last year, however, in Chapter 80 of the Acts of 1936, authorized the assessment of federal property of this character, and the action by the Springfield assessors may furnish the test case for determining the constitutionality of such a law. The measure when passed was vetoed by former Lieut. Gov. Joseph L. Hurley, who was Acting Governor at that time, on the ground that it was unconstitutional.

Real estate experts here are doubtful whether any offer approaching the assessed valuation would be received now.

Curley Charged With Receiving $30,000 Graft

Boston Suit Alleges That Former Mayor Shared in Damage Award

Denial Entered

Two Others Named With Ex-Governor as Members of Conspiracy

James M. Curley, former Governor of Massachusetts, and former Mayor of Boston, was accused today by the city of Boston of having received "approximately $30,000" graft out of an $85,000 claim which he approved as Mayor of Boston in 1933.

The charges were contained in an equity suit brought by the city against Mr. Curley and Joseph Santosuosso last Jan. 21 and released today from an impounding order of the court.

Award Split Charged

The city alleged that Mr. Curley, Mr. Santosuosso, who was attorney for Ernest W. Brown, Inc., and a "representative" of the company entered into a scheme to split a damage award against the city.

In the end, the then Mayor Curley received "approximately $30,000," their representative, named as Frederick H. Graves, received $16,000, and only $20,000 went to the claimant, the city's bill in equity alleges.

The charges, bruited about in political circles for a long time, have been repeatedly denied by Mr. Curley and the others named.

Secrecy Lifted

Secrecy which cloaked the case hitherto was removed this morning when argument in the case was begun before Judge Harold P. Williams in Suffolk Superior Court and Judge Williams rescinded the impounding orders on the papers in the case.

At the hearing, Wendell P. Murray, counsel for Mr. Curley, and Frank L. Simpson, counsel for Dr. Santosuosso, opposed the city's suit on the technical ground that it should not have been brought in equity but in law.

The court took this point under advisement.

Chronological History of General Equipment Case—Page 14.

Milford Burdened With Postmasters; Three for One Job

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MILFORD, Mass., March 24—The problem of reducing Milford's surplus of postmasters was to be placed today before the Federal District Court in Washington as two appointees and an acting postmaster sought the one job, the Associated Press reports.

Counsel for John F. Curran, appointed and confirmed by the Senate last June, said he would file a writ of mandamus in the capital today to require Postmaster-General James A. Farley to recognize him, instead of John E. Higgiston, named to the office a month ago and confirmed by the Senate last week.

In the Federal District Court, in Boston, Attorney Henry D. Barbadors today filed a bill of complaint seeking a restraining order and injunction against Mr. Higgiston and Allen J. Cooke, acting postmaster, to keep them from interfering with Mr. Curran as postmaster. This bill is returnable March 29.

Mr. Curran alleges that he has been ready to assume office since June 8 last, and that he "has lost and will lose wages amounting to $12,000." He asks that Mr. Cooke be restrained from turning the office over to Mr. Higgiston.

With Cooke serving as acting postmaster, Milford now has three postmasters, which most Milford citizens say is two more than are really needed. How President Roosevelt came to appoint two men to the single job and the Senate to confirm them was not explained, but Mr. Farley, who has not yet issued a commission to either, will have the unenviable task of designating the rightful appointee.

Hurley Sends In His Fourth Veto

Following his announced policy of demanding competitive examinations for civil service appointments, Governor Hurley today sent his fourth veto to the Legislature. It expressed his disapproval, on these grounds, of the placing under the service of John P. McBride as director of the division of standards in the State Department of Labor and Industry.

Yesterday the Legislature upheld the Governor's veto of a bill placing William E. Whittaker of Somerville, secretary of the Metropolitan District Commission, under civil service.

Music Is Called Aid To Palestine Peace

Music will be the means of bringing about a real understanding between Jews and Arabs in Palestine, will accomplish what guns and diplomacy have failed to achieve, Bronislaw Huberman, violin virtuoso and founder of the Palestine National Symphony Orchestra, asserted in an interview on his arrival in Boston.

Motifs for Gourmet Symphony In Maine Potato and Lobster

The lowly Maine potato and the blushing Maine lobster are going to town in regal style on April 4. On that date, as honored guests in the Hotel Roosevelt, they will be devoured by the 150 or so members of the Gourmet Society, New York arbiters of fashions for palates.

For the first time in its history the society will sit down to a dinner composed entirely of edibles produced in a single state.

Maine Clams Casino will be the curtain raiser for the gastronomic sequence. With the theme thus established, the other movements in what amounts to an epicurean symphony will follow in formal order, separated by transitional periods of rumination, retrospective satisfaction and expectant delight.

Pickled crab apples, shrimp soup, rose fish fillets and Maine corn-stuffed tomatoes à la Gertrude Lawrence—a compliment which the British actress may or may not fully appreciate— are to be woven into a harmonious whole in contrapuntal fashion developed in detail by the individual diners. The leading motif, however, might be said to be the broiled lobster.

The society, which has developed a technique descended perhaps from that of America's "first social club," the Acadian "Order of the Good Time" at Port Royal—now Annapolis, Nova Scotia—has won world renown for its authoritative decisions on food matters. While Emily Post and other columnists may hold sway over the manner of eating, the Gourmets' rulings on what should be eaten are unquestioned among epicures, it is said.

Membership in the group includes many authors, musicians, artists, actors, radio stars and society leaders—all interested in "reviving the lost art of food appreciation."

At the Maine banquet this pursuit of the "lost art" may make a direct contact with the old "Order of the Good Time," since a number of old-time recipes—handed down in some cases from the days when Acadia embraced both Maine and the Maritime Privnces—are to be used.

Gov. Lewis O. Barrows of Maine has been invited by J. George Frederick, Gourmet president, to attend the dinner and add romance to the flavor of the choice viands by telling something of their background. Among other distinguished guests expected to attend are Walter Damrosch and Booth Tarkington.

Rudy Vallee will probably drop around too for this home-state supper with the folks.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Plymouth—
"Brother Rat," comedy by Fred F. Finkelhoffe and John Monk Jr. Featuring Florence Sundstrom, Marie Brown and Mary Cheffey and others. 8:30. Tomorrow: Matinee, 2:30.

Copley—
"Bloodstream," a WPA Federal Theater presentation. 8:30.

Movies

South Station Theater—
"New York's Waterfront," "Sweden Travel," "Stranger Than Fiction," "Sugar in Virgin Islands," Georgie Price, 'Nice Work," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Fine Arts—
"Emil the Detective," 1, 2:20, 3:40, 5. "Don Bosco," Roman Catholic saint. 8:30. (All seats reserved).

Metropolitan—

"Nancy Steel Is Missing!" with Victor McLaglen, Walter Connolly and Peter Lorre. 11:15 a. m., 2, 4:45, 7:35, 10:20. Stage: Benny Davis and "Stardust Revue of 1937."

Boston—"Woman Wise," featuring Rochelle Hudson and Michael Whalen. 10:42 a. m., 1:52, 4:58, 7:45, 10:14. Stage: Cab Calloway and his orchestra together with the Cotton Club Review. Tomorrow: "The Soldier and the Lady," Anton Walbrook. Stage: "Café Internationale," revue.

Tremont—
"The Melody Lingers On," with George Houston and Josephine Hutchinson. 8:56, 11:37 a. m., 2:24, 5:32, 8:24. Also "Louis Pasteur," starring Paul Muni. 10:12 a. m., 12:59, 4:02, 6:54, 10:02.

Memorial—
"Love Is News," featuring Tyrone Power, Loretta Young and Don Ameche. 10 a. m., 1:10, 4:25, 7:36, 10:05. "Wings of the Morning," with Henry Fonda and Annabella. 11:30, 2:40, 5:55, 9:05. Also "March of Time." 12:50, 4, 7:15, 10:20. Tomorrow: Preview 10 p. m. of "Quality Street," starring Katharine Hepburn and Franchot Tone.

Radio Programs On Page 13

Paramount and Fenway—
"A Doctor's Diary," with John Trent, Helen Burgess and George Bancroft. Fenway: 1, 4:05, 7:05, 10:10. Paramount: 9:07 a. m., 12:13, 3:19, 6:35, 9:44. Also "Head Over Heels in Love," with Jessie Matthews. Fenway: 2:35, 5:25, 8:40. Paramount: 10:37 a. m., 1:43, 4:59, 8:15. Tomorrow: "Swing High, Swing Low," starring Carole Lombard and Fred MacMurray. Also "Penrod and Sam," with Billy Mauch and Harry Watson.

Colonial—Screening of Pearl Buck's book, "The Good Earth," featuring Paul Muni and Luise Rainer. Daily and Sunday, 2:30 and 8:30.

Uptown—"Stolen Holiday," with Kay Francis, 1, 4, 7:10, 10:10. Also "You Only Live Once," featuring Sylvia Sidney and Henry Fonda. 2:25, 5:35, 8:40.

Exeter—
"In His Steps," with Eric Linden and Cecilia Parker. 2, 4:50, 7:45. Also, "Pennies From Heaven," with Bing Crosby. 3:30, 6:25, 9:18. Tomorrow: Jane Withers in "The Holy Terror." Also, "Sinners Take All," with Bruce Cabot and Margaret Lindsay.

State and Orpheum—
Joan Crawford, William Powell and Robert Montgomery in "The Last of Mrs. Cheyney." Orpheum: 9:15 a. m. Both theaters: 12:30, 3:45, 7, 10:15. Also, "Dangerous Number," with Robert Young, Ann Sothern and Reginald Owen. Both theaters: 11:15 a. m., 2:30, 5:45, 9.

Coolidge Corner—
"The Holy Terror," with Jane Withers. 2:05, 5:10, 8:15. Also "You Only Live Once," featuring Sylvia Sidney and Henry Fonda. 3:35, 6:40, 9:45.

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" Column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

Notes on forthcoming plays appear on Tuesdays.

Sports events are listed in a daily column on the Sports Page.

Modern and Scollay—
"Beloved Enemy," starring Merle Oberon and Brian Aherne. 9:20 a. m., 12:25, 3:30, 6:40, 9:45. Scollay: 11:45 a. m., 3, 6:25, 9:45. Also, "Ready, Willing and Able," with Ruby Keeler, Allen Jenkins, Lee Dixon and Louise Fazenda. 10:50 a. m., 2, 5:05, 8:14. Scollay: 10:10 a. m., 1:20, 4:45, 8:15.

University—
"Petrified Forest," with Leslie Howard and Bette Davis. 3:05, 6:15, 9:25. Also "Pursuit of Happiness," with Francis Lederer and Joan Bennett. 1:45, 4:55, 8:05.

Music

Jordan Hall—
Program of Sonatas for piano and violin by Artur Schnabel and Bronislaw Huberman. 8:20.

Other Events

Fogg Art Museum—
"Murder in the Cathedral," by T. S. Eliot, presented by the Poets Theater of Harvard. 9.

Women's City Club—
Tony Sender on "Can Nazi Germany Teach Us Any Lessons?" 40 Beacon Street. 6:30.

Women's Republican Club—
Mrs. James E. Hollingsworth, guest of honor at a dinner sponsored by Young Voters' Group. Dinner, 7. Meeting, 8.

Tomorrow

Harvard University—
Dr. J. D. Cockcroft on "Low Temperature Research and Nuclear Physics." Jefferson Physical Laboratory. 4:30.

Harvard Film Society—
Survey of the film in America, 1895-1932. Institute of Geographical Exploration, 2 Divinity avenue. 4 and 8.

Museum of Fine Arts—
"German Exhibition" guidance tour by Mr. Cunningham. 11.

Federation of Women's Clubs—
Division of Education luncheon conference. Panel discussion on "Various Forms of Government in Force Today." 1.

Tax Problem, Long Postponed, Stirs Queries in Connecticut

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., March 24—The Connecticut General Assembly this week gingerly approached the explosive problem of new taxes to meet the cost of expanded state service to the people.

The finance committee, putting the subject off until the next to the last month of the Assembly session, scheduled for April its hearings on bills for an income tax and a tax on dividends and interest. But other committees found hemselves unable to avoid discussion of state finances.

The education committee favors increased state participation in the cost of local schools, but knows more revenue must be found. The public welfare committee took the same position at a hearing where increased state support of public relief was the issue.

It remained for Mayor John W. Murphy of New Haven, eager to see the real estate taxes in his city lessened, to bring squarely to public attention the hesitation of Assembly leaders in facing the tax question.

Addressing the public welfare committee, the Mayor included his fellow Democrat and fellow townsman, Gov. Wilbur L. Cross, in a challenge to stop asking where the money can be found and start looking for a place to find it.

"We've been pussyfooting on this since 1932," declared the Mayor. "It's time we had some leadership on this question. I hope no senator or representative is going back to his constituents again and say we have done nothing."

* * *

Reorganization Vote Due

The House of Representatives has scheduled for debate, and presumably for a vote, this week, the first bill in the program for reorganizing the state government, a measure setting up a merit system for selection of state employees. It is expected to pass, although with some Democratic criticism. The measure as it stands is a Republican bill and part of the G. O. P. campaign to show that it and not the Democratic Party of the Governor is pushing for state reform. This Republican strategy led last week to an open break between Republicans and Democrats on the reorganization committee when some Republican bills were approved by the committee in a five-minute session with the Democrats not present.

Democratic Senate Leader Raymond J. Devlin's indignation at not being notified of the committee meeting led to a peace parley at which it was agreed the Republicans would go over their bills with the Democrats at least before sending them into the House for action.

Governor Cross's reorganization commission, disturbed at the apparent apathy of the general public manifested at reorganization hearings, entertained publishers, editors and legislative reporters of the Connecticut newspapers at luncheon this week to discuss this public reaction. John Day Jackson, New Haven publisher and an advocate of reorganization, advised that the Governor take the case to the people in a speaking tour.

* * *

Surprise on Women Jurors

To the surprise even of the most militant advocates of rights for women, the House of Representatives passed a bill giving women the right to sit as jurors. It turned down, in the only other real contest of the week, ratification by Connecticut of the Federal Child Labor Amendment. Both bills now repose in the Senate which is getting a reputation as a sort of storage dam in the legislative stream.

A number of bills, among them a proposal to register all legislative lobbyists who accept a fee for services, are held up in the Senate.

* * *

Building Schedule Cut

Governor Cross gave the appropriations committee a tentative schedule of institutional buildings to be constructed with the $11,000,000 available for capital outlay. It was

(Continued on Page 12, Column 7)

Steam Log-Hauler on 'Skis' Supplants Horses in Woods

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUMMER, N. H., March 24—Mere human beings are accredited with the ability, in some cases, to navigate those tricky pieces of wood commonly known as skis. But in the northern New Hampshire forest it takes a steam hauler on skis to transport to the mills the logs from which skis are made.

No longer do picturesque horse-drawn sleds figure in the logging scene; for the mechanical age has displaced the horses. A steam log-hauler used by the Paris Manufacturing Company in its operations here can pull sleds carrying 100,000 feet of spruce logs at one time.

Not only does the steam hauler drag logs, but it also burns logs in its boiler. This equipment has a speed of about seven miles an hour.

The rear section of the log-hauler looks much like the regular caterpillar tractor. But its front end is set on a great pair of skis, which are the means of steering.

More than a half dozen sleds of log can be pulled by the hauler as it makes its way over a rough woods road. Going uphill with the log train is no more difficult than going down, since the hauler has plenty of power, though it has very little brakeage. To slow the train on descending grades, hay or straw is placed in its path.

Inspect All R. I. Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 24—Police and firemen in every community in this State have begun an inspection of every public and private school. Gov. Robert E. Quinn ordered the inspections as a result of tragic explosion at New London, Texas. Police and fire chiefs are required to submit their reports directly to the Governor.

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What's Going On in the Arts

Goding-Thiede-Zeise

Howard Goding, pianist, Alexander Thiede, violinist, and Karl Zeise, cellist, who are among this town's most indefatigable chamber music makers, appeared at the Boston Art Club last night with two trios by Beethoven (the C minor, Op. 1, No. 3, and the B flat major, Op. 97), as well as a sonata for cello and piano by Samuel Barber (Op. 6, in C minor), announced as new to local audiences.

Mr. Barber's novelty manifested several useful virtues. It held the interest, was clearly and solidly constructed, was sagaciously planned to give each instrument a generous opportunity to express itself freely and expansively, and was not obviously derivative. It was not, perhaps, as completely homogeneous as it might have been; it was difficult, for example, to detect any close relation between the harmonic idiom of the vigorously cacophonous first subject of the opening Allegro and that of the broadly flowing second subject; and there were other moments when Mr. Barber appeared to be speaking a tongue unrelated to either of these. Nor was it of remarkably even quality, though it was never trite. Mr. Zeise found in it—especially in its expressively melodious but far from saccharine cantilena—the opportunity to favor his audience with some exceptionally beautiful cello playing, quite the best that one listener, at least, remembers to have heard from this able young performer.

Beethoven's C minor Trio is, of course, a comparatively early work, published when the composer was 25; yet its importance in the evolution of the sonata form is recognized. Few, however, seem willing to acknowledge also the fact—which seems self-evident—that it is more truly Beethovenish, both in its accent and in the quality of its inspiration, than is the more elaborately architectural and perhaps more imaginative B flat trio, which is the product of the composer's maturity. The "Archduke" Trio has been praised by biographers in embarrassingly fulsome language, obviously influenced by the fact that Beethoven himself set great store by it (but composers are notoriously poor judges of their own works).

The work is ingenious and often beautiful, but its material is strangely banal, with a kind of salon-music triviality that is far removed from the simplicity of the matter from which Beethoven built some authentic masterpieces. Here there is a triteness of phrase that in the course of its development, however imaginative, the music never quite succeeds in shaking off. To place the "Archduke" in the first flight of the composer's works is obviously absurd. To shower it with lyrically ecstatic praise is pure fantasy.

The performance of the latter work was the better, last night, perhaps because it occurred later in the evening, when the players had warmed to their work; in the C minor they had seemed somewhat to lack freedom and zest, though their playing had lacked nothing in clarity and taste. S. S.

Exhibitions at Harvard

At the Germanic Museum at Harvard University there is an exhibition which is remarkable for vitality

Bronislaw Huberman
Who Will Give a Sonata Recital With Artur Schnabel in Jordan Hall Tonight

It consists of a number of oils done by Paul Kleinschmidt. One need not go beyond the first picture to discover that this painter is an expressionist, for his scenes of the outdoors, personal portraits and portrayals of flowers record emphatically, in the phrases of picture making, strong feeling. We have grown accustomed in recent years to such outbursts. Once they seemed to exceed all bonds, but in the hands of a painter like Paul Kleinschmidt the large, full stroke, the bright, rich pigment, the ample, heavy forms are brought under restraint. Despite the seeming freedom exercised, the artist does not handle his brush in wayward fashion; every dash of color, every exclamatory outburst is to be accounted for in the pattern. Analyzed, the patterns are all definite, and most of them wrought in terms of line. Occasionally, especially in portraiture, the artist implies form, but does not model it. But throughout he conveys a sense of pulsation, a forceful, rhythmic play. Throughout Paul Kleinschmidt reveals his delight in the feeling of paint, in its capacity for uttering ideas in a stirring manner.

At the Fogg Art Museum there are some special displays. Hung in the gallery of Mayan Art are some informing reproductions in color of Mayan sculptures. In another gallery is a splendid display of etchings by the Dutch master, Rembrandt van Rijn. Students at the university have a special advantage in seeing so many good original prints, for once they have been taught to see the superiority of Rembrandt's handling, they have found the standard for this art of the print. D. A.

Coming Dance Events

Trudi Schoop will present a new dance comedy in eight scenes, "Bond Marie," when she comes with her Comic Ballet to Symphony Hall on Friday evening, April 16, and Saturday afternoon, April 17. The company of 22 men and women dancers has been making its second American tour, and will stop here en route to Europe and the Orient.

John Hancock Hall has been chosen for the Humphrey-Weidman demonstration-recital on Tuesday evening, April 13. Miss Humphrey and Mr. Weidman, with members of their groups, will give a technique demonstration at Wellesley College the following evening and at Wheaton College on April 15. They are also to appear in Town Hall, New York, on Sunday evening, April 4, in a concert presented by the League of Composers for its Composers' Fund and the Neighborhood Playhouse Scholarship Fund.

On May 9, the Humphrey-Weidman Company will conclude their season at the Guild Theater with a full presentation of "Theater Piece" and "New Dance." These compositions have been astonishingly well received in the South and the Mid-West during the company's recent tour. "Their art has long since passed the stage in which only a select cult can enjoy it," wrote Cecil Smith of the Chicago Tribune.

Much interest attaches to the forthcoming group recital by Sylvia Manning and Gene Martel, to be given under the auspices of the Y. W. C. A. in the Association building, 140 Clarendon street, on Tuesday evening, March 30, not only because Miss Manning and Mr. Martel are former members of the Humphrey-Weidman company, but because they are among the first of the younger dancers to develop a concert group and the group is an integral and increasingly important factor of modern work.

A three-day dance conference is to be held at Teachers College, Columbia University, New York, prefacing the national convention of the American Physical Education Association. The dates are April 19, 20 and 21. John Martin, dance critic of the New York Times, will open the program with a lecture and Mary Jo Shelly of the University of Chicago and the Bennington School of Dance, will conclude it as leader of a round table discussion. The time between will be occupied with lecture-demonstrations and classes in theory and practice conducted by leading dancers and teachers.

Workers

(Continued from Page 11)

Thomas F. Burns, chairman of the New England council of the C. I. O.; Powers Hapgood, secretary of the council, and Joseph Salerno, general organizer of the Amalgamated.

Nine sub-regional offices will be established at once in New England, it was announced. These will be at Providence, R. I.; Norwich, Conn.; Lewiston, Maine; Nashua, N. H.; and Worcester, Lawrence, Lowell, New Bedford and Holyoke, Mass.

Mass-Picketing Plan Being Adopted by C. I. O.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 24—The Committee on Industrial Organization's drive for the enrollment of the textile workers of Rhode Island mills probably will be directed along lines which closed department stores in a similar campaign this week, it was learned here today.

The plan proposed by Adelard J. Gingras, president of the Rhode Island Textile Council, is for the use of mass demonstrations and mass picketing to influence workers to join the United Textile Workers of America and to support those who are on strike.

A feature of the plan, which was introduced at this week's meeting of the council, is that, in the case of strikes, "holidays" shall be declared by the locals in order that the members may assist in picketing and providing other moral and financial aid.

This "holiday" feature was introduced recently when workers and management of the Perennial Dye & Print Works were deadlocked after seven weeks of strike. Members of the affiliated union at the Imperial Print Works in Cranston, R. I., declared a "holiday" and went to the Pawtuxet Valley to assist their labor brethren with mass picket lines.

The mass picket system, which was used with success in the general strike of 1933, was the most effective weapon in closing the Providence department stores. Most of the shops, especially those in the specialty classification, put up their "closed" signs when pickets started their parade in large numbers.

Change Is Made In Newscast Time

Beginning Monday, March 29, the regular late afternoon radiocast of "The Monitor Views the News" will be heard at the slightly earlier hour of 4:45 p. m., eastern standard time, over Station WBZ.

The early afternoon period of Monitor news will be heard as usual at 1:45 p. m.

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Here and There in Boston Shops

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When Easter comes so soon after the official arrival of spring . . . as it does this year . . . it gives one very little time in which to acclimate oneself to the idea that a complete change of wardrobe is now in order. Far too little, in fact, because after all it does take time just to make yourself realize that the little blue number you've been "nursing" through two seasons (at least!) with the aid of various sets of accessories whose purpose was to disguise . . . can now be discarded in the general direction of The Salvation Army, with absolutely no qualms. Inasmuch as you've had your money's worth and more . . . and no question about it.

* * *

Easter no Deadline For Buying New Clothes

However, despite all the shrieking headlines in fashion magazines, there's no law (at least not that we've heard of) that says a woman must have acquired her entire spring wardrobe by that particular date. Your active participation in the usual Easter Parade along Commonwealth Avenue does, of course, mean that you must have some semblance of a complete ensemble for that occasion . . . but one's spring clothes constitute much more than that one outfit . . . as many a man has found out, when the first of the month rolls around!

Of course, if you're one of those people who are fortunate enough to be able to pick up your wardrobe from the ultra smart shops that offer advance fashions way ahead of season; then you're excused from this dissertation. But fortunately for the rest of us, the stores don't stop selling spring clothes the day after Easter, so we're still able to indulge in an occasional buy after that time. For that matter, we're likely to be found in the shops around July . . . still doing our spring shopping! And if we haven't come across just the one particular item we've a hankering for, September will see us rushing around asking for the same thing. In fact, we've been doing just that sort of thing for the past year and a half . . . and we barge into shops by the month, spring, summer and winter, asking for a simple jersey dress in either coral, brown or jade. We mention this last fact, just by way of suggesting that if you beat us to the discovery, you let us know about it . . . with all due thanks in advance.

* * *

Well, Well; Hat Box With a Front Door

Granting that your desires, or your budget (and how often do you find that your budget determines your desires, rather than vice versa!), allow you but one new thing this spring . . . it'll probably be a hat. Or at least it better be . . . otherwise we'd have practically no excuse to tell you about the Duranol Slidor Hat Box at Jordan Marsh's. In what they call the smallwares department, on the street floor. Because surely this bonnet will be worthy of special care . . . and, enconced in this glorified transparent hat box, it will be protected from being batted about and thrown around. But the real reason we go for the box is that when you want a hat, you can see which hat is there (you know, whether it's your new one, or the other one!), and then, too, you don't have to drag the box down off the shelf, and take off the top, and then replace same. Because the box has a very convenient front door, through which the hat comes out and goes in. A very tidy idea, if you ask us. Of course, there's no reason why you can't take it down if you want to, by its little side handles. Non-inflammable, if that's been bothering you, and in three sizes. Seven-inch by 10-inch sells for $2.95. The nine-inch by 10-inch for $3.50, and the nine-inch by 12-inch is $3.95. We suggest it as a unique Easter present . . . even to yourself.

* * *

Ballerina Coat Due for an Encore

Apparently the "Ballerina" coat, which had a successful run in winter coats, is to repeat its success this spring. R. H. White's has a stunner . . . in beige, navy, thistle or deep blue . . . that is topped with a most generous platinum-dyed wolf collar that'll make a flattering background for your new chapeau and coiffure. Its rippling twelve-gore skirt (and a gore is to a coat what a cylinder is to a car, and the more the better (to say nothing of the merrier!), has that stitching that accentuates the svelte fit through the hipline, as it tapers in ever so gradually, and effectively. $49.50 let's you make your appearance in this.

* * *

Veils by the Mile For All Purposes

Veils, veils and then more veils! And the small hats do lend themselves so nicely to the idea . . . to say nothing of the touch of glamour they give their wearer. You have your choice . . . cover your forehead and let it go at that. Enhance your eyes by wearing one that's just that length . . . let it stop just below the nose or let it be too-too dramatic and fall full length fore and aft. Try fussing around with a few of them before you decide on one . . . and, if you can afford to be even more different, try combining a brown hat with a parlor pink veil. Or a melody blue veil with a jet black hat. Separately, or by the yard. From 50 cents to $2.95. At Filene's. And if you can't make up your own mind . . . let someone who has taste and discretion assist you. We mean ask for Miss Libbie Richards. She'll be around the street floor somewhere, ready to help you make momentous decisions such as these! J. T.

(A Regular Monday, Wednesday and Friday Feature.)

Tax Problem, Long Postponed, Stirs Queries in Connecticut

(Continued From Page 11)

an upset to friends of institutions that found themselves left off the list or with requested appropriations sharply cut. There are total requests of $25,000,000 to be squeezed into an $11,000,000 hill. The committee, finding this job difficult, had asked the Governor for advice. No sooner was the list out than Democratic senators were ready with a different one. There was talk of passing the whole problem over to the Governor and a special committee of the Legislature, but nothing has been done.

* * *

Settlement of Strikes

The week was marked by settlement of some of the strikes that have recently affected large and small industries, and announcement of pay increases in some other plants.

The Middletown Silk Company increased wages 19 per cent by agreement with the United Textile Workers following a strike. Colt's Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing Company, Hartford, voted a bonus of 5 per cent on the wages earned for three months and one week's vacation with pay to every employee. The Whitney Chain Company, Hartford, which was closed by a brief sit-down strike last week, agreed to a 10 per cent general wage increase. A strike of iron moulders at the Andrew Terry Company, Terryville, was settled by the State Board of Mediation which did not announce the terms. It was reported by workers that a wage increase had been secured. Workers at the Standard Steel and Bearings, Inc., plant in Plainville went out on strike demanding a 20 per cent increase and union recognition. In Groton Town Court 112 strikers of the Electric Boat Company were fined $3 each for trespass as a result of a sit-down strike which was ended by state police.

* * *

Maximum Hours Bill

The labor committee of the Legislature reported favorably on a bill to restrict the working hours of employees in state institutions to 54 a week. They have long sought such a law.

* * *

Bank Property for Sale

State Bank Commissioner Walter Perry, now receiver for 16 closed banks in the State, listed with real estate dealers $5,000,000 worth of land and buildings on which the State has foreclosed mortgages. The commissioner is moving to liquidate assets of the banks and listed 300 parcels of real estate which have come into his hands and are now for sale.

* * *

Business Mark Gains

February figures on Connecticut business showed gains over a year ago, with some of the the indices at new high points for the recovery. Man hours in 150 Connecticut factories totalled 15,920,000 compared with 14,452,000 in January and 12,820,000 in February, 1936. Carloadings from Connecticut cities were higher than a year ago. So were bank debits, electric power sales and permits awarded for new building construction.

Veterans

(Continued from Page 11)

against a progressive career of service and to build up unjust discrimination against the vast majority of non-veterans and that generation of new applicants who have grown up since the war."

Special privileges to veterans he held no longer defensible on the ground that economic adjustments must be made to enable those returning from the battlefield to regain normal employment. During the two decades since the passage of the preference act, he noted that veterans had been given particularly unusual opportunities in Massachusetts for public service.

Appearing in favor of his own measure to abolish veterans preference completely, Representative Dodge T. Ashe of Lowell, one of the youngest members in the Legislature, predicted that the issue would go to a public referendum in 1938. He was skeptical about the House favoring repeal because of "class interests."

He argued that the law helped only "the incompetent veteran."

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Youths $3.50
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Have you seen the beautiful new Modernette Room that has all the smart young ladies in town agog? It's been open just a week - and what an enthusiastic reception! The sauciest, most sophisticated creations we've ever offered - at the purse pleasing price of $9.50, $10.75, and $12.75 - that's Modernettes! Open toes, heels, shanks . . . the new "terra rosa" . . . high front lines . . . and a dozen and one other style notes of interest. See them soon! Model shown comes in black, blue, red or green patent, or terra rosa calf

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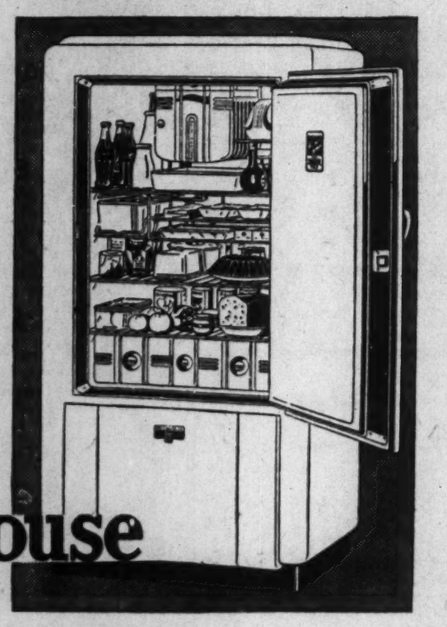

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Lead in St. Matthew Passion Sung by British Baritone

Although probably as well known in his own country as Lawrence Tibbett is here, Keith Falkner, English bass baritone never has appeared in opera, has just made his first movie and until two or three years ago gave only occasional solo recitals.

Why, then, his renown?

The answer lies in oratorio. For Mr. Falkner is one of England's outstanding oratorio soloists. On the island where every town has a choir which gives two large concerts a year—always one oratorio—success either as a concert or operatic singer comes only after a reputation has been established in the oratorio field. A singer's first engagements are as soloist with such groups.

Reputation Established

Mr. Falkner has established that reputation—so well and widely in fact, that for the past six years he has been coming to the United States to appear as soloist with choral societies and to give concerts. On Friday, he will sing the role of Jesus in Johann Sebastian Bach's "The St. Matthew Passion," with the Boston Symphony Orchestra, the Harvard Glee Club and the Radcliffe Choral Society under direction of Dr. Serge Koussevitzky. Other soloists are Jeanette Vreeland, well known concert soprano; Kathryn Meisle Metropolitan Opera contralto; John Priebe, tenor, and Fritz Lechner, bass. Special solo instruments for the performance are a harpsichord and a viola da gamba.

Mr. Falkner made his first Boston appearance three years ago after Myra Hess, English pianist, urged Dr. Koussevitzky to hear the baritone. Mr. Falkner was in another part of the United States when he received a wire to come immediately to Boston. He did so, and was engaged to sing in the St. John Passion.

Boy Soprano

Mr. Falkner began his musical career at the age of nine by attending New College choir school at Oxford. It is a foundation started in Queen Elizabeth's time, which provides a choir for the Oxford church services. At that time young Falkner was a boy soprano.

"We sang a service a day and received a scholarship in return," he says. "One of the most important parts of the training was to learn to read perfectly at sight."

The choir had only a short rehearsal before services, and the unfortunate child who couldn't read his music was punished severely—in the old-fashioned way.

War Interrupts Career

At 14, Mr. Falkner's voice plummeted down to bass depths. He had stopped musical training, was attending the Perse School in Cambridge, Eng., and was singing in the local choir. Then war came along and although only 17, he joined the naval air force. After demobilization, Sir Hugh Allen, director of the Royal College of Music in London, urged the young man to enter the college. After six years' study, he was engaged in 1925 to sing Parry's "Job" at the Three Choirs Festival in Gloucester, Eng. There followed an increasing number of engagements in Manchester and Liverpool, Eng., Glasgow, Scotland; Dublin, Ireland; London, Paris, Vienna, Berlin and many other towns and cities. In 1929, he made his American début at Town Hall, New York.

"I only stayed five days that time because I was in a hurry to get back to London to be married," he said.

Italians Have Name

Mr. Falkner hesitated when asked whether he preferred being called a bass baritone or a baritone bass.

"There really isn't any word in English which is quite accurate," he said finally. "I am what the Italians call a basso cantante, which is lighter than a basso profundo."

The singer has just finished making "Mayfair Melody," a Warner Brothers English film, in which he plays the rôle of a mechanic who is "discovered" by the boss's daughter. He is under contract to make three more pictures, finds it "terribly hard work, but an enjoyable relief from singing 12 or 14 performances of the 'Messiah' as I do at Christmas time." Besides film ventures, he is paying more attention to solo concert work, with an emphasis on Lieder singing.

In Two Sections

Mr. Falkner declares the St. Matthew Passion moves him more than any others of the 50 or 60 large sacred works in which he participates. Dr. Koussevitzky recently was quoted as saying that in this Passion "Bach wrote music in 1729 that defies time. He did not write to conform to passing fashions or to win favors . . . and that is why this music lives and strikes direct to our hearts and souls today."

Because of its length, the work will be given on Friday in two sections—the first in the afternoon and the second in the evening.

"What makes it so remarkable to me is that I can never do it quite perfectly," says Mr. Falkner. "There is always something unachieved. I have sung it at least 50 times in 10 different versions."

The soloist has the build of a Minnesota fullback, weighs "12 stone"—which would be just 196 pounds in America—is a cricket player, rows, plays squash and field hockey. He is married and has a daughter of 19 months.

Artists Coming to Boston

By a Staff Photographer

Dr. V. Ernst Wolff — Keith Falkner

Harpsichord Soloist and Baritone, Who Will Appear in St. Matthew Passion, Scheduled at Symphony Hall, Boston, on Friday

Pawtucket Girls Sit Down in Strike To Decide What They'll Strike For

PAWTUCKET, R. I., March 24 (AP)—With talk of sit-down strikes in the air, 60 women and girls—mostly in their teens—decided to follow the fashion and sat down in a lace factory of the American Textile Company yesterday to decide what they wanted and whether it would be a good idea to join some union or not. They remained in the plant today, forcing a closedown at noon affecting 290 other workers.

Yesterday was pleasantly spent on the third floor of the building, where they had established themselves, without getting down to any more serious matters than eventual dancing to the music of a radio hauled up through a window. Boy friends and others obligingly provided food, hot drinks and other necessities and comforts of life—with the full approval of Edward J. Brown, plant superintendent, who only stipulated that the visitors themselves should not enter the plant and join the more or less gay party within.

"I told the engineer to make certain there was plenty of heat in the radiators throughout the night," Mr. Brown said this morning, "and I hope the girls were comfortable.

"Since they have not definitely decided what the sit-down strike is for, and since Percy Phillips, the general superintendent, is in Florida, I told them they were welcome to make themselves at home in the plant."

Oppose Methuen Dog Track

METHUEN, Mass., March 24 (AP)—Opposition to the establishment of a dog race track here for which a permit was granted by the board of selectmen. Came yesterday when the Rev. James N. Seaver, president of the Christion League, representing 10 Protstant churches, called a protest meeting of the league.

Work on the Bay State Section Of National Guide Nears an End

With WPA writers on the federal writers' project working overtime, the Massachusetts section of the National Guide is rapidly being rounded into shape to meet the publisher's press deadline April 15, according to Bert J. Loewenberg, assistant state director of the project.

While no contract with a publisher has yet been signed, a series of conferences have been held between the project officials and the Houghton Mifflin Company. According to present plans, the Massachusetts section of the future textbook of America will be placed on the spring list of non-fiction books, and will run approximately 10,000 copies.

The edition will contain 550 pages and 35 plates. Many of the cities and towns in the Commonwealth are grouped in a series of tours, while 50 of the larger cities and towns are given individual treatment.

In preparation for describing these tours, WPA writers traveled over the State for months, taking copious notes on historic and significant points of interest in each town or city. Industries, schools, libraries, famous houses, monuments and cultural centers were listed and from the list definite tours were mapped.

Begun Last May

Actual work on the tours project was begun last May under direction of Melvin Peach. Various routes and mileages were studied until now, or rather when the edition is published, autoists can plan trips to any section of the State, compute how long it will take them and the approximate number of miles.

Accompanying each tour devoted to individual places will be an essay treating the historical and industrial development of the community.

The completed National Guide is expected to be published in five volumes, with each volume devoted to a separate section of the country. Although the Massachusetts section will be published separately, it also will be printed as part of the New England section of the larger work.

Besides compiling tour for the National Guide, the WPA writers' project here is also making an historical records survey. These records date back to the days when the Colonists first set foot in this country, and include proclamations issued by Governors, military bodies and churches.

Besides gathering these interesting old documents, the writers, under direction of Kelsey Ballou Sweatt, are also poring over old town and county records, with the idea of recording them in available form. This work was originally begun by the Daughters of the American Revolution, he said, but remained uncompleted because of lack of funds.

American Portraits

Another project headed by Mr Sweatt details publishing of a list of all American portraits executed in Massachusetts before 1825. This work is expected to be useful to students of early American portraiture and to collectors and owners of such portraits. Antiquarian societies and genealogists in particular, it is hoped, will be aided by this list.

In compiling a list of old documents in schools, libraries and antiquarian societies throughout the State, Mr. Sweatt was given invaluable assistance by Dr. Charles K. Bolton, former director of the Boston Athenaeum. This list includes a guide to musty tomes and forgotten records in the Boston Society in the Old State House, the New England Society for the Preservation of Antiquities, the Old Dartmouth Society and other antiquarian societies in Massachusetts.

As if this were not enough, the writers' project is also making what it terms a folklore and racial element survey of the State. According to Charles Goldenberg, project director, this work will be a true account of the existing racial conditions here.

One of the surveys, "The History of Armenians in Massachusetts," is expected to be published next month by the Armenian Historical Society. It will be published first in English, but will later be translated into Armenian.

Armenian Picture

The edition will contain an exact picture, as far as project workers have been able to determine, of Armenian religion, cults, and practices in regard to marriage, dress, games, holidays, etc. As far as possible, workers have been assigned to the nationality with which they have had the most associations and contacts.

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Ice Patrol Starts Early As Bergs Drift South

WOODS HOLE, Mass., March 24 (AP)—Thirty-one officers and men of the Coast Guard patrol boat General Greene bade their families farewell today as that sturdy craft weighed anchor to start its annual patrol to guard transatlantic shipping lanes from icebergs.

From now until late June the Greene will check the southern drift of icebergs from the Arctic regions and warn vessels out of their path. Unusually early appearance of icebergs this year necessitated the establishment of the patrol several weeks earlier than usual.

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Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Amer. Trader	Mar. 26	Plymouth	Apr. 4	Mar 25, 8:00 pm	Mar. 26, 12 noon
Paris	Mar. 27	Plymouth	Apr. 3	Mar 26, 8:00 pm	Mar. 27, 5:00 pm
Hansa	Mar. 27	Cherbourg	Apr. 4	Mar 27, 1:00 pm	Mar. 27, 8:00 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres. Hoover	San Francisco	Apr. 3	Mar 29, 4:00 pm	Mar. 29, 7:30 pm
Lurline	San Pedro	Apr. 4	Mar 30, 4:00 pm	Mar. 30, 7:30 pm

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Monterey	San Francisco	Mar. 30	Mar 25, 4:00 pm	Mar. 25, 7:30 pm
Monterey	San Pedro	Apr 1	Mar 27, 4:00 pm	Mar 27, 7:30 pm
Niagara	Victoria	Apr. 13	Apr. 8, 4:00 pm	Apr. 8, 7:30 pm

Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office New York, is 6:30 p. m. Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays).

Air mail to Hawaii, Guam, and Philippine Islands leaves San Francisco on Wednesdays by "Clipper" planes, mails closing at the GPO, New York, at 2 p. m. on Tuesdays. Air mail to China and Oriental points is forwarded by way of Manila.

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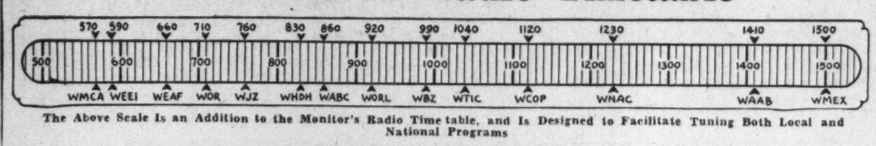
The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Time table, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00 Children's program	**"The Monitor Views the News"**	"Dari Dan," sketch	Recordings and reports
5:15 "Children's Corner"	"Dan and Sylvia"; sketch	Tom Mix sketch	Recordings and reports
5:30 Checkerboard; variety program	"The Singing Lady"; sketch	"Jack Armstrong"; sketch	Recordings and reports
5:45 music	Religious talk; organ	"Little Orphan Annie"; sketch	Baseball school
6:00 News; Sport Review	News; Little Show; soloist; quartet; orchestra	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert
6:15 George Hall's Orchestra	News; music; sports	Songs; violin; organ	Talk, Mayor Mansfield
6:30 Studio chorus recital	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Roundup"; variety	Dinner concert
6:45 "Pretty Kitty Kelly"		"Musical Roundup"; variety	Sport reports
7:00 Reader and orchestra	"Easy Aces"; comedy sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"; sketch	Colonial News Service
7:15 "Ma and Pa"; sketch	Studio speaker	"Uncle Ezra"; sketch	"Dude Ranch Nights"
7:30 Gogo Delys, songs	"Lum and Abner"; sketch	Jewish speaker	Lew Conrad's Orchestra
7:45 **Beake Carter, news comment**	"Musical Moments"	"Three Rancheros"	Resettlement Orchestra
8:00 Cavalcade of America; dramatic sketch; orchestra	**Beatrice Lillie; Al Rickey and his orchestra**	**"One Man's Family"; drama from San Francisco**	Tommy Tompkins's Orchestra
8:15	**Ethel Barrymore in "The Lady Fights," sketch**	Serenade; Wayne King and his orchestra; soloists	"Symphonic Strings"; orch
8:30 **Burns and Allen; Ken Murray and Oswald; orchestra**			Sidewalk Quiz
8:45			Jack Fisher's Orchestra
9:00 Nino Martini, tenor; Andre Kostelanetz's Orch.; chorus	**Paul Whiteman's Birthday Party; Whiteman Orchestra; NBC Symphony Orchestra; Caspar Reardon**	**"Town Hall Tonight"; Fred Allen; Mighty Allen Art Players; amateurs; Peter Van Steeden's Orchestra**	Harvard University talk
9:15			Joe Smith's Orchestra
9:30 Jessica Dragonette; Charles Kullman; orchestra			Joe Smith's Orchestra
9:45			Tilden-Perry tennis match
10:00 "Gang Busters"; network dramatic sketch	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	"Your Hit Parade"; soloists; quartet; orchestra	from Madison Square Garden, by Vincent Richards
10:15	"Ink Spots"; quartet	**Gladys Swarthout; Frank Chapman; orchestra**	Lew Conrad's Orchestra
10:30 Studio speakers	**"Tales of the Opera"; dramatization and music**		Lew Conrad's Orchestra
10:45 Patti Chapin, songs			
11:00 Rideout's Forecasts; news	News; studio reports; sports	Yankee News Service	Network sport program
11:15 Musical programs	Network sport program	Tommy Tompkins's Orchestra	Network sport program
11:30 Network sport program	Network sport program	'Meetin' House'; sketch; music	Network sport program
11:45 Network sport program	Network sport program	'Meetin' House'; sketch; music	Network sport program

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

9:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), Capt. Tim Healy, commentator.

10:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), Kitchen Cavalcade, with Crosby Gaige.

11:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), Edward MacHugh the Gospel Singer.

11:45 WNAC (WEAF—National), "The Wife Saver"; domestic advice.

12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

12:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour; speakers; orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

2:15 WNAC, Variety program; Don McNeill, master of ceremonies.

2:15 WEEI (WABC—Columbia) American School of the Air.

2:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor; commentator.

3:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), Eastman School of Music; symphony orchestra and chorus.

3:45 WEEI, "Do You Want to Be a Writer?"

4:00 WBZ (WJZ—National) Greek Independence Day program.

4:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

4:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), United States Army Band concert.

5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

5:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Current Questions Before the Senate."

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
1:45	WBZ	990kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
5:00	WBZ	990kc

Shortwave

1:45	W1XK	9.57mc
4:30	W1XAL	11.79mc
5:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Dinner and After

7:15 WBZ (WJZ—National), Address, Rep. Arthur P. Lamneck, Ohio, against President's judiciary proposal.

7:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Alexander Woollcott commentator.

7:30 WAAB, "Some Aspects of Early New England Life—Portraiture and Personalities," Boston Museum of Fine Arts talk.

8:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Rudy Vallee and his Connecticut Yankees; Edgar Bergen; Bob Hope; Tony Sarg; Tyrone Power; Florence Desmond.

8:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), "Band Wagon"; Kate Smith; Dorothy Gish; choir recital; Henry Youngman; soloists; orchestra.

8:00 WAAB (WOR — Mutual), Armand Tokatyan; concert orchestra.

8:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), Eastman School of Music graduate recital and Rochester Civic Orchestra.

9:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Lanny Ross and Show Boat; skits; Ethel Barrymore; Vienna Boys Choir; orchestra.

9:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Major Bowes's Amateur Hour.

9:00 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), "Ici Paris"; This Is Paris; musical program from Montreal.

9:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), America's Town Meeting of the Air: "Is a World System Possible?"; Salvador de Madariaga, Lord Elton, Nicholas Roosevelt.

9:45 WAAB, Third period, Bruins-Montreal league playoff hockey game.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), "Your Adventure," with Floyd Gibbons.

10:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Music Hall"; Bing Crosby; Bob Burns; Betty Jaynes; Gale Sondergaard; Walter Brennan; chorus; Jimmy Dorsey's Orchestra.

10:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Dramatizations of the news.

11:00 WAAB (WOR — Mutual), "Musical Revue"; Henry Weber's concert orchestra; chorus, soloists.

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Child Labor Law Defeated As Fight Turns to School Age

Efforts of Massachusetts' organized workers to banish child labor turned today toward legislation raising the compulsory school age from 14 to 16 years, following the House of Representatives 188 to 13 vote yesterday against ratification of the Federal Child Labor Amendment.

The amendment's overwhelming defeat here is taken to mean the smashing of all hopes that the necessary 36 states would ratify the 13-year-old proposal this year. Twenty-eight states have ratified it. Favorable action by eight more is necessary. Although 16 legislatures are still in session this year, even the most hopeful of the amendment's supporters do not expect victory in 1937.

The meager vote mustered by the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor for the amendment marked a continuance of the low ebb in sentiment for the amendment noticeable in the last three years. Not even the direct appeal of President Roosevelt for ratification increased the pro-amendment strength appreciably.

The low point in the amendment's history came in 1935, when only five of 280 legislators were recorded on a roll call. This year, although 13 members of the House favored ratification, labor could not engineer a roll call. Thirty votes were necessary for a roll call. Labor fell three votes short.

Overestimated Strength

Thus the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor officials greatly overestimated their strength. They were certain they could engineer a roll call, and expected approximately 30 representatives would stand for the amendment.

The major opposition to the amendment here was once more this year presented by Cardinal O'Connell, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Boston, and Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, president emeritus of Harvard University.

The greatest support came from Edward F. McGrady, Assistant United States Secretary of Labor, President Roosevelt and members of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor. Mr. McGrady, at the hearing, declared the amendment would be ratified by 36 states within two years.

The proposed ratification bill now goes to the Senate, where the opposition margin is expected to be as large proportionately as that in the House. Two years ago not a single senator favored the amendment on a roll call.

Thus, organized labor, realizing the futility of the amendment fight this year, is preparing for the legislative struggle over the 16-year school age bill. This legislation would help to banish child labor by keeping children in school until 16 years of age.

Demands Support

Labor has demanded the support of those persons who oppose the amendment on the ground that state legislation should be the method of handling the child labor problem. This year a careful check will be made of those who fail to accede to that demand. The school age bill also has the support of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts.

During the amendment debate in the House yesterday the speakers favoring ratification were:

Representatives Jackson J. Holtz of Dorchester, Adolph Johnson of Brockton, Charles H. Morrill of Haverhill, Charles L. Miller of Dorchester, John J. Whalen of Brockton, Daniel H. Coakley Jr. of Brighton.

Against the amendment the speakers were:

Representatives G. Farrington Fiske of Sherborn, Albert L. Bourgeois of Lowell, Paul F. McCarthy of Somerville, John Patrick Doherty of Charlestown, Philip Sherman of Somerville.

The theme of the proponents was that every President since Woodrow Wilson favored the amendment and that Congress could be trusted to exercise its wide powers judiciously.

The opponents' major argument was that the language of the amendment gave Congress theoretically complete control of children up to the age of 18 years.

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Competitive Tests Ordered by State For Worcester Jobs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, March 24—Civil service supporters here are elated today over word received from the State Civil Service Commission ordering competitive examinations for scores of Worcester municipal jobs.

For many years city officials, in a position to make appointments on jobs subject to civil service regulations, have been prone to take advantage of the loopholes in the regulations which permit temporary appointments of non-civil service applicants and non-competitive examinations for those with sufficient "pull." This situation has provoked protests from men and women certified on civil service lists who were unable to secure appointments to positions for which they were qualified.

The orders received from the Civil Service Commission forbid future provisional and temporary appointments, and direct that temporary jobs be filled from the civil service lists to be established after competitions. The commission also bans non-competitive examinations regardless of the length of time a non-civil service employee has held the job.

The welfare department, which has had a free hand in adding scores of men and women to its staff during the past seven years in temporary and provisional capacities, will be the hardest hit by the new ruling.

The ruling is also believed to be aimed at the janitorial system, known as the "Boston system," now in use in Worcester, which recently was declared illegal by the commission. At that time the commission ordered the school department to discharge all assistant janitors and matrons, and to select their successors from established civil service lists or from lists to be established following competitive examinations. As yet the school committee has failed to comply with the order on the ground that it awaits a ruling from the city solicitor on the authority of the commission in the matter.

Policemen Certified

Fourteen patrolmen and 14 police sergeants were certified today by the Civil Service Commission. Ten men from each classification will be selected for active duty the first of next month.

The General Equipment Case

Chief incidents leading to the City of Boston's bill in equity against James M. Curley and Dr. Joseph Santosuosso, made public today, in what is known as the General Equipment Company case, follow:

Dec. 8, 1931—A fire service pipe burst inside the basement of the General Equipment Corporation building at 708-714 Beacon Street. This was said to have been caused by settlement of the main pipe outside the building, which in turn was allegedly caused by construction of the Kenmore Square Subway extension to Audubon Circle.

Jan. 15, 1932—Ernest W. Brown, Inc., of New York, representing two reciprocal insurance companies that had underwritten the General Equipment Corporation against certain types of damage, prepared to sue the city to recover financial losses caused by the breaking of the water pipe.

A Boston firm engaged to handle the case for Ernest W. Brown, Inc., suddenly withdrew. Frederick H. Graves, Boston agent for the Brown corporation, at once announced that Joseph Santosuosso, Charles H. McGlue and George I. Cohen had been retained as counsel to handle the suit against the city.

Feb. 17, 1932—Claims filed by the General Equipment Corporation to recover damage losses were settled by the Brown corporation for the reciprocal insurance companies "entirely to the satisfaction" of the General Equipment Corporation for $70,199.29.

Nov. 28, 1932—After a hearing of the case, prior to a court trial, an auditor, on testimony of the Brown company's witnesses, awarded damages, plus interest, to the Brown company of $129,646.27.

June 21, 1933—Near the end of the Brown company's suit in Superior Court before a jury to recover damages from the city, Judge Marcus Morton reserved the right to set it aside and to enter verdict for the city with the assent of the jury.

June 24, 1933—The jury awarded damages to Ernest W. Brown, Inc., of $129,646.27, the same sum as awarded by the auditor. Judge Morton, as previously arranged, set aside the jury verdict and found for the defendant, the city. (This was done, according to court records, so that justice was consistent in this case with decisions by the State Supreme Court in similar cases.)

Nov. 28, 1933—A draft on the City of Boston for $85,000 was made by Samuel Silverman, corporation counsel. (At this date the Supreme Court had not taken up the case of the General Equipment Corporation versus the City of Boston.) This draft, it was agreed, would settle the case without further court procedure.

This $85,000 draft was reported taken by "Joseph Santosuosso as attorney for the General Equipment Corporation" and allegedly cashed by him.

Nov. 30, 1933—Charles H. McGlue, one of the counsel against the city in the General Equipment case, became a member of the staff of the city law department.

Jan. 3, 1934—Charles H. McGlue severed his connection with the city law department.

Aug. 28, 1934—The Finance Commission of the City of Boston issued a report to the Mayor. It asked "that the Mayor take immediate action to recover the law department file in the case of the General Equipment Corporation versus the City of Boston, reported to the Finance Commission by the law department as missing."

Further, the Finance Commission report, signed by Joseph J. Leonard, chairman, stated:

"In view of the fact that the then corporation counsel settled this case before the Supreme Court was given an opportunity to pass on it . . . it is unfortunate that the papers in the case should have disappeared entirely from the files of the law department."

Sept. 13, 1934—The Finance Commission reported to Mayor Mansfield, after his request for an investigation, "two unsavory facts":

1. "That city officials paid a small group of lawyers then in high favor in the city administration a sum of $85,000 in settlement of a case which the plaintiff was willing to settle for $35,000 and which the Finance Commission believes would not have cost the city a penny in damages if allowed to be passed upon by the Supreme Court.
2. "That out of the $85,000 the plaintiff (Ernest W. Brown, Inc.) received only $20,000." This report was signed by Joseph J. Leonard, chairman of the Finance Commission.

Nov. 2, 1934—Prof. Frank L. Simpson, Boston University Law School, speaking in defense of the Curley administration at City Hall and of the charges made by the Finance Commission in the General Equipment case, said that the charges were "as amazing as groundless."

At the same time James Roosevelt, son of the President, enumerated "some of the great accomplishments of Mr. Curley which are matters of record and of which there can be no dispute." This statement was interpreted by newspapers at this time as a "clear indication that he was joining with Professor Simpson in the refutation of charges and accusations against the Democratic candidate for Governor."

Jan. 21, 1937—The City of Boston filed a bill in equity against former Mayor and Gov. James M. Curley and Dr. Joseph Santosuosso, twice unsuccessful Democratic candidate for secretary of state. Papers in the case were at once impounded by Judge Harold Williams, returnable today.

Dock Fire Enveloped Crane; Operator Escaped Unhurt

High above and between the two United Fruit Company banana ships, San Gil and San Bruno, which were scorched by fire which broke out in the Simpson drydock and yards of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation in East Boston yesterday, was Charles Harndon in the cab of a giant crane.

"Like a puff of wind"—without any warning—he said, the tall crane was enveloped in billowing smoke and flame rising from below. With the heat in the cab becoming intense and access to the ladder cut off, he managed to crawl out along the 100-foot boom of the crane to a point 62 feet above the deck of the San Bruno, below which the fire was not so fierce.

Here he clung until Francis Carbone, a rigger, risked his own safety by climbing a steel cable to his assistance.

"Rigger Carbone swarmed up the falls to join me at the tip of the boom," said Mr. Harndon, "with a coil of rope over his shoulder. He made the rope fast around my waist and we tossed the ends to some men on the deck of the San Bruno, who lowered me down and then Carbone.

"From the deck of the San Bruno we had to go down a rope ladder to the floor of the drydock, and as they were sinking the drydock to keep her from catching fire, we had to walk in water up to our waists to the other end of the drydock to reach safety."

Officials studying the fire believe that it started when a spark from a welding torch dropped on oil-soaked materials below, but no definite proof of this theory has been found.

The San Bruno, only slightly scorched, left the drydock this morning, and, according to United Fruit officials, will sail on schedule for Guatemala tonight. The San Gil will remain until repairs are completed.

Vessels in drydocks and shipyards, it is explained, are technically in the hands of the shipyard company and are covered by its insurance—usually up to $300,000.

In this case the damage to the San Gil has been unofficially estimated at $5000—her paint, bridge, funnel and some lifeboats being badly scorched.

Total damage including the burning of part of the wharf is estimated to be about $30,000.

The United States Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation announced this afternoon that it will hold an inquiry into the fire on Friday—confining it entirely, however, to the fire aboard the ship San Gil.

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Stability Held Possible Only On World Basis

The only way to attain economic stability in the United States is to work toward the wider world stability on which it depends, and no amount of "money monkey business" by the Administration can bring lasting benefits, Lewis O. Douglas, former director of the budget, declared last night in a talk before members of Lowell House. "Mr. Roosevelt in the New Deal is trying to do what Insull did in the new era," he said.

Mr. Douglas voiced a suspicion that the Supreme Court reform proposal might be, to a large extent, an attempt to meet a monetary crisis resulting from possible serious inflation.

"A recent statement by Marriner S. Eccles, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board," he continued, "shows that the Administration is concerned about the inflation it deliberately induced.

"Why the Administration should now be worried about something which it wanted, is more than I can understand. It now recognizes that inflation is under way and that something must be done.

"The Administration is using powers of government to suppress natural economic forces. But we can obtain greater economic balance by dealing with causes.

"Cordell Hull is the only man now trying to deal with causes. The others are trying to deal only with consequences. Not until a good thorough job of straightening out the tariff and international trade is accomplished can economic stability be attained."

State Bank Head Made Mortgagee Under FHA Plan

William P. Husband, state bank commissioner, has been approved by the Federal Housing Administration as a mortgagee under the Government's insured mortgage plan, Steta FHA Administrator John F. Malley announced yesterday.

This appointment, Mr. Malley said, is expected to make for speedier disposal of residential mortgages in closed banks, and will enable Mr. Husband to make application for insurance of mortgages on eligible residential properties now in the portfolios of closed banks. Once these mortgages are insured, they can be sold to insurance companies and other approved mortgagees, without recourse, thereby enabling the commissioner to convert these assets into cash.

"My chief concern in connection with closed banks is to convert the assets into cash as quickly as possible and with the least expense," Mr. Husband said. "I am interested in making available to depositors of these institutions as nearly as possible the full amount of their claims.

"I am convinced that insurance of all mortgages on eligible residential property under the Federal Housing Administration insured mortgage plan offers attractive possibilities for the realization from such assets of the greatest amount of return to the depositors of closed banks, with the least disturbance of the position of the present mortgagor.

"In the event that the plan works out satisfactorily, I shall have available for investment by other approved lending institutions, including banks and insurance companies in the State, insured mortgages backed by the United States Treasury guarantee as to debentures, which will offer a very attractive yield to the purchaser."

Mr. Malley declared at the time of the appointment that the designation of Mr. Husband as an approved mortgagee was the only one in the country in which a state bank commissioner had been so approved which had come to his attention.

"We are pleased to have Commissioner Husband approved as a mortgagee, because it enables the Federal Housing Administration to contribute the assistance of the insured mortgage plan to the liquidation of residential mortgages in closed banks," Mr. Malley said.

Diplomatist

Henry Manuel

Salvador de Madariaga
Former Spanish Ambassador to the United States

N. H. Voters Reject The Constitutional Convention Plans

CONCORD, N. H., March 24 (AP)—Secretary of State E. D. Fuller announced today to the State Legislature that New Hampshire had rejected the calling of a convention to change the State Constitution.

Mr. Fuller said returns from 195 towns and wards out of 294 disclosed 13,859 voters opposed a convention while 13,605 favored it.

The issue was submitted as a referendum after the State Supreme Court had handed down an advisory opinion that, under the present Constitution, a "baby R. F. C." plan, for the rehabilitation of industry, sought by Gov. Francis P. Murphy, was unconstitutional.

Legislative leaders declared today they believed the matter now closed, as the time for filing returns had expired.

Former Spanish Envoy to Speak At Ford Hall Forum

Very closely connected with the one situation in the minds of young and old alike in the world today, namely the Spanish War, is Senor Salvador de Madariaga, former Spanish ambassador to the United States, and former Spanish delegate to the League of Nations.

Mr. Madariaga, who will participate in a three cornered debate tomorrow in "America's Town Meeting of the Air," a radio discussion forum which is radiocast on Thursdays at 9:30 p. m. from New York and carried over local station WBZ, is scheduled to speak at the Ford Hall Forum here Sunday night at 7:30.

Tomorrow's debate will be on the question, "Is a World System Possible?" and the subject of Sunday's Ford Hall talk will be, "Outline of a Sensible Constitution for a Sensible People." The speaker will follow the usual custom of the forum and answer questions from the floor.

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Business and Industry • **Economist Sees Business as Scapegoat if Another Crash Comes** • Commerce and Finance

New Drive Starts In Congress To Take Over Banks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Representatives Wright Patman of Texas and Charles G. Binderup of Nebraska, Democrats, have started a renewed drive for legislation to give the Government power to take over the 12 Federal Reserve banks.

They have already issued a circular letter to the 331 Democratic members of the House with prospects of forming within a few days a steering committee to guide their actions.

A new measure is to be drafted by the steering committee in spite of the fact that Mr. Patman has already introduced a bill intended to accomplish this object. It will be introduced in behalf of the entire group.

U. S. to Take Title

Members of the Federal Reserve banks own the stock of the banks, but under the new scheme the two representatives are pushing, the Secretary of the Treasury would deposit to the credit of the member banks in the Reserve banks the money value of their stock and the Government would take title to the shares.

The money-issuing privilege that is held by the Reserve banks should be held by the Government, Mr. Patman said, and the Government should acquire any profits arising from the issuance of currency. He struck out at the current system under which, he contended, the banks of issue are under obligation to private banks.

"A few big banks have too much control of the monetary system of this country," Mr. Patman stated. In the nine years during which he had been in Congress, he said he had never seen a representative of a small bank testify before a congressional committee.

The bill provides that, upon the deposit of the money value of the stock in the Reserve banks, "the stock of the 12 Federal Reserve banks and all assets and property and records of every kind and description of such banks shall be the property of the United States."

New Currency

The bill introduced by Mr. Patman Feb. 23 will probably be used as a model for the group measure to be drafted by the steering committee.

It provides that after acquisition of the banks, the Federal Reserve Board would be directed to issue a new currency, in existing denominations and to the same value as is now outstanding, bearing printed upon its face the legend: "Legal Tender Money Issued Under the Authority of the Constitution of the United States."

Currency now in existence would be retired and destroyed. According to the bill, the board would follow a declared policy "so to regulate the volume of credit and currency, thenceforth, as to prevent injurious expansion and contraction, and thereby to establish and maintain a dollar of uniform, permanent, debt-paying, purchasing power by stabilizing the price level."

Hudson Motor 1936 Net $2.14 a Share

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT — The Hudson Motor Car Company 1936 consolidated net earnings, after all charges, including interest, depreciation and all taxes, were $3,305,616, as compared with $584,749 in 1935. The 1936 net earnings were equivalent to $2.14 per share on outstanding common stock.

In commenting upon the company's progress, A. E. Barit, president and general manager, states that Hudson and Terraplane shipments in 1936 totaled 123,266 cars, a gain of 21.9 per cent over shipments in 1935. This gain of 21.9 per cent compares with an increase of 12.4 per cent in shipments for the motor industry as a whole. The company's shipments in 1936 were the largest for any year of the last seven. Shipments in the first two months of 1937 are stated to show a gain of 48 per cent over the corresponding period of 1936.

The consolidated balance sheet of Hudson Motor Car Company and subsidiaries as of Dec. 31, 1936, shows current assets of $22,178,697 as compared with current liabilities of $9,794,183, a ratio of 2.2 to 1. Cash and Government bond holdings amount to $12,036,793, a gain of $2,452,787 during the year. Net working capital at the close of the year amounted to $12,384,514, an increase of $2,417,853 during 1936.

Stockholders to Accept Doherty Offer in Oil Suit

DOVER, Del. (AP)—Stockholders of Cities Service Company today approved the offer of Henry L. Doherty to settle for $1,250,000 the $20,000,000 stockholders' suit brought against the company, its subsidiaries, Mr. Doherty and other directors, alleging various acts of mismanagement.

The suit was originally filed in 1933 by Norman C. Norman and five other stockholders owning a total of 840 shares at that time.

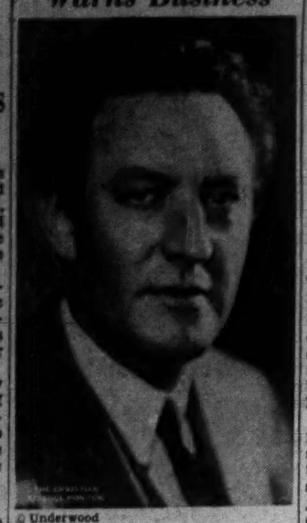
Mr. Doherty's offer to settle for $1,250,000, or at his option not less than 250,000 shares of common stock of the company, was revealed when a motion for adjournment of the suit was made before Federal Judge Clancy in New York early in February, this year.

It was stated adjournment was needed in order to submit the offer to stockholders. Today's action was taken subject to approval of Judge Clancy and John R. O'Reilly, appointed a special master in the case to observe and report on the proceedings.

Magma Copper Net $3.18 Share

NEW YORK (AP)—Magma Copper Co., with properties in Arizona, reported 1936 net profit of $1,297,989 before depletion, equal to $3.18 a share of capital stock. For 1935 profit was $665,697, or $1.63 a share.

Warns Business



© Underwood

Dr. Virgil Jordan
President of the National Industrial Conference Board

American Airlines Passenger Traffic Has 45 P. C. Gain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The operation of the American Airlines Inc., during 1936 resulted in a net profit of $4589 as compared with a loss in 1935 of $648,369.

"In 1936 the company transported 255,324 paid passengers, the first time in the history of air transportation that 250,000 passengers have been transported by one company in one year," C. R. Smith, president of the company, announced. "This represents an increase of 45 per cent over the 176,005 passengers transported by the company in 1935.

"During February, 1937, American Airlines, Inc., transported its millionth passenger," Mr. Smith added. "The rapid progress of commercial aviation can be readily shown by the fact that it took nine years to transport the first 750,000 and less than one year to carry the last 250,000 passengers."

Air express poundage for 1936 showed an increase of 175 per cent over 1935 and the 3,300,047 pounds of air mail transported represented an increase of 58 per cent over the previous year.

During the year 1936 American Airlines spent more than $1,000,000 in the maintenance of its flying equipment.

The annual pay roll of American is in excess of $3,500,000. In 1936 it spent more than $3,000,000 in the purchase of airplanes, engines and equipment and used more than 8,000,000 gallons of aviation gasoline.

American Airlines Inc., now owns and operates 40 Douglas airplanes, the largest fleet of Douglas commercial planes in the world. In addition, the company has on order with Douglas Aircraft Company for 12 additional Flagship planes, to be delivered during 1937.

"We look forward to 1937 as the greatest year in the history of air transportation," Mr. Smith said. "Improved business conditions and faster and more convenient schedules will bring more business to the air lines. With American carrying 28 per cent of the passengers flown in this country last year, the company will benefit from this increase in air line business."

J. H. Nuelle to Head Lehigh Coal Company

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Joseph H. Nuelle has been elected president of the Lehigh Coal & Navigation Company. Mr. Nuelle has submitted his resignation as president of the New York, Ontario & Western Railway. He has been head of that company since 1908. The change follows the acquisition of a large amount of the coal company's stock by a group headed by the Bancamerica-Blair Corporation.

Mr. Nuelle will succeed S. D. Warriner as head of the company. The selection of Mr. Warriner, veteran anthracite coal operator, as chairman of the company is to be announced at a meeting of the board in Philadelphia on Thursday. Mr. Nuelle was elected a director on Feb. 25 to succeed the late E. J. Fox.

One of the oldest of American corporations, the coal company holds or leases anthracite areas with estimated resources of 500,000,000 tons and an annual productive capacity of 4,000,000 tons. It owns two railroads—the Lehigh & New England, which commands one of the gateways between the coal fields and New England, and the Lehigh & Susquehanna Railroad, which forms the main line of the Central of New Jersey through the Lehigh valley region.

Calumet & Hecla Reports Net of $852,122 in 1936

Calumet & Hecla Consolidated Copper, in its pamphlet report for the 1936 year, shows net income of $852,122 after depreciation, depletion and federal income tax, against a loss in 1935 of $617,188.

Net working capital of $8,944,224 compared with $7,925,008 on Dec. 31, 1935.

Report to stockholders states, in part:

During the year there was produced from the Conglomerate and Ahmeek mines of your company 59,315,000 pounds of copper, at an average cost sold of 6.20 cents per pound. In addition, there was produced from the Reclamation Plant at Lake Linden 19,167,000 pounds of copper, at an average cost sold of 4.61 cents per pound. These figures do not include depreciation and depletion.

The average selling price for the year was 9.80 cents per pound.

Business to Get Blame for Crisis, Declares Jordan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 24—Business men must prepare today to bear the brunt of the blame for an impending inflationary boom and subsequent financial collapse caused by Government interference with American economic conditions, according to Dr. Virgil Jordan, president of the National Industrial Conference Board. Business would not be responsible for the crisis, but would be held to answer for it anyhow, he held.

"The danger of rapid price inflation is now officially recognized and admitted, and the Administration has begun to build its alibis on a basis of appeas ter removal of judicial obstacles to further direct control of production factors and prices," Dr. Jordan told a district conference of American Trade Association executives at the Commodore Hotel last night.

Business to Be Blamed

"Any inflationary boom and subsequent collapse during the next three years will be the direct consequence of erroneous Government policies during the past four years, but business men should recognize now that they will be blamed for it. They should be on their guard against abetting it by reckless speculation or by seeking governmental sanction for private production and price control schemes."

Dr. Jordan stressed that inflation was inevitable as a result of the "vicious spiral of ascending prices and costs" which had been started by Governmental "meddling with economics." The situation, he added, was typical of war inflation, reflecting an acute shortage of goods in the face of an increased demand.

"The key to the current price trend in this country," he continued, "lies in the factors affecting production and the productive capacity. The crucial fact is that the volume of production is still more than 10 per cent below pre-depression levels."

Administration Responsible

Holding the Roosevelt Administration responsible for critical weaknesses in the present economic situation, Dr. Jordan declared that the inflationary situation was not accidentally or unintentionally produced.

"It is the obvious next step in the strategy implied by the President's 'emergency' plea for the removal of the Supreme Court obstacle to direct governmental control of wages, prices, working hours and expropriation of property," he said.

"The tactics involved are: Create an inflation scare by permitting weakness in the bond market; plead helplessness to control money and credit; indicate the necessity of more taxes to support the current level of expenditure and for direct regulation of prices, wages, hours, and employment, and emphasize the impossibility of doing this unless the Constitution is nullified.

"This argument is unsound and disingenuous, but in accord with the obvious basic purpose to destroy the enterprise system and establish state capitalism."

U. S. Issues Yield 0.440 and 0.711 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — The United States Treasury has accepted $100,197,000 out of two series of Treasury bills of $50,000,000 each offered March 19. A total of $188,422,000 was bid, according to Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau.

For the $50,000,000 of 85-day bills, maturing on June 17, the total applied for was $88,640,000, of which $50,020,000 was accepted. Except for one bid of $100,000, the accepted bids ranged from 99.970, equivalent to about 0.127 per cent, to 99.865, equivalent to about 0.572 per cent. The average price is 99.896 and the average rate about 0.440 per cent.

For the $50,000,000 of 273-day bills, maturing on Dec. 22, the total applied for was $99,782,000, of which $50,177,000 was accepted. The accepted bids ranged from 99.666, equivalent to about 0.440 per cent, to 99.409, equivalent to about 0.779 per cent. The average price is 99.461 and the average rate about 0.711 per cent.

Prospect for Early Rally In High-Grade Bonds Seen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Prospects for a near-term rally in prices for high-grade bonds are seen by Josephthal & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange. In their current weekly bond letter, they say in part:

"Although it has been our contention since late last fall that the trend of the high-grade market is definitely downward, it is interesting to note that no particular selling volume has occurred during the past two months. . . It seems likely that a rally may soon be expected in the high-grade market. Institutions cannot hold their constantly mounting funds indefinitely, and it is logical to expect firm bids to develop shortly for blocks of first-rate bonds."

Yale & Towne Net Profits Increase Sharply in Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The net income of the Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company and major subsidiaries for 1936 totaled $1,211,119 after all deductions, including $100,000 reserve for foreign exchange contingencies. This was equal to $2.49 a share on 486,656 shares of $25 par value, compared with $477,665, or $1.01 a share, on 473,556 shares, in 1935.

Net sales were $15,302,661, against $11,670,781, a gain of 31 per cent. Earned surplus rose $705,015 to $4,517,045. The tax on undistributed profits was $94,975.

Low Coupon Era for Bonds Now Regarded as on the Way Out

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—As Wall street begins to appraise the sharp recent changes in the commodity, bond, and stock markets, certain conclusions begin to take form.

For one thing, the low-coupon era, both for corporate and United States Treasury financing, is past the turn and on the way out. Quite obviously now the 2½ per cent coupon which the Treasury offered in December and again this month will be the last and only one of its kind for a long time. The bonds then offered, maturing in 16 years and callable in 12, closed Monday at 98 10-25, off 1 22-32 from par and yielding 2.61 per cent to maturity. The best the Treasury could do under the circumstances now would be to offer a 2¾ per cent coupon, and even this would shave the market fairly closely.

Must Pay Higher Rates

It is also felt that the Treasury will have to do its next financing earlier than had been expected. As usual, expenditures are running more heavily than usual, and the March 15 income tax returns have fallen substantially under expectations. The working balance of the Treasury on March 18 was down to $887,000,000. Without attempting to wind through the maze of trust fund receipts, realization on capital assets (R. F. C., C. C. C., etc.) and other new-fangled Treasury complexes) it is impossible to guess with any precision the fiscal results for the end of the year, but it is increasingly obvious that a June 15 financing will be necessary, and possibly even a financing on May 2.

Heavier recourse may be had to the bill market, but that has suddenly become more expensive, in line with the general firmness of short-term rates. Bids accepted by the Treasury on Monday for $50,000,000 of 85-day bills averaged about 0.44 per cent and for $50,000,000 of 273-day bills averaged 0.711 per cent. Some financing for the Federal Land Banks and the Home Loan Banks may either be postponed or carry a higher coupon than had heretofore been expected.

Likewise in the market for corporate new issues, the end of the 3¼ per cent coupon was obvious with the offering of the Philadelphia Edison 3½s. Now, even 3½ per cent coupons are not considered sufficient to tempt buyers at the moment. The 3¼ per cent coupon became general for high-grade issues a year or more or so ago. It is said that the Philadelphia offering was originally slated to not only carry a 3¼ per cent coupon but to sell at 102½.

Ultimately the coupon was changed to 3½ per cent and the price lifted to 105, and the bonds are not yet entirely sold.

Cheap Refunding Recedes

Many corporations are probably now gnashing their teeth over not having seized the opportunity for cheap refunding before it began to slip away. Some underwriters are suffering similar dental turmoil over having failed to resist the importunities of corporation managers who tried to catch the high tide of bond prices and whose flotations stuck at the dock.

The talk now is that underwriters' margins will have to be broader than they were. Dealers were content to take a ¾-point spread in a bull market where the tide of rising bond prices carried every issue away and the worst worry was that of the "free riders" who subscribed merely to get away with the initial rise and sell. Now not only are these financial hitch-hikers gone but so is the confidence that rising bond prices will eventually clean up any and all mistakes in overpricing.

Since the Securities Act of 1933 was passed, underwriters' premiums have been consistently lower than they were in the nineteen-twenties, and although there was no specific regulation by the Securities and Exchange Commission of these margins, the tendency was to attribute the lower cost of financing largely to federal regulation. Investment bond men now point out, however, that the narrow bankers' spreads might have been due to the rising trend of prices, and that it will take an era of declining bond prices and rising interest rates to really show how much has been shorn from the underwriters' take.

Convertibles' Good Record

Except for one potential obstacle, the new trend would result in a very general shift of financing into convertible offerings. The many that have been offered in the last year and a half have been almost uniformly, and in many cases spectacularly, successful. The Pennsylvania Railroad offering of 3¼ per cent debentures to stockholders was the most conspicuous recent example, now selling around 108 on a when issued basis, far above a yield basis. This offering was considered of particular significance in view of the success of the Pennsylvania in pioneering in security fashions.

The potential obstacle is, of course, the trend of stock prices. If, as the charts seem to indicate, stock prices may be in a reactionary period, the principal support for offerings of convertible bonds or prefered stocks is lacking.

One explanation for, or advantage in, convertible offerings is that they appeal to non-institutional investors. Buyers in the bond market of the last two years have been to an unusual degree banks and insurance companies. Despite the return of demand deposits to 1929 levels and above, the individual investor has stubbornly remained outside of the bond market, possibly because of a dislike of very low coupons, possibly because of the same feeling which prompted former President Hoover about a year ago to suggest that some of Leland Stnford University's trust funds be put into common stocks. In any case it has been for the most part only non-institutional investors who took convertible offerings. National banks are not allowed to buy convertible bonds at a price which includes any value for the conversion feature. Life insurance companies buy to hold to maturity, and are not generally allowed to own common stocks.

May Be Turning Point

By no means do falling bond prices necessarily entail falling stock prices, but on some occsions a major turn in the bond market has anticipated a major turn in stock prices. The period of grace for stocks, however, has been substantial. Bond prices turned up in mid-1920 and stocks a year later. Both bond and stock prices dipped in late 1922. Bonds hit their peak in late 1928, a year before stocks, but hit bottom in mid-1923, at the same time as stocks.

Bank stocks have held up very well in the recent decline in stock prices but broke slightly this week. Reporting member banks in New York hold about $4,000,000,000 of government obligations, of which perhaps 20-25 per cent do not mature within the next five years.

Reporting member banks in 101 cities hold about $10,000,000,000 of government securities. All member banks hold about $13,000,000,000. All the banks of the country probably hold about $17,000,000,000. If $10,000,000,000 of this is in bonds (the New York banks naturally keep their portfolios in much more liquid position than the interior banks) and the average decline has been 3 points, the banks have lost $300,000,000—on paper. On the other hand they face a sharply improved earnings prospect with short-term interest rates going up and commercial loans increasing.

Railroad Situation Is Much Improved

Substantial improvement has been shown in the railroad situation, says the United Business Service, Boston, in its current report. The following six developments are cited as the most important factors behind this improvement:

1. Pension Plan Agreement: The new plan for railroad employee pensions which was recently announced will cost the railroads considerably less than the provisions of the Railroad Retirement Act, and further savings will result from the elimination of private pension plans.

2. Peace in Steel Industry: The agreement reached between the major steel companies and labor has been constructive from the point of view of railroad traffic. The large volume of orders on the books of the steel producers promises to maintain a high rate of operations, and correspondingly heavy shipments, for several months to come.

3. Coal Strike Averted: Of similar effect has been the smoothing of labor difficulties in the coal industry. Coal is an extremely important item in the railroad traffic picture contributing almost 20 per cent of total freight revenues in 1936.

4. Revival in Capital Goods Lines: With such lines as lumber, cement, railroad equipment, heavy machinery, etc., showing wide improvement this year, the implications with respect to railroad traffic volumes are definitely favorable.

5. Prospective Wage Settlements: Although railroad workers have asked for a 20 per cent pay raise, they will probably be satisfied with a 5 per cent increase. The I. C. C. is likely to grant compensating rate readjustments.

6. Loss of Surcharges Offset: The rise in traffic since the first of the year has produced sufficient revenues to offset surcharge losses. Total net operating income of Class I roads in March is likely to be $8,000,000 to $10,000,000 above last year.

Power Output Up 16 P. C. Over 1936

NEW YORK (AP) — The Edison Electric Institute reported production of electricity for the week ended March 20 was 2,211,052,000 kilowatt hours, a decline of .1 of 1 per cent from output of 2,212,897,000 kilowatt hours for the previous week, but a gain of 16.3 per cent over output of 1,900,803,000 in the same week last year.

The institute reported all major geographic centers showed a substantial increase over the preceding year. Percentage changes follow: New England 21.1, Middle Atlantic 14.5, Central Industrial 20.0, West Central 9.9, Southern States 19.0, Rocky Mountains 30.7, Pacific Coast 4.2.

National Cash Register Net Nearly Doubled in '36

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DAYTON, Ohio — The National Cash Register Company and its subsidiaries report a consolidated net profit for last year amounting to $2,865,341 after depreciation, provision for income taxes and $4373 provision for federal surtax on undistributed earnings.

The profit was equivalent to $1.76 a share on 1,628,000 shares of no-par capital stock and compared with $1,520,409, or 93 cents a share, earned in 1935.

Consolidated net sales, after deduction for repossession for 1936, amounted to $42,977,337, compared with $35,119,128 in 1935, an increase of approximately 22 per cent. Overseas sales accounted for approximately 41 per cent of the consolidated net.

M.-K.-T. Interest Payments

NEW YORK (AP)—Directors of Missouri-Kansas-Texas Railroad authorized interest payments due April 1 and October 1, 1935, on the adjustment 5s of 1967. The payments will be made April 1.

Steel Production Mounting to Peaks Recorded in 1929

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Steel production and incoming business, which are mounting to peaks that compare with the best records of 1929, are not being discernibly affected by apprehension in Government and economic circles because of the rapid rise of wages and prices, or spreading labor unrest, according to Iron Age.

Heavy backlogs for the second quarter in nearly all products virtually assure the continuance of the present rate, or close to it, during that period. Indeed, there is a possibility of further slight increases in output in some districts, as open-hearth furnaces that have not been in operation since 1930 are being put in readiness. Aside from the lack of serviceable steel-making capacity, the increasing shortage of pig iron is the most important restriction upon higher steel output.

March bookings of steel products will exceed those of February by fully 50 per cent and by smaller margins will top those of December and January, the two previous peak months of this movement. In sheets, most mills are booked solid for the second quarter, and a few have taken business for shipment as far ahead as late August, with price at time of delivery to apply. On some grades of sheets deliveries are extended to 23 weeks.

Seldom, if ever, in the history of the steel industry, not excluding 1920 and 1929, has there been so decidedly a sellers' market. Many mills are actually refraining from the solicitation of business, and buyers are going to the mills. A common occurence is the arrival of buyers at the home offices of steel companies to plead for preferential treatment. In such circumstances steel companies are picking and choosing their orders and their customers to a degree that has rarely been equaled.

In view of the fact that steel companies do not yet know whether recent price advances will fully compensate for rising costs, including wage increases, new business is being accepted more cautiously than was the case in December, upon the occasion of the previous general price advance. It is the aim to clear the books before June 30 of all tonnage taken at second quarter prices, whereas some of the lower priced business booked in December will run over the second quarter, despite the best efforts of the mills to ship it by March 31.

Delaware & Hudson Sells 85,000 Shares Of New York Central

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—F. W. Leamy, vice president of the Delaware & Hudson Company, has announced the sale of 85,000 shares of New York Central Railroad stock in open market to help raise funds for a $7,500,000 bond maturity. About $3,750,000 was realized from the sale, or about $44 a share, he said.

Mr. Leamy said that the sales of the stock started late in December and continued into this month. On Feb. 4, when it was reported that the D. & H. had sold about one-third of its New York Central holdings, Mr. Leamy denied that it had sold any of the stock. He explained yesterday that this denial was necessary to protect the intrests of the D. & H.

Delaware & Hudson paid $11,065,000 for 495,000 shares of New York Central stock in 1932, giving it an interest of nearly 10 per cent in the trunk line. The D. & H. is a holding company not subject to the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Reduction of its holdings to 410,000 shares and an increase in the New York Central's outstanding stock to 5,871,089 shares through bond conversions, reduces this interest to nearly 7 per cent.

The original cost of $22.36 a share to the D. & H. for its New York Central stock has been reduced to a book value of $21 through application of a profit from the sale of rights to buy New York Central notes a few years ago, Mr. Leamy explained.

There would be no further sales of New York Central stock by the D. & H., Mr. Leamy declared.

Empire Trust Co. Plans Increase in Capital Stock

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Empire Trust Co. directors voted to issue 50,000 additional shares of stock to be offered to stockholders of record March 31 at $25 per share in ratio of one new share for six shares held. Retirement of $1,000,000 outstanding capital notes has been authorized by the directors.

The issuance of rights which will increase capital stock to 350,000 shares of $10 par from 300,000 will be voted on by stockholders at special meeting March 29.

President Leroy W. Baldwin stated: "A substantial increase in deposits during the past year makes it desirable to provide additional capital to care for the increased business. Capital funds after proposed increase will be in excess of $8,200,000, exclusive of reserves, substantially in excess of present or prospective requirements.

Newmont Mining 1936 Net Equal to $3.79 a Share

NEW YORK (AP)—Newmont Mining Corp. reported 1936 net income of $2,020,105, equal to $3.79 a share on the common stock. Income for year included $976,528 profit realized on securities sold.

Company is principally a holding concern, with extensive equity interests in mining and other properties. In addition it finances and develops mining and other enterprises.

Daily Oil Output Attains New High

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Production of crude oil in the United States reached a new high record last week, with a daily output averaging 3,448,150 barrels, according to the American Petroleum Institute. This was 75,300 barrels above the average of the previous week, 3,372,850 barrels, up to then the high point.

The states accounting for the bulk of the gains were Oklahoma and Texas, with increases in the daily average output of 41,550 and 21,600 barrels, respectively. Production was 289,150 barrels more than the calculation of 3,159,000 daily by the Bureau of Mines for March.

'Hot Money' Issue Over-Exaggerated, Says Calvin Bullock

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—In the opinion of Calvin Bullock, which is expressed in the last issue of the firm's "perspective," the so-called "hot-money" problem which is currently receiving much attention is over-exaggerated.

The firm also feels that the proposals for controlling this situation by (1) increasing the present withholding tax of 10 per cent on dividends paid to foreigners and (2) the levy of a capital gains tax on foreign holders would tend to create more serious problems without effectively attaining the objectives.

An increase in the withholding tax even if raised to 25 per cent would represent only about 1 per cent per annum on the principal amount of the foreign capital invested here, it is pointed out, and would scarcely be sufficient to check the flow of funds of those who believe that a further material advance in American equity prices lies ahead. The capital gains tax was in effect prior to the Revenue Act of 1936 and failed to produce revenues because of the many evasions of this tax.

"While the foreign purchase of American securities has been rising steadily in recent months reaching its peak in February, it is to be observed that such holdings even now constitute only 3 to 4 per cent of the total value of our listed securities," the article states.

"Total foreign long-term investments in the United States are currently about $6,500,000,000, of which about $4,850,000,000 represents securities holdings, while total short-term investments now aggregate about $1,500,000,000. It is the latter which really constitutes "hot-money," as they are now subject to instant withdrawal. Moreover, probably one third of this is necessary for normal working balances of foreign banks.

"The balance could be withdrawn suddenly with little or no effect on our economy. In fact, it could be a welcome departure, as we have felt obliged to sterilize the gold that it represents."

Increased Demand For Wool; Foreign Markets Are Firm

Weekly Wool Review

Despite another wage increase in the wool textile industry, amounting to 10 per cent, and the mark-up of 5 cents a yard on the average in the price of goods by manufacturers, demand for wool goods is much improved, lending new basic strength to the market for raw wool.

Firm primary markets abroad continue, bolstering the sentiment in the Boston market and lifting the price of spot foreign wools. Domestic wools are more buoyant and sales more frequent, though the market has not gained much momentum.

Domestic Prices Up

Certain lines of domestic wools are moving, generally, at prices above levels of most bids early in the month. Spot foreign wools in Boston are selling close to 73@76c for fine Australian wools. Scoured and pulled wools enjoy the bulk of the activity.

Scoured wools of double A grade are held by many pullers and dealers as high as $1.15 a pound. Territory wools of fine and fine medium grade of the class III type are held around $1.05 clean.

Sales of fine Ohio delaines are being made now and again around 44@46c in the grease. New wools are offered about a half-cent under old wools.

Sale of the West Virginia pool of 500,000 pounds, on the sheep's backs, to a Boston firm was just under 49c, or close to 50c landed Boston, in the grease.

The greatest impetus to the uptrend in the market is coming from the piece-goods situation. Recent heavy buying of men's-wear fabrics leaves several mills in a sold-up condition. Unfilled orders in the men's wear branch of the market are estimated at fully 50,000,000 linear yards, with many mills committed for the bulk of their fall season production.

Wages Increased

Wage increase announcements include the American Woolen Company, Arlington Mills and M. T. Stevens & Sons. Most mills are asking advances for their goods. The higher manufacturing costs, including raw wool, prompt some manufacturers to adopt mixtures of wool and spun rayon, which apparently meet with approval among buyers.

The labor unrest in the automotive industry, one of the largest users of mohair, has a deterrent effect on business in that staple. Sorted mohair samples and some adult Texas mohair sold in original bags around 75c.

Buyers are beginning to sign up the 1937 fall mohair production in Texas already in the vicinity of 57@58c for adult and a dime more for kid hair. Production is forecast at close to 7,000,000 pounds. The first of the clip to be contracted for was about 2 cents under the latest prices paid.

Business Personals

Lester W. Minchin, for the past 12 years manager of the Boston division of the United Fruit Company, is going to Philadelphia as manager of the company's interests in that port. Mr. Minchin has been a member of the governing board, Maritime Exchange; Boston Chamber of Commerce; a past president of the Kiwanis Club, and a member of the advisory council, National Harbors and Rivers Board. He is succeeded by Walter C. Katzmann, who has been assistant manager of the Fruit Dispatch Company at Long Wharf, Boston.

Lord, Abbett & Co., Inc., of New York, announces the opening of an office on the Pacific coast. Lord, Abbett & Nicol, an affiliated company, has been established in Los Angeles, to conduct a general investment business and to act as Pacific coast distributors for the two funds sponsored by Lord, Abbett & Co., Inc., American Business Shares, Inc., and Affiliated Fund, Inc. Roland W. Nicol, formerly with William R. Staats & Co. in Los Angeles, and Gerald M. Goodman, formerly with Ross Beason & Co. on the Pacific coast, are resident vice-presidents of the new company.

The formation of Starr & Co., Inc. to conduct a securities underwriting and distributing business with offices at 50 Broadway, New York, has been announced by George A. Evalenko and Neuman B. Starr. Mr. Evalenko was at one time a member of the old firm of Harvey Fisk & Sons and was until recently connected with the New York Stock Exchange house of Granberry & Co. Mr. Starr was formerly with S. Starr & Co., a house of long standing in the textile field, in which he is well known.

Albert W. Kraft of North Haven has been elected president of the United Illuminating Company to succeed James English, one of the founders of the company and its president since 1900. Mr. Kraft joined the company in 1900 as an office boy. Recently he has been secretary and treasurer. Alfred W. Chase was chosen to succeed Mr. Kraft as secretary and treasurer and Mr. English elected chairman of the board.

Samuel Robinson, president of the American Stores Company since its formation in 1917, announced his retirement at the annual meeting of stockholders. William Park, a director, who had been Mr. Robinson's assistant for several years, was elected president at an organization meeting of the board. William Gould, assistant treasurer of the company, was added to the board.

Charles L. Byron of Chicago, a lawyer, and Charles H. Beusching, president of the Lincoln National Bank and Trust Company of Fort Wayne, Ind., were elected directors of the Wayne Pump Company at the annual meeting held in Baltimore.

At the annual meeting of the Waldorf System, Inc., held Wednesday, Prescott Bigelow was elected a director to succeed Arthur F. Ray. Other directors were re-elected.

Charles H. Cook, president of the American Rolling Mills Company, has been elected a director of the Rustless Iron and Steel Corporation.

T. Jefferson Coolidge of Boston has been elected a director of New York Central to fill vacancy caused by the passing on of Gordon Abbott.

Charles J. Alfke has been elected a director and a vice-president of the Hackensack Water Company.

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• Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange •

Today's sales (est.)	1,150,000
Previous day	1,383,760
1937 vol. to date	153,034,996
1936 vol. to date	172,837,663

Market Rallies On News of Truce In Motor Strike

NEW YORK, March 24 (AP)—Stocks rallied briskly near the final hour in today's market following unconfirmed reports a compromise agreement was near at the Chrysler-Lewis labor conference.

Chrysler, down most of the session, pushed up nearly 2 points and General Motors advanced 1. Steels joined the revival. Extreme gains were cut substantially after the 20-minute burst when it was learned the strike meeting had been adjourned until 3 p. m.

Prior to the belated buying wave, dealings were exceptionally slow. Transfers for the day were estimated at around 1,350,000 shares.

Outstanding on the run-up of fractions to 2 or more were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Republic Steel, Crucible, Hudson Motors, Sears Roebuck, Montgomery Ward, Goodyear, Goodrich, Briggs Manufacturing, Deere, International Harvester, Consolidated Edison, North American, Anaconda, Kennecott, Texas Corporation, American Can, Westinghouse, General Electric, du Pont, Allied Chemical, Santa Fe, Southern Pacific, Great Northern, U. S. Leather and Murray Corp.

Bonds and commodities pointed higher. Rubber futures exhibited strength on word of strikes in Malaya.

Additional recovery momentum was generated in the bond market today by another sharp step-up in prices of U. S. Governments.

Carrying forward the rallying movement of Tuesday, which halted a severe decline of several days' duration, the Federals by midday were quoted from 1-32 to 14-32 of a point above previous closings. Many corporate liens showed a like degree of buoyancy.

Traders were said to believe the decline in Governments and top-grade corporate liens generally had gone far enough for the time being to bring the price level in adjustment with the firmer conditions in the money market.

Corporate bonds for which substantially higher bids were entered included Walworth 4s, Santa Fe 4s, American Telephone 3¼s, Consolidated Edison 3¼s, Great Northern 4s, Loew's Inc. 3½s, Pennsylvania general 4½, National Dairy 3¾s, M-K-T 5s, Pure Oil 4¼s, Studebaker 6s, Texas Corporation 3½s and Illinois Central 4¾s.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Stock prices closed generally steady, gilt-edged securities and oils selling at higher prices as shipping and tobacco issues also advanced.

Paris: French rentes lost 25 to 85 centimes today and the Bourse closed with a mixed tone.

Liverpool: Cotton closed 1 to 4 points lower, with the market holding steady on trade buying and short covering.

Money Market

New York Quotations

Call loan renewal			
Stock Exch	1 %	1 %	¾%
Curb Exch	1½	1½	1¼
Com paper			
Prime	¾	¾	⅞
Time money			
60-90 days	1¼	1¼	1
4-6 months	1¼	1¼	1
Bar silver	45¼c	45¼c	44¾c

Boston Quotations

Call money	1¼%	1¼%	1 %
Com paper	¾@1	¾@1	¾@1
Time money	1½	1½	1

Bankers Acceptance Market

30 days	½@7/16%	½@7/16%	3/16@⅛%
60 days	⅝@9/16	⅝@9/16	3/16@⅛
90 days	⅝@9/16	⅝@9/16	3/16@⅛
4 months	¾@⅝	¾@⅝	¼@3/16
5-6 months	⅞@¾	⅞@¾	⅜@5/16

London Quotations

3 mos bills	9/16@⅝	9/16@⅝	3/16
Short bills	9/16	9/16	3/16@⅜
Bar silver	20 5/16d	20⅜d	20 3/16d
Bar gold	142s 3½d	142s 4½d	140s 9½d

Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	2%	Buenos Aires	3½
Boston	2	Calcutta	3
Chicago	2	Copenhagen	4
Cleveland	1½	Danzig	5
Dallas	2	Lisbon	4½
Kansas City	2	London	2
Minneapolis	2	Helsingfors	4
New York	1½	Madrid	5
Philadelphia	2	Oslo	4
Richmond	2	Ottawa	2½
San Francisco	2	Paris	4
St. Louis	2	Prague	3
Athens	6	Riga	5
Amsterdam	2	Rome	4½
Berne	1½	Stockholm	2½
Berlin	4	Sofia	5½
Bombay	3	Tokyo	4.30
Brussels	2	Vienna	3½
Bucharest	3½	Warsaw	5
Budapest	4		

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling:			
Demand	$4.88½	$4.88½	$8.2397
Cables	4.88⅝	4.88⅝	8.2397
France—franc	.0459½	.0459	‡
Belgium—belga	.1685	.1684	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2279	.2278	‡
Italy—lira	.0526½	.0526½	.0526
Germany—mark	.4022	.4022	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5472	.5472	‡
Sweden—krona	.2520	.2519	.4537
Norway—krone	.2456	.2455	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2182	.2181	.4537
Spain—peseta	†	†	.3267
Greece—drachma	.0090	.0090	.0220
Austria—schill'g	.1875	.1875	.2382
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0349	.0349	‡
Finland—finm'k	.0217	.0217	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1980	.1980	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1896	.1896	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0445½	.0445½	.0748
Roumania—leu	.0075	.0075	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0234	.0234	.0296
South America			
Argentine—peso	.3256	.3256	.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0615	.0615	.2025
Peru—sol	.2630	.2650	.4740
Chile—peso	.2600	.2650	.4740
Uruguay—peso	.5600‡	.5600‡	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2852	.2851	.8440
India—rupee	.3692	.3690	.6180
Java—florin	.5503	.5502	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.3050	.3050	*
Shanghai—dol	.2987½	.2987½	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5744	.5744	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.5025	.5019	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	1.0012½	1.0012½	1.0031
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2780	.2780	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. ‡Parity changed; new value not yet determined.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, March 24 (AP) — The position of the Treasury on March 22: Receipts, $44,439,049; expenditures, $49,485,594; balance, $1,714,083,351. Customs receipts for the month $38,724,877. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1) $3,595,951,707; expenditures $5,381,071,557, including $2,076,553,504 of emergency expenditures; excess of expenditures $1,785,119,850. Gross debt $34,556,008,423, an increase of $15,754,212 over the previous day. Gold assets $11,524,433,093, including $293,214,466 of inactive gold.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	51¼	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	1	51	51	51	−1
80¼	63¾	Acme Steel (4)	5	75	74¼	74¼	Mar23
22⅞	15	Adams Exp (.55e)	22	20⅝	19⅞	20	
26⅝	24⅝	Adams-Millis (2)	4	25¼	25	25¼	Mar22
35	31⅝	Addressograph (1)	3	32½	31¾	31¾	Mar22
4⅝	3	Advance Rume	1	3½	3½	3½	
80¼	73½	Air Reduc (1a)	12	73½	72½	73½	+ ⅛
5⅛	3⅝	Air-Way El Ap	5	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	+ ⅛
15¾	14⅝	Alaska Jun (.60a)	15	14⅝	14½	14⅝	
5⅝	3⅞	Alleghany	31	4⅝	4⅜	4½	
58¼	43	Alleg pf xw	1	55½	55½	55½	Mar19
59¾	48⅛	Alleg pf $30 ww	7	51½	51	51	+ ½
59	49⅞	Alleg pf $40 ww	1	56	56	56	Mar18
52½	41⅞	Alleg pr pf	2	45	45	45	− ½
45⅞	36½	Alleg Steel (.40g)	30	43	40⅝	43¼	+1¾
256½	225	Al Chem & D (6)	7	244½	241	244½	+6½
33⅛	26¼	Allied Mills (½g)	6	27⅝	26¾	26¾	+ ⅛
21⅞	18⅞	Allied Strs (.20g)	44	18⅞	18⅛	18⅝	− ⅛
85	81	Allied St pf (5)	*1	82¾	82¾	82¾	+1¾
83½	63¼	Allis-Ch Mfg (½g)	38	67⅜	66½	67⅜	+ ⅜
39⅞	30⅝	Alpha P Cem (1)	3	35	35	35	− ⅜
8⅞	4⅞	Amal Leather	57	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
52¾	34⅝	Amal Lea pf (3)	4	46	45	45	+ ½
114⅞	101	Amerada (2)	3	107	107	107	+1⅛
101½	83	Am Ag Ch Del (1g)	5	91½	90	91½	Mar23
41⅝	26	Am Bk Note (¼g)	8	30¼	29¾	30	
80⅞	64⅞	Am Br Sh (2)	5	63⅝	62⅝	62⅞	−5 16
121	103⅝	Am Can (4a)	52	109	107⅞	108	+1
174	163¼	Am Can pf (7)	2	153¼	153¼	153¼	Mar23
71	58	Am Car & Fdy	5	62	61⅞	62	+1½
104½	93	Am Car & F pf	2	93½	93½	93½	+ ½
90¾	7	Am Chain & C (1g)	8	81½	80	81⅛	
134⅞	115	Am Ch & C pf (5)	2	128	128	128	Mar18
105⅛	100	Am Chicle (4a)	1	102	102	102	+1
23⅝	13⅝	Am Colortype	8	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	− ⅜
29⅝	26⅝	Am Coml Alc (½e)	2	28	27½	27½	− ¼
33⅝	28⅛	Am Crys Sug (2g)	6	28½	28¼	28½	+ ¼
13½	8⅛	Am Encaus Til	18	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
17	13	Am Europ	1	15	15	15	Mar15
13¾	7¼	Am & For Pow	26	11	10⅝	10⅞	
58⅞	49	Am & F P $6 pf	4	49⅞	49½	49⅞	
66⅞	57	Am & F P $7 pf	8	58	57	57¼	+ ¼
38⅞	20¼	Am & F P 2d pf	8	30	29½	29⅞	+ ⅜
21	16	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	2	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅜
11¼	6½	Am Hide & Lea	39	10¼	10	10	+ ⅛
55⅝	37½	Am Hi & L pf (3)	2	50½	50	50½	+ ½
52⅝	46½	Am Home Pr (2.40a)	2	47½	47	47	Mar23
4¾	2½	Am Ice	5	4¼	4¼	4¼	
27⅝	17⅛	Am Ice pf (½g)	5	24¾	24⅝	24½	− ⅜
17⅞	13⅝	Am Internat (.40e)	7	16¼	15½	15⅝	− ¼
58⅞	43	Am Loco	10	53½	50½	53½	+3
25	114	Am Loco pf	2	115	114	115	+ ⅜
29⅛	22¾	Am M & Fdy (¼g)	6	26	25¾	25¾	
13⅝	11⅛	Am M&Met (.30g)	3	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
68⅞	50¼	Am Metal	17	63½	61	62½	− ¾
129⅛	122½	Am Met 6%pf (6)	2	122½	122½	122½	Mar23
16½	11⅞	Am Pow & Lt	25	12⅞	12½	12½	− ¼
87¼	66⅛	Am P&L $6 pf (6)	1	66	66	66	−1⅛
72½	55¼	Am P&L $5 pf (5)	1	57	57	57	
29⅛	24⅝	Am Ra & St S (.60)	43	26	25⅛	25⅞	+ ¾
45¼	33⅛	Am Roll Mill (1.20)	158	40½	39⅛	40½	+1⅛
36	31	Am Safe Raz (2)	4	31½	31½	31½	+ ½
29	23¼	Am Seating (2½e)		25	24¾	25	+ ¼
105¾	88¼	Am Smelt&R (1½g)	48	95⅞	94½	95½	
154	143	Am Smelt pf (7)	4	144	144	144	Mar23
107	105	Am Smelt 2d pf (6)	4	106½	106½	106½	
7⅛	3½	Am Smelt rts	174	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	+ ⅛
67½	60	Am Snuff (3a)	6	60½	60¼	60¼	Mar23
73¼	57⅛	Am Stl Fdrs (½g)	27	62¼	61½	62¼	+1⅛
26⅛	21½	Am Stores (2)	8	22	22	22	
56⅞	48	Am Sugar Ref (2)	9	48½	48½	48½	Mar23
143¾	130	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	130	130	130	Mar23
25⅞	21½	Am Sum Tob (1)	4	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	+ ⅜
187	168½	Am Tel & Tel (9)	23	170½	169¼	170⅝	− ⅜
99	78½	Am Tobacco (5)	10	79¾	79	79¾	+ ½
99⅞	80⅝	Am Tob B (5)	18	82	81½	81⅞	− ½
150½	128½	Am Tob pf (6)	2	129	129	129	Mar20
20⅛	16⅝	Am Type Fdrs	15	17	16⅝	17	
29½	23¼	Am W Wks (.20g)	38	23⅝	22⅞	23	− ⅜
107	101	Am W W 1pf (6)	2	100	100	100	−1
14⅝	9⅝	Am Woolen	14	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	+ ¼
79	64	Am Wool pf (1k)	18	72	71¼	72	+ ½
1¾	1	Am Wtg P	8	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
9⅝	5¾	Am Wtg P pf	6	6¼	6	6¼	+ ¼
20	6⅞	Am Zinc L & S	78	16⅛	15⅝	15⅞	+ ½
185	100	Am Zinc L&S pf	1	18	18	18	Mar 5
79⅝	44½	Am Zinc pr pf	10	64½	63	64	+2
69⅛	52½	Anaconda (¼g)	195	63½	62	63½	+1⅛
97	84	Anacon W & C (½g)	1	90	90	90	Mar20
24⅝	18	Anchor Cap (.15g)	15	22½	22	22½	
37½	29	Andes Copper	1	31	31	31	+1
10¼	5½	A P W Paper	2	8	8	8	Mar20
46	41	Arch-Dan-M (½g)	1	43	43	43	Mar23
111	107¾	Armour Del pf (7)	1	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	− ⅛
13¾	7	Armour Ill (.15g)	50	12¼	12	12⅛	
99½	81⅞	Arm Ill pr pf (6)	10	97½	96	97½	Mar23
136	96	Arm Ill pf (7)	1	100	100	100	−1
70½	59½	Armst Cork (½g)	12	67	67	67	− ½
16¼	14	Arnold Cons (⅝g)	6	14¼	14¼	14½	+ ¼
17⅜	13½	Artloom	2	14	14	14	− ⅛
24¾	19⅝	Assd Dry Gds	10	21	20¾	21	+ ⅜
101	98	Assd D Gd 1pf (6)	4	98½	98½	98½	Mar23
125	114	Assd DG 2pf (1¾k)	3	120¼	120	120	Mar23
57½	50	Assd Invest (2)	1	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	− ⅜
106	102	Assd Inv pf (5)	1	100	100	100	−2
87⅝	69½	Atch T & S F (2e)	36	81½	80	81	
104	100½	Atchison pf (5)	6	100½	100⅜	100⅜	− ¼
55½	44⅛	Atl Cst Line (1e)	15	50½	49¾	50½	+ ¼
29	25	Atl G & W I (†)	1	27½	26⅜	26⅜	Mar17
44	37	Atl G&WI 1pf (3e)	2	40	39⅞	39⅞	Mar17
37	30⅛	Atl Refin (1)	17	33⅞	33⅛	33⅞	+ ⅞
116½	111	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	111½	111½	111½	Mar22
18½	16¾	Atlas Corp (.80)	39	17¾	17¾	17¾	
52⅜	50½	Atlas Corp pf (3)	2	51½	51¼	51½	+1¼
90	72¼	Atlas Pow (¾g)	3	83	83	83	+1½
18¼	14½	Atlas Tack (¼g)	5	16½	16½	16½	− ⅜
36¾	28¼	Auburn Auto	9	29	28⅝	29	+ ⅜
9½	7⅛	Aust Nich	9	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
9¼	6¾	Aviation Corp	46	8⅛	8	8	
		—B—					
11¼	8	Baldwin Loc	10	8⅞	8¾	8¾	− ¼
9¼	7⅛	Baldwin Loc asd	31	7¾	7½	7½	− ⅛
120	86¾	Baldwin Loc pf	1	112	112	112	
120	88½	Baldwin L pf asd	9	112	110	110	−9
40½	20⅝	Balt & Ohio	149	37⅞	36⅝	37⅝	+ ⅛
47¾	33⅝	Balt & Ohio pf	10	44¼	43	43¾	+ ¾
45	41	Bang & Ar (2½)	8	43¾	43¼	43¼	Mar23
43⅝	35	Barber Co (⅜e)	23	39¼	37¾	39¼	+ ⅞
32	25¾	Barker Bros	1	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	+ ⅜
35¼	26⅛	Barnsdall (1)	41	31¾	30¾	31⅝	+1⅛
20¼	16¾	Bayuk Cig (.18¾g)	4	17¼	16¾	17¼	Mar23
28¾	25	Beatrice Cr (1g)	1	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	− ⅛
103¾	101¾	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	2	102½	102½	102½	
111	105	Beech-Nut P (4a)	*1	110	110	110	Mar16
15¾	13	Belding-Hem (1)	4	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	+ ⅛
87	84	Belg N R pf (3.24e)	2	86¼	86⅛	86⅛	Mar18
30½	25	Bendix Aviat (¼g)	19	25¾	25⅛	25⅜	
23¾	20⅝	Benef Ind L (.45g)	9	20⅞	20¾	20⅞	− ⅛
62¾	56	Best & Co (2½a)	1	56⅜	56⅜	56⅜	+ ¾
105½	73	Beth Stl (1½e)	149	96⅜	93¾	96	+3
20	18⅝	Beth Stl 5 pf (1)	3	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ⅛
129½	122½	Beth Stl 7 pf (7)	1	123⅛	120¼	120¼	−3⅝
69⅝	58¾	Bigelow-San (½g)	1	58¼	58¼	58¼	Mar22
38	30	Black & Deck (½g)	3	30¾	30	30¾	+ ¾
29⅜	22¾	Blaw-Knox (.20g)	19	28	27¼	28	
49¾	33⅝	Boeing Airpl	14	44¾	44	44¼	+ ¼
48⅛	41	Bohn Alum (3)	12	43¾	42½	42½	− ½
28	26¼	Borden (1.60)	21	27¼	26¾	26⅞	
83½	72¼	Borg-Warner (4)	31	81	79	80	+ ⅝
15⅝	8¼	Boston & Me	19	15	14⅝	14⅝	− ½
4½	3⅝	Botany C M A	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	Mar23
23¼	16¾	Bridgept Br (.60)	12	20¼	19⅝	19¾	
59⅞	45¼	Briggs Mfg (2a)	*47	49¾	47¼	49½	+3
53½	44	Briggs & Str (3)	2	45	45	45	Mar23
47	41¾	Bristol-My (2.40)	2	42	41¾	41¾	Mar23
8	6⅛	Bklyn & Qu T	14	6⅞	6¼	6⅜	+ ¼
38½	32	Bklyn & Q T pf (3)	8	31½	30½	31⅜	− ⅞
53	40	Bklyn-Man T (1g)	35	44½	42	42¾	− ⅞
102¼	97¼	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	1	97¼	97¼	97¼	Mar23
52¾	40½	Bklyn Un Gas (3)	5	41⅝	41	41	
50	47½	Brown Shoe (3)	3	48	47½	47½	Mar19
24½	20¼	Brunswick-Bal	10	21	20⅞	20⅞	− ⅜
25⅛	19½	Bucyrus-Erie	21	20¾	20	20¾	+ ⅛
14⅞	11⅝	Budd Mfg	54	12	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
98	75	Budd Mfg pf	1	84	84	84	Mar20
13	9½	Budd Wheel (.20e)	16	10⅜	10	10¼	+ ¼
45¼	34⅝	Bullard Co (¼g)	8	38¾	38¼	38¾	+1¼
65¼	51	Bulova (4a)	5	54¼	53⅝	54¼	− ⅛
35⅞	31	Burr Ad Mach (.80)	30	32	31¼	32	+ ⅜
11¾	7⅛	Bush Term	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
39	27	Bush T 7% deb	2	30	30	30	Mar23
18⅛	13½	Butler Bros (.15g)	10	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	+ ⅛
36¼	29¼	Butler Br pf (1½)	6	33½	33	33½	− ⅜
9¼	5⅞	Butte C & Z (.05e)	42	7⅛	6¾	7	+ ¼
33⅞	27	Byers Co	20	29	27⅞	28⅞	+ ¼
34⅞	27	Byron Jack (¼g)	5	32	31⅞	32	+1
		—C—					
48¼	39⅝	Calif Pack (¾a)	5	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	− ¼
50⅞	50	Calif Pack pf	2	50	50	50	Mar22
6⅛	2⅝	Callahan Z-Ld	31	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅛
20⅛	15	Calumet & H (¼g)	38	16⅞	16¼	16½	+ ½
37⅞	30⅝	Campbell Wy (1)	3	31¼	31	31¼	+ ⅛
38¼	27½	Can D G Ale	114	35¾	34	35	− ⅜
17½	14	Canadian Pac	64	14⅞	14⅝	14¾	+ ⅛
61⅞	53½	Cannon Mills (½g)	*1	52½	52½	52½	Mar19
18½	15	Cap Adm A (1e)	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+ ¾
8⅛	7	Carriers & G (.35e)	*2		7⅞	8	
176½	138	Case (J I) (4e)	8	154¼	153	154¼	+1¼
100	85½	Caterpil Tract (2)	13	93½	92	92	−1⅝
36⅝	26⅝	Celanese (⅜g)	38	33¼	32½	32½	− ¼
113⅞	106⅞	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	109½	109½	109½	Mar16
48⅞	36½	Celotex	5	44½	43	43	+ ½
39⅞	33½	Cent Aguir (1½a)	2	34	33⅞	34	Mar19
12⅝	8⅝	Cent Fdy	25	11	10½	10⅝	
41¾	35⅞	Cent RR NJ	4	37¼	36¾	37	+1
24⅝	17	Cent Violeta Sug	2	17½	17¼	17½	+ ½
14⅞	10⅞	Century Rib (.10g)	2	14	14	14	Mar16
86⅝	67⅞	Cerro de Pas (4)	15	79¼	78	79	+ ¾
24⅝	16⅛	Certain-teed	31	18⅝	18¼	18⅛	
57	35⅛	Champ P&F (¼g)	22	56¾	54	56¼	+2¼
43	41	Checker Cab	1	41⅞	41	41⅞	Mar19
68⅞	59⅞	Ches & Oh (2.80)	53	60¼	59⅛	59⅞	+ ⅛
100	98	Ches & O pf (4)	3	98⅝	98	98	Mar23
90⅛	84	Chesa Corp (3)	2	80¾	80	80	−4½
4⅞	2⅝	Chi & E Ill	6	4¼	4	4¼	+ ⅛
13½	6⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	3	12	11¾	11¾	− ¼
6⅝	3⅛	Chi & N W	17	5½	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
19½	11⅞	Chi & N W pf	1	16	16	16	+ ½
4	2⅝	Chi Gt West	2	3½	3½	3½	
18⅝	13⅞	Chi Gt W pf	4	16⅝	15⅞	15⅞	− ⅜
28	25¼	Chi Mail Or (1½g)	2	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	Mar23
3¼		Chi M St P & P	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	− ⅛
7¼	4¾	Chi M StP&P pf	18	6⅞	6¼	6⅝	− ⅛
31	22	Chi Pneu T	6	28½	27⅝	28	+ ¼
70½	61½	Chi Pneu T pf	1	63¾	63¾	63¾	
3⅞	2¼	Chi Rk Is & P	9	3⅞	3⅜	3⅜	− ⅛
8¾	5¼	C R I & P 6% pf	5	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	+ ¼
10⅞	6¼	C R I & P 7% pf	3	9⅜	9	9¼	− ⅜
27⅞	21⅞	Chi Yell Cab (2)	1	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	− ⅛
22½	18⅞	Chick Cot Oil	3	19⅛	19	19⅛	+ ⅛

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
15⅞	12⅞	Childs Co	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	
135⅛	110⅝	Chrysler (1½g)	161	127	123⅛	126¾	+1⅝
21⅞	18⅞	City Ice & F (2)	2	19⅝	19½	19½	− ⅛
10⅞	9	City Strs	5	9⅝	9⅝	9⅜	
38⅞	32½	Clark Equ (1.60)	7	33⅞	33½	33½	+ ⅜
41¾	35	Clev Gr Br (½g)	*1	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	+1⅛
98⅞	78	Cluett Pea (¾g)	2	91½	91	91½	+1⅛
163½	122⅞	Coca-Cola (2)	3	156	155	156	Mar23
58⅝	57	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝	
25¾	19⅛	Colgate-Palm (½)	61	25	24	25	+ ⅝
104½	102¼	Colgate-Pm pf (6)	1	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	+ ¼
62⅝	54⅝	Coll & Aik (2a)	20	56	54½	55⅞	+ ¼
51⅞	43	Col Fuel & Ir (1g)	2	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	+ ⅜
20⅞	15⅞	Colum G&E (.40e)	107	16⅞	15⅞	16	− ⅛
98	97⅞	Col G&E pf A (6)	1	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	Mar19
39⅛	32⅞	Colum Pic vtc (1a)	1	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	+ ⅛
46⅛	41⅞	Colum Pic pf (2¾)	1	42	42	42	+ ⅛
124⅞	112⅝	Colum Carb (4a)	2	118⅝	117¼	118⅝	+1⅛
69¼	56⅞	Coml Credit (4)	9	60	59½	59½	+1⅛
114	100	Coml Cred pf (4¼)	1	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	Mar22
80¼	66⅛	Coml Inv Tr (4)	3	68	67¼	68	+1
120	105	Coml IT cv pf (4¼)	1	105	105	105	Mar19
21¼	18	Coml Solv (.60a)	40	18⅞	18⅛	18½	+ ¼
4⅛	3	Comwlth & Sou	106	3¼	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
75⅝	58½	Com & Sou pf (3)	7	60¼	59	59	+ ½
16⅛	13⅛	Conde Nast	2	15¾	15⅝	15¾	Mar23
45½	36¾	Congolm-N (2)	9	41½	41¼	41½	+ ⅜
19¼	17	Congress Cig (2e)	3	17	17	17	Mar23
18⅞	13⅞	Consol Cigar	2	14	13¾	13¾	− ¼
12¾	8⅛	Con Coal	17	12⅝	11⅞	12	
49⅞	39⅝	Con Edis (½g)	59	40¾	40	40½	+ ⅜
108	105¼	Con Edis pf (5)	*6	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	+ ⅜
5¾	4⅝	Con Film	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	− ⅛
18⅝	15½	Con Film pf	4	15½	15½	15½	
13½	9¼	Con Laundries	4	11¼	11	11¼	Mar23
17⅞	15⅞	Con Oil (.80)	91	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	− ⅛
105⅞	105⅛	Con Oil $5 pf (5)	1	105½	105½	105½	Mar16
10⅝	7⅝	Con RR Cuba pf	1	8	8	8	+ ⅛
1⅝	⅞	Con Text	13	1⅛	1	1	
32½	20⅝	Containr Cp (1.20)	46	30¼	29½	29⅝	+ ⅛
37	27⅝	Cont Bak A	6	32⅝	32	32⅝	− ⅛
5¼	3	Cont Bak B	29	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	− ⅛
109⅝	102⅞	Cont Bak pf (8)		104	104	104	Mar23
69⅛	59⅝	Con Can (3)	39	61⅛	60⅝	61⅛	+ ⅛
25¾	20	Cont Diam F (½g)	7	21⅞	21½	21⅞	+ ¼
42⅝	38¾	Cont Ins (1.60a)	19	39½	39¼	39½	+ ⅛
3⅞	2¾	Cont Mot	3	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
45½	40¼	Cont Oil Del (¼g)	26	42⅝	41¼	42	+ ½
35⅝	26⅝	Cont Stl (½g)	5	31	30½	31	Mar23
71¼	65⅞	Corn Prod (3)	17	67½	67	67	− ⅛
171½	160	Corn Prod pf (7)	1	160	160	160	Mar19
10¼	6	Coty	25	9⅝	9⅜	9½	− ⅛
56½	46	Crane Co	16	53¾	53	53¾	+ ½
121	116½	Crane Co pf (7)	*1	116½	116½	116½	Mar22
37	33⅛	Cream of Wh (1g)	2	33	32¾	33	− ¼
28¾	21⅞	Crosley Rad (1¼e)	3	23¾	23¾	23¾	
100⅞	74¼	Crown Cork (2)	8	79¾	79	79	−2
56½	51	Cro Ck pf ww (2¼)	1	51	51	51	Mar22
47¼	43½	Cr Ck pf xw (2¼)	1	44½	44½	44½	Mar19
24⅜	17	Crown Zeller	80	20¼	19½	20	− ⅜
81¾	51	Crucible Stl	29	75¼	73½	75¼	+ ¾
135	120½	Cruc Stl pf (1¾k)	1	128	128	128	−2
3	2	Cuba Co	3	2⅛	2	2	Mar22
14⅝	10	Cuban-Am Sug	10	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	+ ⅜
43	39⅝	Cudahy Pack (2½)	2	41	40¾	40¾	− ¼
20⅝	17⅜	Curtis Pub	8	17⅞	17½	17½	− ¼
109½	101	Curtis Pub pf (7)	3	101½	100⅞	100⅞	− ⅛
8⅝	6½	Curtiss-Wright	38	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
23¾	19¼	Curtiss-Wr A (½e)	11	21	20⅝	21	+ ¼
90⅞	81½	Cutler-Ham (½g)	1	83	83	83	+1
		—D—					
18½	16	Davega Str (1a)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	
24	20½	Davega Strs pf (1¼)	2	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	− ⅜
135½	124⅝	Deere & Co	8	125¼	124	124¾	+1¼
31⅝	29½	Deere & Co pf (1.40)	2	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	− ⅛
29	22	Deisel-Wm-Gil (1a)	4	23½	23⅛	23⅛	− ⅛
58⅝	42⅛	Del & Hud	21	54	52½	53⅞	− ⅛
24½	17⅛	Del Lack & W	27	22	21	21½	− ⅛
10⅞	7⅛	Den & R G W pf	4	9⅜	9	9	− ¼
146½	125	Detroit Ed (4a)	*5	126½	126	126½	+1¾
67⅛	61	Dev & Ray A (3a)	2	69	69	69	+2
36½	30½	Diam Mat (½g)	4	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	+ ⅜
40⅛	38⅛	Diam M pf (1½a)	2	38	38	38	−1
29	24½	Dist Corp-Seag	15	27	26¼	26¾	+ ⅛
96	90	Dis Cp-S pf ww (5)	2	93	93	93	+1
25	20¾	Dixie-Vortex (1½)	1	22	22	22	Mar23
46⅞	37⅛	Doehler Die C (1e)	4	39¾	39½	39¾	
51	45	Dome Mines (2)	8	46⅝	46½	46½	− ¼
12⅞	10⅛	Dominion Strs	2	11	11	11	Mar23
77¼	60½	Douglas Airc	23	63¼	62¼	62⅝	+ ¼
55	49	Dresser A (3e)	2	49½	49½	49½	Mar19
39¼	34	Dresser B (1e)	2	38¼	33	33	Mar22
1⅜	¾	Dul S S & A	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	− ⅛
3½	2¼	Dul S S & A pf	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Mar22
8¼	7	Dunhill Int	3	6¼	6¼	6¼	
17½	15¼	Duplan Silk (1)	1	15½	15½	15½	Mar23
180½	156	du Pont de N (¾g)	60	160	157	160	+4
135½	131½	du Pont deb (6)	5	133½	132⅞	132⅞	− ⅝
		—E—					
17	11½	Eastern Roll	6	15	14½	15	+ ¼
175¼	159	Eastman Kod (6)	11	160½	159	160	
37½	32	Eaton Mfg (½g)	9	33¾	33¼	33¾	+1½
16	11⅞	Eitingon Sch	12	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	+ ⅛
29	24	El Paso N Gas (1.60)	12	24¼	23⅞	24¼	
7¼	5⅛	El & Mus (.18e)	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
45	38½	El Auto L (.60g)	40	42	39¾	42	+2
16	12	El Boat (.60e)	31	13⅛	12⅝	12¾	− ⅜
26⅝	21⅞	El Pow & Lt	64	24¾	24	24¼	− ⅜
87	75⅛	El P&L $6 pf	2	75⅞	74½	75½	− ⅛
92¼	77	El P&L pf	1	79¼	79¼	79¼	− ¾
44½	40⅛	El Stor Bat (2)	1	41	41	41	− ⅛
2	1⅛	Elk Horn Coal	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
8	5⅛	Elk Horn C pf	3	5¾	5¾	5¾	
60	55½	Endicott-John (3)	4	57½	57⅛	57⅛	Mar19
17¾	11	Eng Pub Svc	5	12	11	11	Mar22
78¼	70½	Eng P S $5 pf (3¾k)	3	65	64⅝	65	−6½
81	68	Eng PS pf ww (4¼k)	4	68	68	68	Mar23
86½	80	Eng PS $6 pf (4½k)	1	80	80	80	Mar18
9¾	7⅝	Eq Off Bldg	3	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	− ⅛
23⅝	13⅞	Erie RR	34	22¼	21½	21½	+ ⅜
35⅜	26¼	Erie 1pf	12	32⅛	31½	31½	− ½
28¼	22	Erie 2pf	3	24½	24	24½	− ⅛
14⅛	12¾	Eureka Vac C (.80)	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	− ⅛
34¼	28⅛	Evans Prod (1)	15	31¼	30½	30¾	
5¾	5	Exchange Buff	5	5½	5¼	5½	+ ¼
		—F—					
71⅞	56	Fairbanks Mor (1a)	8	61⅜	60½	61⅜	+ ⅛
210¼	133	Fairb Morse pf (6)	1	155½	155½	155½	Feb24
70	53¼	Fajardo Sug (1g)	5	56⅜	56	56⅜	+ ⅜
29⅝	22	Fed Lt & Trac	2	22	22	22	
150	66½	Fed Mng & Sm		130	130	130	Mar22
122	105	Fed M & Sm pf	6	125¼	122⅝	125⅛	+3⅛
11⅝	8½	Fed Mot (.10g)	17	9½	9⅛	9¼	− ⅛
11½	5⅛	Fed Screw	3	9⅛	9	9	− ¼
6	4⅜	Fed Wat Svc A	9	5	4⅞	4⅞	Mar23
43⅜	36½	Federat D Strs (1g)	5	40	39⅜	39½	Mar23
108⅞	102	Fed D Strs pf (4¼)	2	103	102½	102½	+ ½
45⅝	41¾	Fid P Fire I (1.60a)	3	42	41⅞	41⅞	+ ⅛
41⅞	32¾	Firestn T&R (½g)	29	37½	36⅝	37⅛	+ ⅛
107½	104⅞	Firest T&R pf (6)	1	104¾	104¾	104¾	− ⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	First N Strs (2½a)	9	49¾	49⅝	49¾	+ ¼
46⅛	40	Flintkote (1)	10	42	41	41⅞	+ ⅜
58½	48	Florence Sto (6g)	1	52	50	50	Mar22
39½	34	Florsheim S A (2)	*1	36½	36½	36½	Mar18
9⅞	6¾	Follansbee	6	8	7	8	
54¾	47½	Food Mach (1)	9	54⅛	53½	53½	− ½
54½	43	Foster Wheel	19	48	47	47⅞	− ⅛
18⅝	12⅝	Francisco Sug	9	14⅝	14	14⅝	− ⅛
32¼	26⅝	Freeport Sul (1)	19	27¾	27⅛	27¾	+ ⅜
		—G—					
7½	4⅝	Gabriel A	6	6⅞	6¾	6¾	+ ¼
19½	15⅝	Gar Wood In (.55e)	18	16½	16	16⅜	+ ⅛
15½	12½	Gen Am Inv (¾e)	14	14	14	14	
105¼	101	Gen Am Inv pf (6)	1	101	101	101	Mar13
86½	70½	Gen Am Trans (3e)	10	73	72	73	+1
19½	15¼	Gen Bak (.60a)	9	16¼	15⅞	15⅞	
14	10⅝	Gen Bronze	12	11¼	11	11	
32½	25⅞	Gen Cable	14	30	29⅜	29⅜	+ ½
65	54	Gen Cable A	7	59	59	59	
126½	114½	Gen Cable pf	9	123	122⅞	123	Mar23
52¼	45¾	Gen Cigar (4)	5	46	45½	46	
64⅞	52¾	Gen Elec (.40g)	150	57⅞	55⅞	57⅞	+2
44¼	39⅛	Gen Foods (2)	11	42⅞	41⅞	42⅞	+ ½
3¾	2⅝	Gen G & El A	17	2⅝	2½	2½	− ⅛
65⅞	60	Gen Mills (3)	9	60½	60	60	
70½	60½	Gen Motors (¼g)	304	63¾	62	63⅛	+1¾
122⅝	118	Gen Motors pf (5)	4	117	117	117	−1
15½	12⅝	Gen Out Adv	10	13½	13	13½	+ ⅛
60½	50¼	Gen Out Adv A	2	50½	50¼	50¼	Mar22
80	61	Gen Pr Ink (.60g)	1	75¾	75¾	75¾	Mar18
19	18	Gen Print Ink new	2	18	18	18	
5⅛	4⅛	Gen Pub Svc	3	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
55⅛	53	Gen Ry Sig (1)	5	53¾	53½	53¾	+ ¾
117½	114	Gen Ry Sig pf (6)	1	117	117	117	Mar 3
5¾	4¼	Gen Real & Ut	16	4⅝	4½	4½	
48⅞	39	Gen Real & U pf	2	40	39½	39½	− ⅝
70¼	60¼	Gen Refract (3¼e)	3	64	63	64	+1¾
33¾	28	Gen Thea Eq (¼g)	7	29¾	29¼	29¾	+ ⅜
43⅞	37	Gen Time (1a)	2	39¼	39¼	39¼	Mar11
105¼	105⅛	Gen Time In pf (6)	1	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	Feb
20⅞	15¼	Gillette (¼g)	18	17⅞	17¾	17⅞	− ⅛
88⅝	84½	Gillette pf (5)	2	85½	85	85	Mar22
29⅜	20⅝	Gimbel Bros	4	26¼	25¾	26¼	+ ⅛
90½	83⅞	Gimbel $6 pf (6)	1	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝	Mar23
51½	43⅝	Glidden Co (2)	6	45½	45	45½	+ ⅜
58⅛	54½	Glidden cv pf (2¼)	2	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝	− ¼
6⅞	5⅛	Gobel	5	5⅞	5⅞	5⅛	+ ⅛
8¼	6¾	Goebel Brew (.20a)	3	7	7	7	
50½	31	Goodrich (1e)	65	46½	44¼	46½	+1½
87¾	79	Goodrich pf (5)	*5	85½	85	85½	+2
47⅝	27⅞	Goodyr T&R (½g)	136	44½	42⅛	43¼	+ ¾
141	100	Goodyr T&R pf (5)	3	129	128	129	+1⅛
153½	114⅝	Goodyear T 2pf (7)	12	153½	146½	153½	Mar10
13⅝	10⅞	Goth Silk H	4	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	− ⅜
4¾		Graham-Paige	70	3⅞	3⅝	3¾	
15	6¼	Granby Con M	19	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	+ ¼
5⅝	3⅞	Grand Union	7	4¼	4	4	− ¼
27⅜	21⅞	Grand Un pf (1)	2	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	− ¼
48⅛	38½	Granite C Stl (1)	10	41¾	40¼	41¾	+ ½
47⅝	42	Grant (WT) (1.40a)	2	43½	43	43½	− ⅜
28⅛	19	Gt No I O ctf (¾g)	18	25½	24¼	25½	+ ¾
55¼	40⅝	Gt No Ry pf	33	52¼	51¼	51⅝	+ ¾
42¼	35	Gt W Sug (2.40a)	8	35⅜	35	35⅛	− ⅜
39½	34	Green (HL) (1.60a)	5	35¼	35⅛	35⅛	
16⅞	14⅝	Greyhound (.80)	31	15⅛	15	15	
11⅛	11	Greyhound pf (.55)	1	11	11	11	− ¼
4¾		Guantan Sug	1	3¼	3⅛	3½	− ⅛
17½	13	Gulf Mob & N	1	15	15	15	Mar19
59⅞	51¼	Gulf M & N pf	2	52	52	52	Mar23
108	95½	Gulf Sta Stl	13	102½	98	102½	+3
		—H—					
14¾	13	Hack Water (1½)	1	12½	12½	12½	− ½
20⅝	13½	Hall Print	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ¼
31	27	Hamil Watch (¼g)	2	27½	27½	27½	− ⅛
57	50¼	Harb-Walk (½g)	4	55	54½	54½	Mar23
17⅛	15	Hat Corp A (.20g)	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
	5⅛	Hayes Body	6	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+ ⅛
109¾	101	Hazel-Atlas Gl (5a)	1	104¼	104¼	104¼	Mar22
15⅞	13¼	Hecker Prod (.60)	14	13⅞	13⅜	13⅞	
136	111⅛	Helme (GW) (5a)	1	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	Mar20

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
39⅝	32	Hercules Mot (1)	2	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	+ ⅛
185	150½	Hercules Pw (1½g)	1	166	166	166	−2
67⅞	60	Hershey Choc (3)	3	61	61	61	Mar23
111	102½	Hersh cv pf (4a)	1	105	105	105	
49¼	45⅝	Hiram Walk (2)	6	46⅝	46⅛	46⅝	Mar23
19⅞	19¼	Hiram Walk pf (1)	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
52⅜	47	Holland F (1¼e)	11	48½	47½	48½	+ ⅜
30⅝	21	Hollander (1)	3	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
43⅜	31½	Holly Sug (2g)	5	33⅜	33	33⅜	+ ⅜
41	37	Houd-Her A (2½)	2	37½	37¼	37¼	Mar20
27⅞	22⅛	Houd-Her B (1¼)	19	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝	+ ⅜
73	61	Household Fin (4)	1	60¼	58	58	−3½
94	91	Househld F pf (4.68)	3	93	91	91	Mar23
17⅛	12½	Houston Oil	16	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
90½	62¾	Howe Sound (3a)	10	81½	80½	80½	− ⅜
5⅝	4	Hudson & Man	6	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
15⅝	12⅝	Hudson & M pf	2	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	Mar18
23¼	18⅛	Hudson Mot	119	22¼	21	22	+1⅝
2⅝	2	Hupp Mot	13	2⅛	2	2	⅛
		—I—					
38	22½	Illinois Cent	36	34¾	33⅞	34¼	+ ¼
64½	48	Ill Cent pf	1	60	60	60	
22⅝	12⅞	Ind Refin (1e)	4	16⅝	16	16⅝	Mar23
40½	36¼	Indust Ray (2)	24	39¾	39	39¼	+ ½
144	130½	Inger Rand (2)	1	136	136	136	Mar23
131¼	112½	Inland Stl (1g)	6	119	118½	119	
33⅝	22½	Inspirat Cop	16	28	26⅞	27¾	+ ⅝
6	5⅜	Insuransh ctf (.20e)	16	5½	5⅜	5⅜	Mar22
13⅝	10¼	Interb Rap T	40	12	11	11¼	+1
11½	4¾	Intercon Rub	14	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅛
28½	16⅝	Interlake Ir	138	25¼	24	25¼	+ ¾
8¾	5	Int Agricul	7	7¾	7¼	7¾	+ ⅛
59½	42	Int Agr pr pf	2	52	51	52	+ ¼
189	166	Int Bus Mach (6a)	5	165⅞	165¼	165¼	− ⅜
111½	101	Int Harvest (2½)	11	104½	102¾	104½	+2¼
162	146	Int Harvest pf (7)	1	149⅝	149⅝	149⅝	Mar23
16⅞	8⅞	Int Hydro-El A	111	14⅜	13	14⅜	+1½
13¼	6½	Int Mer Mar	43	13	11⅞	13	+ ⅞
18⅝	14½	Int Mining (.15g)	6	15⅛	14⅝	15	− ⅛
73⅝	62½	Int Nick Can (½g)	56	68⅝	67⅝	68⅛	− ¼
135¾	132⅝	Int Nick C pf (7)	2	131½	131½	131½	−1½
21⅞	16⅛	Int Pap & P A	92	21⅛	20⅞	21	+ ¼
15	10⅝	Int Pap & P B	77	15½	14⅞	15⅛	+ ¼
7⅝	5⅝	Int Pap & P C	158	7⅞	7⅜	7⅝	+ ⅛
110⅛	90¼	Int Pap & P pf	105	111¾	109⅜	110⅞	+1⅝
52½	41	Int Print Ink (2)	3	51½	50¼	50¼	+1
28¾	26	Int Salt (1½)	4	26¾	26½	26⅝	+ ⅝
49⅜	46⅝	Int Shoe (2)	2	46	46	46	− ⅜
51	31⅞	Int Silver	1	47½	47½	47½	
15⅞	11¾	Int Tel & Tel	48	13¼	13	13	− ⅜
36½	29½	Interst D Strs (2¼g)	3	32¾	32½	32¾	+ ¼
26½	19¾	Intertype (¾e)	5	21	21	21	
28¾	25½	Island Crk C (2)	*2	27½	27¼	27¼	+ ¾
		—J—					
87⅛	78½	Jewel Tea (4)	2	78½	78½	78½	Mar22
155	134	Johns-Manv (3)	6	143½	139½	143½	+5¼
		—K—					
46	38	Kalam Stove (¼g)	2	40½	40	40½	+ ½
29	20	Kan City Sou	16	26¼	25¾	26¼	− ½
44⅞	42	Kan C Sou pf (1e)	2	40	40	40	−1¼
3[illegible]	28⅛	Kaufmn Dpt (.40g)	2	31	30⅝	31	+1
27¾	24	Kayser (J) (½g)	4	24⅞	24½	24⅞	+ ⅛
23⅜	17¾	Kel-H Wh A (1½e)	6	18¾	18	18¾	+1
19½	15	Kel-H Wh B (1½e)	11	15⅞	15¼	15½	+ ¼
69⅜	56⅝	Kennecott (½g)	78	62⅜	61⅜	62¾	+1
20⅛	17¼	Keyst S&W (.15g)	18	18⅛	17⅞	18¼	+ ½
46	39½	Kimberly-Cl (1)	1	41	40¾	41	+ ½
8¾	5⅛	Kinney (G R)	4	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ½
29⅝	25¼	Kresge (SS) (.30g)	7	25½	25¼	25½	+ ¼
15⅞	11⅝	Kresge Dept Strs	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	Mar22
47½	40⅝	Kress S H (.40g)	2	41½	40⅝	40⅝	Mar20
42¼	22	Kroger (1.60)	17	22¾	22½	22¾	
		—L—					
24	18½	Lambert (2)	8	20½	20½	20½	− ⅛
17¾	15	Lane Bryant	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	Mar22
37⅞	17	Lee Rub & T (½)	3	25¼	25	25¼	+ ⅜
51½	38¾	Lehigh Port C (1½g)	4	46	45½	45½	−1
3¾	2½	Lehigh Val C	6	2½	2½	2½	− ⅛
18½	13¼	Lehigh V C pf	5	14⅛	14	14	− ½
24⅝	17¼	Lehigh Val RR	29	21⅞	21	21⅝	
137	118	Lehman Corp (3a)	*1	125	125	125	+2
21⅞	18	Lehn & Fink (1½e)	3	19	19	19	
58⅝	49	Lerner Strs (2a)	3	49¾	49¼	49¼	− ½
79	67¼	Libbey-O F Gl (¾g)	9	69¼	68	69¼	+1¼
15⅝	9¾	Libby McN & L (1e)	9	13½	13½	13⅞	+ ⅜
28⅞	25⅝	Life Savers (1.60)	4	26	25¾	25¾	− ¼
113¼	100	Ligg & Myers (4a)	2	100½	100	100⅝	Mar23
114	100½	Ligg & My B (4a)	7	102	101¼	102	+1⅛
175	157	Ligg & My pf (7)	3	159	159	159	Mar12
23	21⅞	Lily Tul C (1½)	5	22⅞	22¼	22¼	− ⅛
83½	59	Lima Loco	13	72½	71	72½	+2
61	52½	Link Belt (2)	5	53	52	52	− ½
53⅞	43⅞	Liquid Carb (2.60)	2	51	51	51	+ ½
81½	64½	Loew's (2a)	26	77	75⅞	76⅞	+ ⅝
110	106½	Loew's pf (6½)	1	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	Mar22
3⅞	2½	Loft	36	3⅜	3¼	3½	
75¼	56	Lone Star Cem (¾f)	14	71	70	70½	+ ½
10¾	6½	Long-Bell A	4	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅛
43¼	38¼	Loose-Wil Bis (2)	9	38½	38½	38½	Mar23
28⅜	22¾	Lorillard (1.20)	8	24⅛	24	24⅛	+ ⅛
99	88¼	Louisv & N (2½g)	3	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜	
28¾	23	Louisv G&E A (1½)	12	22½	21	21¼	−1⅜
41¾	29¼	Ludlum Stl (¼g)	32	37⅞	36⅛	37⅜	+1¼
		—M—					
36	33¼	MacAnd & F (2a)	2	33¾	33¾	33¾	− ⅛
62¼	42¾	Mack Trucks (1)	9	57⅞	57½	57¾	+ ⅛
58¼	50½	Macy (RH) (2a)	7	53	52½	52½	− ⅛
15⅝	11¾	Mad Sq Gar (.20g)	9	12¼	11¾	11¾	Mar19
63	53	Magma Cop (½g)	5	57	56	56½	+1½
7⅞	5	Manati Sug	4	7	7	7	+ ⅛
16⅞	14	Mandel Bros (1g)	3	15¾	15¾	15¾	Mar19
16½	12	Manh Ry mod gtd	24	13⅞	13	13	+ ¾
29¾	23⅞	Manh Shirt (1)	2	24¾	24¼	24¼	
6⅜	4¾	Maracaibo Oil	31	4¾	4½	4½	− ¼
14⅛	10¼	Marine Midl (.40a)	18	12½	12⅜	12½	+ ⅛
51⅞	46	Marlin-Rock (2a)	*2	47	47	47	Mar22
30⅞	18⅞	Marsh Field	42	27½	26½	27	− ¼
13⅞	9	Martin-Parry	18	11⅞	11	11⅛	− ⅛
74	60	Masonite (1a)	1	67¼	66¼	67¼	+ ⅛
41¾	36⅛	Math Alkali (1½)	5	37¼	37	37	+ ½
66¼	59½	May Dept Strs (3a)	3	63½	62⅞	63½	+2¼
15½	12	Maytag (⅜e)	12	12½	12⅛	12¼	− ¼
44	41	Maytag pf ww (3)	2	41	41	41	Mar23
36	30½	McCall (2)	6	31½	31	31	Mar23
24¼	18¼	McCrory Strs	5	19	18¾	18¾	
106¼	98½	McCrory Strs pf (6)	1	100	100	100	Mar17
54	40⅜	McGraw Elec (2a)	2	50	49⅛	50	
28¼	23½	McGraw-Hill (⅛g)	1	24	24	24	Mar20
42½	38	McIntyre Porc (2)	2	39⅞	39⅝	39⅝	− ⅛
42	40½	McKeesport T new	4	42½	41⅞	41⅞	− ⅛
92¾	81	McKeesport T (2g)	6	82½	81	81	Mar18
16¼	12⅝	McKess & Rob	27	15¼	14¾	15	+ ¼
47½	45	McKess & R pf (3)	4	46	45½	45½	Mar22
19	16⅛	McLellan Strs (¾g)	4	16½	16	16	
3⅜	25¼	Mead Corp	1	28½	28½	28½	+ ⅛
86½	77	Melville Shoe (5)	1	78¾	78¾	78¾	+ ¾
16⅜	11½	Menge'	7	13¼	12⅝	13¼	+ ¼
72½	59	Mesta Mach (1¾g)	7	67	66½	67	+ ½
26¼	16¾	Miami Cop	32	21⅞	20⅞	21¾	+ ⅜
35⅜	29¼	Mid-Cont Pet (1.15e)	19	32½	32	32⅛	+ ⅛
48½	38½	Midland Steel (2)	9	44⅞	43½	44⅞	1⅞
120	102	Minn-Honey (2)	2	117	117	117	−1½
16⅛	11	Minn-Moj Imp	29	14¼	13⅝	14⅛	+ ⅛
101	88½	Minn-M Imp pf	5	93½	93½	93½	Mar23
2¼	1⅞	Minn StP & SSM	6	2⅛	2	2	Mar22
5⅛	3¾	Minn StP&SSM pf	1	5	5	5	Mar17
33	26⅞	Mission Corp (.45e)	9	29½	29¼	29½	+ ¼
9¾	6⅞	Mo-Kan-T	9	8⅞	8⅜	8⅝	+ ⅛
44⅝	24¼	Mo-K-T pf	14	31⅛	30¼	31⅛	− ½
6¼	3	Mo Pac	16	6⅛	5⅞	6	
12¼	7	Mo Pac pf	31	11⅝	11	11½	+ ⅛
40⅞	30¼	Mohawk (1.20)	6	36⅛	35⅜	36⅛	Mar23
101	89	Monsanto Ch (1a)	12	90⅝	90	90¼	+ ¼
69	53½	Montgom Ward (2a)	88	62¾	61	62¼	+ ¾
46	42	Morrell & Co (2.40)	3	42	42	42	
3½	1½	Mother Lode (⅛e)	59	2¼	2⅛	2¼	⅛
38½	31¼	Motor Prod (½g)	9	32¾	31⅞	32¾	+ ¾
26	21¼	Motor Wheel (1.60)	11	22½	21¾	22½	+ ⅜
54	41¼	Mueller Brass (1a)	3	47	46	47	+ ⅜
39⅝	31	Mullins Mfg B (⅛e)	25	38⅛	37½	38	+ ⅛
36½	27¾	Munsingwear (3)	3	30⅛	30	30⅛	+ ⅜
90	70	Murphy (GC) (2.60)	2	83	83	83	− ½
20¾	15⅞	Murray Corp (½e)	38	17⅜	16⅞	17⅛	+1
71	58⅝	Myers & Bro (1g)	1	65½	65½	65½	+ ½
		—N—					
24⅜	17¾	Nash-Kelv (1)	58	22¼	21⅞	22¼	+ ¾
24	18½	Nat Acme (¾e)	12	21⅞	21⅜	21¾	+ ⅜
18⅜	13⅞	Nat Aviation (1e)	1	16¼	16	16¼	− ¼
33⅜	29¾	Nat Biscuit (1.60)	19	30¼	30	30⅛	
167	157½	Nat Bis pf (7)	1	160	160	160	Mar15
33¾	27	Nat Bond&I (1.44)	11	28¼	28	28¼	+ ½
103½	99½	Nat B & I pf ww (5)	1	100	100	100	Mar18
38⅞	29⅜	Nat Cash R (¼g)	12	36⅛	35½	35½	− ½
26⅛	23⅛	Nat Dairy Pr (.30g)	47	24⅝	24	24¼	+ ¼
24⅝	17½	Nat Dept Strs	9	21	20½	21	
35	27½	Nat Distill (2)	75	33⅞	33⅛	33½	+ ¼
38	30	Nat En & Stpg (2)	4	36½	35½	35½	Mar23
44	33¾	Nat Lead (½)	26	38⅞	38	38⅝	+ ⅜
171	162	Nat Lead pf A (7)	3	165⅝	165⅝	165⅝	Mar10
61⅞	48⅛	Nat M & Stl Cas (2e)	3	51½	50½	51½	+1
14¾	11⅛	Nat Pow & Lt (.60)	14	11⅞	11½	11½	
2¼	1½	Nat Ry Mex 1 pf	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Mar19
1	¾	Nat Ry Mex 2pf	5	¾	¾	¾	Mar19
94½	70	Nat Steel (⅝g)	16	86¾	85½	86¾	+ ¾
89½	62	Nat Supply	10	85⅛	83	85	+1¾
129½	121½	Nat Sup pf	1	124¾	124¾	124¾	
12⅛	9⅞	Nat Tea (.60)	2	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	− ⅛
13⅛	11⅞	Natomas (.80)	5	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
57¼	50½	Neisner Bros (2)	1	50½	50½	50½	Mar23
64⅝	54½	Newberry (JJ) (2.40)	3	61	60⅛	60⅛	−1⅛
41⅜	34⅛	Newport Indus (½g)	46	36¼	35	35⅞	− ⅛
98⅛	78½	NY Air Br (½g)	12	85	84	85	+3
55¼	40	NY Central	300	51¾	50⅜	51¼	+1⅛
69	41	NY Chi & St L	8	67½	67	67	+1
100	83	NY Chi & St L pf	8	93	91½	93	− ½
2	1⅛	NY Investors	3	1½	1⅜	1⅜	− ⅛
9¾	5½	NY NH & H	7	8½	8⅜	8⅜	− ⅛
26⅛	16⅛	NY NH pf	10	22½	21½	22	+ ½
31⅞	29¼	NY Omnibus	2	29½	29¼	29½	Mar23
21⅛	20¼	NY Omnibus p war	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	− ⅛
6⅝		NY Ont & W	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	− ⅛
5⅜	4⅛	NY Rys pf	2	5	5	5	Mar19
5⅝	4¼	N Y Rys pf st	5	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	Feb 19
15⅞	11¼	NY Shipbldg	4	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
272	250	Norfolk & W (2½g)	1	254½	254½	254½	Mar23
4⅜	2	Norfolk Sou	6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
17⅛	13⅝	No Am Aviat	63	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
34⅝	26⅝	North Am (.30g)	39	27⅜	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
57⅛	54	North Am pf (3)	1	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	Mar23
104½	97⅞	No Am Ed pf (6)	4	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	+ ¼

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
36⅝	27¼	Northern Pac	46	32⅜	31⅜	32⅝	+ ⅛
6⅞	3¼	Norwalk T & R	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
		—O—					
22½	17⅛	Ohio Oil (.60e)	133	21⅛	20⅝	20⅞	+ ⅛
65⅞	53⅛	Oliver Farm	4	59¼	59⅛	59⅝	+ ⅛
26⅛	18¼	Omnibus	11	21⅛	21	21	+ ⅛
114	110⅛	Omnibus pf (8)	1	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛	Feb 25
19⅞	13¼	Oppenheim Coll	1	16	16	16	+ ⅛
45¼	35⅝	Otis Elev (.60)	14	37	36⅜	36⅝	+ ⅛
24⅞	16⅛	Otis Stl	50	21⅞	21	21⅛	+ ⅛
97	75	Otis Stl 1 pf (3½)	2	88	87½	87½	+ 1
134	112½	Otis Stl pr pf (7)	1	134	134	134	Mar18
28	23	Outbd M&M (.30g)	1	23½	23½	23½	
200	150	Owens-Ill G (1½g)	1	185	185	185	−2
		—P—Q—					
23	19¼	Pac Am Fish (1a)	21	19⅞	19¼	19⅛	+ ⅛
32¾	26¾	Pac F Cp Cal (1.80)	2	26⅝	26⅝	26¾	Mar23
38	31⅝	Pac G & El (2)	7	32⅞	32⅝	32⅞	+ ⅛
53¾	44⅛	Pac Ltg (3)	11	44⅝	43½	44	− ⅛
44⅞	34¾	Pac Mills (½g)	2	36	35⅞	36	+ ⅜
29	22¼	Pac West Oil (.65e)	1	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
12⅝	10¼	Packard Mot (.15g)	54	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	+ ⅛
17¼	11¾	Pan-Am Pet (.60e)	2	13½	13½	13½	+1⅛
4½	2⅝	Panhand P & R	2	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	+ ⅛
90	76	Paraffine (1g)	1	85	85	85	+ ⅛
109⅞	105	Paraffine pf (4)	1	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	Mar18
28⅞	22¾	Param Pict	71	23⅝	23⅛	23½	+ ⅛
200½	166	Param Pic 1pf (6)	5	167⅛	167⅛	167⅛	Mar19
26¾	20¾	Par Pict 2pf (.60)	6	21⅛	20¾	21⅛	
34⅛	28½	Park & Til (2)	1	29½	29½	29½	+1
8¼	4⅝	Park Utah	54	6⅛	5⅞	6	
44⅞	38	Parke Davis (1g)	3	39	39	39	+ ⅜
29½	24⅝	Parker R-P (1½a)	1	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	+ ⅛
7⅝	6	Parmelee Trans	8	5⅜	5⅜	5½	− ⅛
10⅛	8⅛	Pathe Film	6	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
23⅞	14⅛	Patino Min (.60e)	41	20¼	19¼	19⅞	+ ⅛
7⅝	3⅝	Peerless Corp	32	6⅛	5⅞	6¼	+ ½
64	57	Penick & Ford (3)	4	56	56	56	−1
103¾	97	Penney (JC) (1g)	6	100¾	100½	100½	+ ¼
6⅝	4¾	Penn C & C	1	5⅛	5	5⅛	− ⅛
12½	7⅞	Penn-Dix Cem	8	10	9¾	10	+ ⅜
76½	64	Penn-Dix pf A	1	68	68	68	Mar22
29⅝	22	Penn Gl S ctf (½e)	1	26	26	26	Mar23
50⅛	39¾	Penn RR (2e)	47	47⅝	46½	47	+ ⅜
63	49¾	Peoples Drug (1a)	2	57	57	57	Mar22
65½	48½	Peoples G L & C	3	53⅞	53¼	53⅞	+1⅛
17	12	Peoria & East	1	12	12	12	Mar23
48½	34	Pere Marq	3	47	46	46	
91	85	Pere Marq pf	9	85½	85	85	
87	82½	Pere M pr pf	10	85½	85	85½	+ ½
25	24	Pet Milk (1)	1	24	24	24	Mar 9
21⅝	17¼	Petro Corp (.90e)	4	19¼	19	19	
13¼	11	Pfeiffer Br (1.20)	5	11½	11	11	
59⅞	50⅝	Phelps D (.35g)	15	53¼	52⅝	53	+1¼
54⅞	52	Phila Co 6% pf (3)	3	52¼	52	52	+ ⅛
100¼	95	Phila Co pf (6)	1	95	95	95	Mar12
3⅛	1⅞	Phila R C & I	5	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
84¼	71¼	Philip Mor (3¾g)	7	74	73½	74	+1
20	13½	Phillips Jones	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	Mar22
58⅛	49½	Phillips Pet (2)	28	54½	54	54½	+ ½
9½	6½	Phoenix Hos	3	6⅝	6½	6½	
20⅝	16⅝	Pierce Oil pf	6	19	18⅝	18½	− ⅛
4⅛	¾	Pierce Pet	785	1½	1¼	1½	Mar15
33⅝	29½	Pills Flour (1.60)	1	30½	30½	30½	Mar23
18¼	14½	Pitt Coal	1	14½	14½	14½	Mar23
76½	60	Pitt Coal pf	1	63	62	63	Mar19
20	13⅛	Pitts Sc & B (.15g)	28	17⅞	17¼	17⅝	+ ½
43	24¾	Pitt Stl	8	37	35	37	+1
4	2¾	Pitt T Coal	1	3	3	3	Mar23
8⅝	3⅝	Pitt United	13	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	+ ⅜
3	2⅛	Pittston Co	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
27⅜	24¼	Plymouth Oil (.35g)	8	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞	+ ⅛
21	18⅞	Pond Crk Poc (2)	1	20	20	20	Mar22
33½	26⅝	Poor & Co B	9	28¼	27¾	28	+ ½
11⅞	7½	Porto R-Am T A	8	8½	8	8	Mar23
3⅞	1½	Porto R-Am T B	1	2½	2½	2½	Mar22
15½	10¾	Postal T & C pf	2	11⅝	11½	11½	− ⅛
31⅞	25¼	Pressed Stl Car	13	26¾	26	26¾	+ ¼
31	25¼	Press Stl C 1pf (¼)	2	26¼	26¼	26¼	Mar23
[illegible]	67	Press Stl C 2pf (2½)	2	74	74	74	Mar20
65½	55½	Procter & Gam (2a)	6	58½	57	58¼	+1
52⅝	43	Pub Svc NJ (2.60)	17	45¼	44⅝	45⅛	+ ⅛
162¼	155½	Pub S NJ 8% pf (8)	1	152	152	152	−3½
140⅛	130	Pub S NJ 7% pf (7)	1	130	130	130	Mar22
128⅛	119	Pub S NJ 6% pf (6)	1	120¼	120	120	− ½
112¼	100¼	Pub S NJ $5 pf (5)	1	101	101	101	+ ¾
113⅞	111	Pub S El&G pf (5)	1	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	Mar23
72⅛	61¼	Pullman (1½)	16	62½	61⅝	62¼	
24⅜	19½	Pure Oil	58	20⅞	20½	20⅞	+ ½
107	99	Pure Oil 6%2pf (6)	1	101	101	101	−3
23¾	18⅜	Purity Bak (.15g)	5	20½	19½	20½	
18⅞	16⅝	Quaker St Oil (.80)	7	16¾	16⅝	16½	+ ⅛
		—R—					
12⅝	10⅞	Radio	97	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	− ⅛
80	76⅛	Radio cv pf (3½)	4	77	77	77	− ¼
103	103	Radio Corp pf B		103	103	103	Jan
9⅝	6¾	Radio-Keith-O	19	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	− ¼
37¼	31½	Raybest-Man (1½)	2	32¼	32¼	32¼	+ ¼
47	41½	Reading Co (2)	2	42	41¾	42	Mar22
49	47	Read 1 pf (2)	1	48½	48½	48½	Mar22
43¾	41⅝	Read 2 pf (2)	1	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	Mar13
13⅝	9¾	Real Silk	3	10⅛	10	10	+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅞	Reis & Co	6	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
30	23	Reis 1 pf	2	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
22⅛	18½	Reliable Strs (½e)	4	18⅞	18½	18½	Mar23
29⅛	21½	Rem Rand (.60a)	23	25¾	25¼	25¾	+ ¼
94⅛	80½	Rem R pf ww (4½)	1	86	86	86	Mar20
9½	5	Reo Mot	69	8½	8⅛	8½	+ ¼
47¼	27	Repub Stl	532	45⅛	42⅞	44⅞	+1⅞
120¼	109	Rep Stl cv pf (1½k)	2	116	116	116	Mar23
110¼	106	Rep Stl pf A (6)	3	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	Mar23
47½	33½	Revere C & Br	12	44⅛	44	44⅛	− ⅛
94	71	Rev C & Br A	1	87	87	87	Mar23
30⅞	25½	Reynolds Met (1)	3	26¼	26¼	26¼	
112	107	Reyn M pf (5½)	*1	107½	107½	107½	+1⅞
34¼	25¼	Reynolds Sp (1)	11	25½	24⅞	25½	+ ¼
67	62	Reynolds Tob (3)	1	62	62	62	Mar20
58	50⅜	Rey Tob B (3)	30	51½	50⅞	51¼	+ ⅛
14	13¾	Rhine-West E	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	Mar15
31½	24¼	Ritter Dental (¼)	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	
86½	72	Roan A Cop (1.12e)	2	74¼	74	74	Mar22
140	117	Ruberoid (1.80)	1	137½	137½	137½	Mar22
9¾	7⅛	Rutland pf	2	8½	8	8	Mar22
		—S—					
46	40⅝	Safeway Strs (2)	10	41¼	40⅜	40⅜	− ⅜
65	43⅛	St Jos Lead (½g)	26	59	58	59	+ ¼
4¾	3	St L-San F	13	4½	4	4½	+ ⅜
11⅛	6¼	St L-San F pf	8	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	+ ⅛
27½	14⅛	Savage Arms (1e)	2	25⅜	25	25⅜	− ⅛
51¾	42½	Schenley Dist (3a)	*21	49⅜	48¾	49⅜	+ ¾
98⅛	94¾	Schenley D pf (5½)	2	98	98	98	+ ⅜
3¼	2	Schulte Ret	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	
23⅜	17	Schulte Ret pf	5	21¼	20½	20¾	Mar23
2⅛	1½	Seaboard Air	18	1⅞	1¾	1¾	− ⅛
8½	6	Seab Air pf	5	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	− ¼
49½	40⅛	Seaboard Oil (1)	10	49	47¾	47¾	− ¾
11	7⅛	Seagrave	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	Mar19
95⅜	81	Sears Roeb (3)	38	90½	89	90	+2⅜
34	28	Servel (1)	12	29⅞	29¾	29¾	+ ¼
42½	29	Sharon Stl Cp (1.20)	14	39	37¾	39	+ ⅝
120	102	Sharon Stl pf (5)	1	110½	109¾	110½	+2½
13⅞	10⅛	Sharp & Dohme	15	11⅛	10⅞	11	
65	60	Sharp&D pf (3½)	1	61	61	61	Mar23
17⅜	15½	Shattuck (FG) (.60)	8	15⅞	15⅜	15⅞	− ⅛
34¾	26⅞	Shell Union (¼e)	15	31½	30⅝	31¼	+ ⅛
105⅜	102	Shell Un pf (5½)	1	103¼	103¼	103¼	+1¼
17⅞	12½	Silv K Coal (.40g)	25	16⅛	15¾	15¾	
58	44½	Simmons (3e)	16	54¾	54	54	+ ½
4⅛	3½	Simms Pet		4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
52⅜	42	Skelly Oil	16	51⅞	50⅞	51⅞	+1⅜
102¼	99	Skelly O pf (6)	3	100¼	100¼	100¼	Mar22
54½	40¼	Smith (A O)	6	46	43	45	+3
40	27½	Smith & C Ty (⅜g)	3	33½	33	33	
29⅞	24⅝	Snider Pack (1½g)	3	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	Mar23
19½	16¼	Socony-Vac (¼g)	110	18⅝	18	18⅛	− ⅛
113⅛	110	Solv Am pf ww (5½)	1	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	Mar20
6⅜	4⅞	Sou Am G&P (.30e)	16	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
42½	34	So P R Sug (2)	16	36	35⅜	36	+ ½
32½	27	Sou Cal Ed (1½a)	5	27⅞	27⅛	27⅞	
65⅜	42½	Sou Pac	59	61¼	60	61	+ ½
43⅜	24	Sou Ry	67	40⅞	39¾	40⅜	
60½	47¾	Sou Ry pf	29	55⅞	54⅝	55½	− ⅛
65⅛	55½	Sou Ry M&O (4)	1	64	64	64	Mar 5
11⅞	9	Spalding	5	10½	10¼	10¼	Mar23
9½	7¼	Sparks With	16	7½	7⅜	7½	+ ⅛
31	23	Spear & Co (½e)	2	26	26	26	+1
36	31½	Spencer-Kel (1.60)	2	32	32	32	Mar23
23¾	19⅞	Sperry Corp (1e)	23	20⅜	20¼	20½	− ⅛
33⅞	28½	Spicer Mfg (3e)	3	30	29¾	30	−1
28¾	22⅛	Spiegel Inc (¼g)	27	24⅜	23⅞	24⅛	− ⅜
48⅜	41½	Square D Co B (¼g)	9	44¼	43¼	44	+1½
16⅛	14⅞	Std Brands (.80)	24	15	14⅞	14⅞	− ⅛
12⅞	8⅝	Std Com Tob	13	9¼	9	9	
14⅝	8¾	Std G & E	27	12¼	12	12	
32⅝	25½	Std G & E pf	20	28½	28	28½	+ ½
65	55	Std G&E $6 pf	6	55	55	55	−3
72⅝	60	Std G&E $7 pf	7	64	63	64	+ ¾
4	2⅞	Std Invest	5	3½	3¼	3½	Mar23
50	43⅛	Std Oil Cal (1a)	13	46	45⅜	46	+ ⅜
50	44½	Std Oil Ind (1a)	42	45¼	44⅜	44¾	+ ¼
32	31	Std Oil Kan (1e)	2	32	32	32	Mar18
76	67⅜	Std Oil NJ (1a)	62	70⅜	68⅞	70	− ¼
48	34½	Starrett (LS) (1.40a)	2	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	Mar23
75	65	Sterl Prod (3.80a)	7	66¼	66	66	
21	17¼	Stewart-Wrn (½a)	21	19½	19	19½	+ ½
17½	15½	Stokely (.70g)	*1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	Mar22
33⅜	26¼	Stone & Web (¼e)	37	26⅝	26	26⅛	− ¾
20	13¾	Studebaker	133	18	17⅛	18	+ ⅞
77½	68	Sun Oil (1a)	4	68½	68	68½	Mar23
61¾	49	Superheater (½)	4	51	50	50½	−1
7¾	4⅝	Superior Oil	41	6⅝	6½	6½	+ ⅛
47¼	37	Superior Stl	6	42⅞	42¼	42⅞	+ ⅝
39⅞	32½	Sutherld P (1.60)	5	36	25⅞	26	+ ⅛
20⅛	13	Sweets Co	4	18⅞	18¼	18⅝	+ ⅛
28⅝	25⅛	Swift & Co (1.20)	19	27	26⅝	26⅝	− ⅛
32¾	30⅛	Swift Int (2)	6	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	+ ⅛
23¾	18⅞	Syming-G ww (.10g)	12	21¼	20¾	21	− ⅛
17⅜	14¼	Syming-G xw (.10g)	7	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	+ ⅛
		—T—					
15¾	13	Talcott Inc (.30g)	2	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	+ ¼
8⅞	7¼	Telautograph (.60)	1	7½	7½	7½	
15⅛	11⅛	Tenn Corp (.15e)	29	14	13⅝	14	+ ⅜
54¼	43½	Tex & Pac Ry	1	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	− ¼
60	49⅞	Texas Corp (2)	96	58	57⅛	57⅞	+ ⅛
9⅞	7⅞	Tex Gulf Pr (.05e)	31	8¾	8½	8⅝	− ⅛
43	38⅞	Tex Gulf Sul (½g)	36	39¾	39⅛	39½	+ ⅛
16⅝	13⅛	Tex Pac C & O (.10g)	7	15¼	14⅝	14⅞	
15⅝	11⅞	Tex Pac L Tr (.10e)	31	13	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
48	37½	Thatcher (½g)	1	44½	44½	44½	
64	62	Thatch cv pf (3.60)		62¾	62¾	62¾	Mar 5
13⅞	11½	The Fair		11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	− ¼
13⅞	10	Thermoid	21	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	− ½
8½	6⅛	Third Ave	3	6½	6⅜	6⅜	Mar23
15⅛	12	Thomp (JR) (1½)	6	13	13	13	Mar18
28⅞	23	Thom Pr (.40g)	5	24	23½	24	+ ½

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
10⅝	6⅛	Thompson-Starr	21	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	
40⅝	30	Thomp-Starr pf		30½	30	30	Mar22
21⅞	19⅝	Tide-W As (.60)	16	19⅞	19¾	19⅞	− ⅛
106	100¼	Tide-W As pf (6)	5	100¼	100⅛	100⅛	
28⅞	22	Timk-Det Ax (1a)	24	25½	24⅞	25½	+ ⅛
79	65½	Timk Roll B (3)	10	68½	68	68	+ ⅛
17⅞	13⅝	Transamerica (.40a)	31	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	
22⅞	18⅝	Trans & W A (⅛e)	10	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
27⅝	19⅛	Transue & W (⅛e)	15	22½	20½	22½	+1⅛
11⅝	9	Tri-Cont Cp	18	10¼	10	10⅛	
109⅛	107½	Tri-Cont pf (6)	7	107½	107½	107½	Mar13
12	8⅛	Truax-Traer (⅛g)	7	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
26⅝	21⅛	Truscon Stl	2	24½	24	24	Mar18
40⅞	33⅜	Twen Cen-Fox (½g)	14	37¼	36⅝	36⅞	
50	42⅞	Tw C-F F pf (1½)	2	46	46	46	− ⅛
17½	12⅝	Twin City R T	2	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
		—U—					
6⅞	4⅛	Ulen & Co	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
100⅞	85⅞	Underwd-Ell (¾g)	4	88	88	88	+2
87	63	Un Bag & P (2)	8	66½	64⅛	66½	+1¼
111	101⅜	Un Carbide (1.60g)	33	105⅝	103⅛	104⅞	+ ⅛
28⅝	24⅛	Un Oil Cal (1)	24	25⅝	24⅞	25⅛	+ ⅛
148⅝	126½	Un Pac (6)	8	144	142⅝	144	+1
99⅝	94	Un Pac pf (4)	1	94	94	94	Mar23
31⅛	26⅝	Union Tk Car (1.60)	2	28¾	28½	28¾	+ ⅛
24⅝	20	Unit Air Lin (.20e)	19	20⅞	20½	20½	− ⅜
35⅛	27⅞	Unit Aircr Co (½e)	38	31⅛	30½	30⅞	
31¼	25	Unit Am Bos	2	24½	24½	24½	− ⅛
30¼	26½	Unit Bis (1.60)	2	28¾	26⅞	26⅞	+ ⅛
91	79	Unit Carb (4)	18	83	83	83	− ⅛
35	29⅞	Unit-Carr Fst (½g)	1	25	24	24	Mar22
8⅛	6⅛	Unit Corp (.20e)	54	6½	6¼	6¼	− ⅛
46⅞	41⅛	Unit Corp pf (3)	36	43	42	42	
16	14⅛	Unit Drug (⅜e)	26	15⅛	14⅝	14¾	
25¾	18⅛	Unit Dyewd (1)	16	25⅛	24	25⅛	+1¼
9½	7⅝	Unit El Coal	8	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
63	46½	Unit En & Fy (½g)	7	57	55	57	
86¾	80½	Unit Fruit (3)	8	86	85	85	− ⅛
17	14	Unit Gas Imp (1)	35	14¼	14	14⅛	
113⅞	111	Unit Gas Im pf (5)	2	110⅜	110¼	110¼	−1¼
16⅛	6½	Unit Paperbd	9	14½	13¾	14½	+ ⅛
24¾	17	US & For Sec	10	22	21¾	21¾	+ ⅛
100½	96½	US & For S pf (6)	1	98	98	98	Mar23
3⅝	2⅛	US Distrib	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Mar23
34⅞	25⅜	US Freight (1⅜e)	1	25¾	25¾	25¾	− ⅛
13[illegible]	118⅛	US Gypsum (2)	1	117	117	117	−1⅛
23½	17	US Hoff Mach	13	23	22¼	23	+ ⅛
70	55⅝	US Hoff M pf (2¾)	2	69¾	69½	69¾	Mar23
43⅝	37½	US Indus Alco	22	41⅜	40½	40⅝	
15⅛	6¼	US Leather	30	13	12⅝	13	+1
22⅞	13¼	US Leather A	20	20⅝	19⅞	20	+ ⅛
107	89	US Lth pr pf (1¾t)	5	111	108	111	+4
72¼	60½	US Pipe (3)	7	67	65½	67	+ ⅛
19⅞	13⅝	US Real & Im	17	14½	14	14¼	− ⅛
70¼	44¼	US Rubber	63	67⅜	66	67⅛	+ ⅛
113	92½	US Rub 1 pf	6	105	103	105	+2
105	83¼	US Smelt R (2g)	11	96¼	94	96	+1
75⅜	69	US Smelt pf (3½)	1	70¾	70¾	70¾	
126½	75	US Steel	270	117½	114¾	116⅝	+1⅞
150	139¾	US Steel pf (7)	2	144⅛	144	144	
136	129⅞	US Tobacco (5a)	1	132	132	132	Mar22
8⅛	6⅛	Unit Strs A	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
34½	79½	Unit Strs pf	1	80	80	80	Mar18
9⅛	7¼	Un Stockyds (⅛e)	12	7¼	7	7¼	− ⅛
86	78½	Univ Leaf Tob (3)	1	79	79	79	Mar10
4⅞	3¼	Util P & Lt A	6	3⅜	3¼	3¼	
		—V—					
2⅝	1¾	Vadsco	4	2	2	2	
44⅞	39½	Van Raalte (⅝g)	3	40½	40⅛	40⅛	− ½
39⅜	28¼	Vanadium	34	35⅜	34¼	35	+ ½
46½	42½	Vick Chem (2a)	1	43	43	43	− ¼
87	87	Vicks S&P pf (5)		87	87	87	Feb 25
10⅜	7⅜	Va-Caro Chem	191	10⅝	9¾	10⅜	− ⅛
63⅞	54⅛	Va-C Chm 6% pf	14	62½	60	62½	+2
135	127⅞	Virginian Ry pf (6)	1	131½	131½	131½	
		—W—					
10⅛	3½	Wabash Ry	18	8¾	8⅜	8⅜	
18⅜	9	Wabash pf A	10	16¼	15¾	16	− ¼
19⅝	15½	Waldorf Sys (1.20)	17	17	16⅞	16⅞	− ⅛
49	29	Walgreen (2)	20	30	29¼	29¼	− ⅜
18¾	11¼	Walworth	54	16⅞	16¼	16⅞	+ ⅜
50⅝	42	Ward Bak A	1	42	42	42	
10¼	6¾	Ward Bak B	19	9	8⅞	9	
99⅛	94	Ward Bak pf (1¾k)	1	94¼	94¼	94¼	Mar22
18	13¾	Warner Pict	45	14⅜	14	14⅜	+ ⅛
69½	61	Warner Pic pf	1	61	61	61	Mar22
1⅞	1	Warner-Quin	19	1⅛	1	1	− ⅛
12¼	6⅝	Warren Bros	10	9⅞	9½	9¾	+ ¼
35¼	24	Warren Br cv pf	2	28	27⅝	27⅝	Mar23
46	35½	Warren F & P (1)	1	42	42	42	+1
38¼	31	Waukesha Mot (1)	3	33	32	32	+1
8¾	6¾	Webster Eisen	1	7	7	7	Mar23
56	46	Wess O & S (½a)	14	52½	51	52½	+1½
84½	80	Wess O & S pf (4)	1	81½	81½	81½	Mar23
11¾	8⅞	West Mary	8	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
23½	17½	West Mary 2 pf	2	20¼	20	20¼	Mar23
4¾	2½	West Pac	4	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	− ⅛
11¼	7¼	West Pac pf	14	10½	10	10⅛	− ⅛
83½	71½	West Union (3)	18	73½	72⅜	72⅝	− ⅜
57¾	48⅜	Westingh Air (1)	15	50½	49	50½	− ⅛
167⅝	135½	West El&M (1g)	28	142	138½	142	+2
30⅜	26	Weston El In (.85e)	6	26	26	26	
27¼	23⅛	Westvaco Chl (1)	3	23¾	23½	23½	+ ¼
34⅞	32	Westvaco C pf (1½)	1	33½	33½	33½	Mar19
65	38	Wheeling Stl	21	59½	58	59½	+1½
110⅛	103	Wheeling Stl pf (1k)	1	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛	Mar22
33⅜	23¼	White Mot	46	30¾	29⅜	30¼	+ ¼
18⅞	15½	Whi Rk M Sp (1.40)	2	17¾	17½	17¾	+ ¼
6¾	5½	White Sew Mach	5	6½	6¼	6½	
46⅛	38	White Sew M pf	2	40⅛	40	40⅛	− ⅛
6¼	4½	Wilcox O & G	9	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
12¼	8¾	Wilson & Co (⅓)	27	10⅞	10⅜	10⅜	− ⅛
91¾	79¾	Wilson $6 pf (6)	1	89	89	89	+ ¼
65⅜	51¾	Woolworth (2.40)	32	52⅝	52	52½	− ⅛
47	34½	Worth P & M	9	39½	38¼	39½	− ⅛
100	77⅞	Wor P & M pf B	1	96	96	96	
76	68½	Wrigley Jr (3a)	3	70	69¾	70	
		—Y—Z—					
62½	49⅛	Yale & Towne (.60)	1	55¼	55¼	55¼	− ⅛
37⅞	20⅛	Yell Trk & C	193	32⅞	31½	32⅝	+1
46⅝	40⅝	Young S&W (3)	5	40½	40	40½	
101⅞	75⅛	Young Sh&T (¾g)	47	94¼	91	93⅝	+1⅛
115	99⅞	Young S&T pf (5½)	2	100	100	100	
40¼	33	Zenith Radio (½g)	7	34½	34	34½	+ ⅛
11¼	7⅛	Zonite Prod	10	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛

(‡) Odd lot carries actual sales; (*) ex-dividend; (†) ex-rights; (a) plus extra; (e) paid last year; (f) payable in stock; (g) paid this year; (h) cash or stock; (k) accumulated dividend paid this year; (ww) with warrant (xw) without warrant.

Where issues carry a date after the last price, it signifies the day on which a sale was last recorded on the Stock Exchange.

Over-the-Counter Stocks

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Am Mfg $3 (b)	40	43	Keith GE pf $1 (b)	50	57
Am Scrw $.80 (a)	49	52	Knight, BB&R pf	22¼	24¼
Am Wrngr $.25 (b)	9½	11½	Linc Stor $1 (a)	29	32
Amskg Co $1.50	45	..	Linc Str $7 pf ww	129	144
Amskg Co pf $4.50	84½	..	Ludlow M A $2(f)	150	158
Appleton Co	50	54	MerrimHat $1 (f)	110	..
Arlingtn Mills (e)	45	49	Merrimack Mfg	17½	22½
Bates Mfg	20	25	Merrimack Mfg pf	50	55
Bay St Fish $2 (b)	39	44	Nashawena Mills	11½	13½
Bend I L $3.50 pf	51	54	Nashua Mfg	15½	17½
Berksh Fine Sp	18	20	Nashua Mfg pf	68	71
Berk F Sp cv pf	90	93	Natl Casket $3	50	53
Boott Mills $4	60	64	Natl Casket $7 pf	110	..
Bird & Son $1 (a)	33¼	35¼	Naumkg Stm $1(f)	62	66
Bost Rail H $4 pf	50	..	Newmkt Mfg $6	62	65
Bos Wharf $2	32	36	Nichlsn F $1.20(a)	36½	39½
Bos Wov H $2 (b)	39½	42½	Nonqt M $2½(b)	29	33
Bos W Hos $6 pf	114	..	Norwg Phar $2	40½	43½
Bourne Mills $6	98	..	Nor&W RR $8 pf	128	133
Cabot Mfg $1 (b)	83	..	Pkg Mach $2 (a)	43	..
Chap Vlv $.50 (b)	47	50	Plm Cord $5 (a)	124	129
Charlt Mills $1 (b)	42	48	Prov & WR $10	130	..
Collyr IW $1.15(b)	23	25	Q MCS & W	13	..
Cont Mills $3 (b)	53	58	QMCS&Wpf $3(m)	60	..
Col Bdcst A $2(a)	60	63	Quissett M $1 (f)	35	40
Dennison Mfg pf	69	72	Regal Sh pf $7 (b)	60	65
Dennison deb $8	125	135	Saco Lowell	10½	12½
Douglas Shoe pf	31	35	Saco-L 1pf	125	..
Draper $2.40 (a)	82	86	Saco-L 2pf	60	65
Dwight Mfg $1 (b)	19	21	Sagamore Mf $8	70	76
Edwds Mfg $5 (b)	60	..	Sanfd Mills $4	66	69
Farr Alpaca	20	22	Scovill Mfg (t)	51	54
First NS $7 1pf	113	116	Sylvania I 1.40(a)	38½	41½
Fullr Brsh A $.50	12	15	Un Carr F cv pf $1	34	37
Fair, Robert	13	15	Un Elastic $.80	10¼	12¼
Gair, Rob pf $3	38½xd	41½	Un Merch&M $.50	21	23
Goodl Wstd $4(b)	125	135	US Env $5	90	..
Gort Pw Fish $4	60	63	US Env $7 pf	132	136
Graton & Knight	9	10	Val M & Ir $2 (b)	41	44
Graton & K $7 pf	65	69	VanN MT $1.60(a)	30¾	32¾
Grt No Pap $1 (a)	42½	45½	Waltham Watch	20	23
Gfld T&D n pf(g)	74	77	Waltham W $6 pf	60	60
Hey Wakfld	43	47	Wamsutta Mills	18	20
Hyg Sylvania (r)	49½	52½	WPointMfg $6(a)	120	125
Hy-Sylv $6½ pf	111	115	Whitman W $7 pf	97½	..

(a) Exclusive of extras. (b) Paid in 1936. (e) Paid $3 in 1936; $.50 this year. (f) Paid this year. (g) Paid $7.61 in 1936. (m) Also paying accumulations. (r) Paid $.50 this year; declared a dividend of $.75, payable April 1. (t) Paid $2.50 in 1936; declared a dividend of $.50, payable April 1.

Bank and Insurance Stocks

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Bankers Trust	76	78	First National	2455	2485
Brooklyn Trust	149	152	Guaranty Trust	369	374
Cent Hanover	136½	139½	Irving Trust	17⅞	19⅜
Chase National	57¼	59¼	Manhattan	35¼	37¼
Chem Bank & Tr	73½	75½	Manufacturers	61¼	63¼
City	53⅝	55⅝	New York Trust	148½	149½
Commercial	210	214	Public National	53	55
Corn Exchange	68½	70½	Title Guar & Tr	16⅛	18⅛
Empire Trust	34⅝	36⅝			

Insurance Company Stocks

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Aetna Cas	102	106½	Hanover	37	39
Aetna Ins	49½	51½	Hartford Fire	70½	72½
Aetna Life	30¼	32¼	Home Ins	38½	40½
Am Equit	41¾	44¾	Homestead	19¾	21¾
Am Ins Newark	13	14½	Lincoln Fire	4¾	5¾
Am Reins	44¾	46¾	Mass Bond	60½	63
Am Reserve	31¼	33¼	Natl Fire	64¼	66¼
Am Surety	57⅝	59⅝	Natl Liberty	9½	11
Automobile	32½	34½	N Hampshire	44	45½
Conn Gen Life	39	40½	Nor River	27½	29
Contin Cas	29¼	31¼	Phoenix	92	96
Fid & Dep	130	133½	Springfield	125	128
Firemens Nwk	12	13½	Sun Life	690	740
Gen Reinsur	47	49	Travelers	484	494
Globe & Rut	72	75	US Fire	55	57
Great Amer	27	28½			

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Bonds Are Generally Firmer Today—Curb Shows Strength

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Let Stockholders Rule Industry, Is SEC Member Plea

NEW YORK (AP)—William O. Douglas, a member of the Securities Commission, suggested corporation stockholders form a national organization to check upon corporation managements' compliance with the interest of investors and the public.

He called upon bankers, in a speech before the New York Bond Club, to yield control of industry to the actual stockholders. One method of abolishing "financial royalism," he said, "may be the development of some permanent national organization to which grievances (of stockholders) could be carried and which could effectively intervene."

Possible Disaster

"Through such an agency," he continued, "views of the real owners of these vast enterprises could be articulated. They could be influential in assuring that management policies were dictated in the public interest and in the interest of investors and not in terms of the immediate and selfish interests of the management. The investors who today are by and large orphans of our financial economy must by some such methods be provided with adequate representation. Perhaps industry rather than government can provide it.

"To allow management to continue to place itself above or to pay no heed to the interests of labor, investors and consumers, is to invite disaster.

"Remote control by an inside few of these fundamental economic and human matters is fatal. There can be in our form of corporate and industrial organization no financial royalism which can long dictate or control these basic matters."

Other suggestions to "democratize" industry, Mr. Douglas said, are abolition of non-voting stock and voting trusts. He also urged trustees to take more active interest in their duties.

To eliminate evils of banker control of industry he advised competitive bidding on underwriting of new corporate securities and separation of the functions of underwriting and selling securities.

Industrial handling of labor problems was said by Mr. Douglas to be a sign that control of industry should be placed on a more democratic basis.

Labor a Problem

"The labor problem is one of the pressing contemporary conditions which cannot be imperiously treated," he said. "Management has a place in our economic sun; but so does labor; so does the investor; and so does the consumer.

"The real owners of these industrial empires have a growing feeling of distress and lack of confidence in a management which treats imperiously, unfairly, or selfishly the contemporary demands of labor; they have an increasing recognition of the fact that mid-Victorian atitudes are neither wise nor expedient on the one hand nor fair and equitable on the other; they have a growing resistance to any course which will sacrifice and not protect the human values at stake."

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Extra				
Gardner-Denver Co.	25c	..	Apr. 20	Apr. 10
Wrigley (Wm) Jr Co.	50c	..	May 1	Apr. 20
Increased				
Fafnir Bearing Co	$2	..	Mar. 31	Mar. 24
Southern Acid & Sulphur Co	75c	..	Mar. 25	Mar. 19
Superheater Co	25c	Q	Apr. 15	Apr. 5
Initial				
Terminals & Transportation Co $3 pf.	75c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Irregular				
Am Meter	75c	..	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Denver Un St Yds.	75c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Equitable Inv Corp of Mass (Boston)	25c	..	Mar. 29	Mar. 22
Joseph Dixon Crucible Co	$1	..	Mar. 31	Mar. 22
Incorp Investors	25c	..	Apr. 30	Apr. 1
Laclede Steel Co	25c	..	Mar. 30	Mar. 22
Sayers and Scovill	50c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
S Berkshire P&El	50c	..	Mar. 31	Mar. 18
Regular				
Amer Hdw Corp	25c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Am Light & Trac	30c	Q	May 1	Apr. 15
Do pf	37½c	Q	May 1	Apr. 15
Atlantic Steel	$2	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 22
Belknap Hdw & M	50c	..	Apr. 20	Apr. 10
Citizens Wholesale Sup Co 7% pf	87½c	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 30
Do 6% pf	75c	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 30
Comwlth Wat & Lt $6 pf	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Do $7 pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Denver Un Stock Yards 5½% pf	$1.37½	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 20
Gardner-Denver	50c	Q	Apr. 20	Apr. 10
Gimbel Bros 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Apr. 25	Apr. 10
Gross (L N) Co 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 25
Hat Corp of Am A	20c	Q	May 1	Apr. 15
Do B	20c	Q	May 1	Apr. 15
Hooker Electrochem Co 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 18
Humboldt Malt & Br Co 8% pf A	20c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Ill Nor Util 6% pf	$1.50	Q	May 1	Apr. 15
Jeanette Glass pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 22
Keystone Stl & Wire	15c	Q	May 1	Apr. 12
Lane Bry Inc pf	$1.75	Q	May 1	Apr. 16
Lehigh Port Cem	37½c	Q	May 1	Apr. 14
Lion Oil Rfg Co	25c	Q	Apr. 20	Apr. 1
Lord & T Co 2d pf	$2	Q	May 1	Apr. 17
Mammoth Min Co	5c	Q	Apr. 5	Mar. 26
Marchant Calcu Mach Co	35c	Q	Apr. 10	Mar. 31
Maritime T & T	15c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Do 7% pf	17½c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Marsh (M) & Sons, Inc	40c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 23
Nat Fund Cp. A	17½c	Q	Apr. 20	Mar. 31
Do B	17½c	Q	Apr. 20	Mar. 31
Norfolk & Westn Ry adj pf	$1	Q	May 19	Apr. 30
North & Judd Manufg Co	37½c	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 22
Pac Greyhound L, Inc, $3.50 conv pf	87½c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Phila Elec $5 pf	$1.25	Q	May 1	Apr. 10
Phila National Bank (Pa)	$1.25	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 24
Plymouth Rub Co 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 15	Apr. 1
Reading Co 1st pf	50c	Q	June 10	May 20
Spring F&M Ins	$1.13	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 22
Superior Water, Lt & P'r Co 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Torrington W'r Co	50c	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 20
Twin States Gas & Elec Co pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Wrigley, Wm Jr. Co	25c	M	May 1	Apr. 20
Do	25c	M	June 1	May 20
Zenith Radio Corp	50c	..	Apr. 20	Apr. 9

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
Wheat					
May	1.41⅜	1.41⅝	1.40⅜	1.40⅝	+ ⅛
July	1.27⅝	1.27⅝	1.25⅝	1.25⅞	+ ⅛
Sept.	1.24	1.24⅛	1.23	1.23¼	+ [illegible]
Corn					
May	1.12	1.12½	1.11⅝	1.11⅞	+ ⅛
July	1.07⅜	1.07⅜	1.07¼	1.07⅜	+ ⅛
Sept.	1.03⅛	1.03⅛	1.02⅛	1.02⅝	+ ⅛
Oats					
May	.47⅛	.47⅛	.46⅞	.47	—
July	.44⅞	.44⅞	.43⅞	.43⅞	— ¼
Sept.	.42	.42¼	.41⅞	.41⅞	— ⅛
Rye					
May	1.11⅜	1.11⅜	1.10⅛	1.11⅛	+ .01
July	1.08	1.08	1.07	1.07⅛	+ ⅛
Sept.	.99	.99⅛	.99⅛	.99⅛	+ ½

Hide Futures

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
June	17.40	17.55	17.40	17.55	+ .24
Sept.	17.85	17.98	17.78	17.88	+ .24
Dec.	18.18	18.19	18.10	18.19	....

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-Seconds)

Sales in $1000	Treasury	High	Low	2:00
656	4¼s '47-52	115.18	115.1	115.10
23	4¼s '47-52 reg	115.14	115.14	115.14
14	3¾s '43-45	105.24	105.19	105.24
20	4s '44-54	111.14	111.8	111.8
13	3⅜s '46-56	109.24	109.6	109.9
8	3⅜s '40-43 June	105.29	105.19	105.29
10	3⅜s '41-43 Mch	106.10	106.10	106.10
87	3⅜s '41	106.12	106.9	106.10
102	3¼s '44-46	105.28	105.18	105.20
22	3⅛s '46-49	104.20	104.2	104.16
1	3⅛s '46-49 reg	104.13	104.13	104.13
687	3⅛s '49-52	104.29	104.18	104.20
66	3s '46-48	103.28	103.23	103.24
165	3s '51-55	103.14	103.3	103.8
1079	2⅞s '55-60	101.23	101.10	101.13
8	2⅞s '55-60 reg	100.9	101.9	101.9
1	2¾s '45-47	102.2	102.2	102.2
1	2¾s '45-47 reg	102.10	102.10	102.10
40	2¾s '48-51	101.7	100.30	101
272	2¾s '51-54	100.20	100.6	100.10
544	2¾s '56-59	100.18	100.5	100.6
1060	2½s '49-53	99	98.22	98.28
	Federal Farm Mortgage			
39	3¼s '42-47	101.6	101.5	101.5
54	3s '47	102.30	102.28	102.28
60	3s '49	102.16	102.10	102.12
	Home Owners' Loan			
106	3s A52	102.4	103.30	101.30
442	2¾s '49	100.15	100.8	100.8
43	2¼s '42-44	100.10	100.2	100.8

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	Bond	High	Low	2:00
1	Alb P W 6s '48 ww	66	66	66
14	Alleghany 5s '44	97	96¾	96¾
1	Alleghany 5s '50 sta	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛
2	Allegh Val 4s 42	107¼	107¼	107¼
13	Am2& For P5s 2030	96	96	96
26	AmIGChem 5½s'49	107¼	107¼	107¼
5	Am Int 5½s '49	104⅛	104¼	104½
20	Am T & T 5½s'43	113¼	113¼	112⅞
43	Am T & T 3¼s '66	98⅛	97⅞	97⅞
23	Am T&T cv 4½s '39	106⅞	106	106⅞
56	Am T&T 3¼s '61	98⅛	97⅞	98
1	Am T Pdr cv '50	169	169	169
1	Am W W & E 6s '75	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
4	Am Wri Pap 6s '47	82½	81¾	82½
1	Am.Wri P 6s '47 ct	82	82	82
23	Anaconda Cop 4½s'50	105	104⅝	105
5	Ang C Nitra deb '67	39½	39½	39½
6	Ann Arbor 4s '95	70	69	69
11	Arm Del 4s '55	96½	96⅛	96⅛
21	Arm 4½s '39	103 3-32		
1	Armstrong C 4s '50	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
3	AT&SF cvt 4½s '48	108⅞	108⅝	108¾
17	AT&SF 4s '95	109⅛	108⅞	108⅞
1	AT&SF adj 4s '95	103	103	103
2	AT&SF adj 4s '95 st	104	104	104
10	AT&SF 4s 1905-55	108	108	108
3	Atl&Cha AL4½s '44	110	110	110
40	A C Line 1st 4s '52	101⅛	101	101¼
7	ACL clt 4s '52	95	95	95
32	A C Line 46s '64	93	92½	92½
1	Atl Refin 5s '37	101	101	101
4	B&O rfg 6s '95	100	99⅝	100
6	B&O 1st 5s '48	110	1110	110
10	B&O rfg 5s '95	90½	90¼	90¼
14	B&O 5s '96 F	89⅞	89½	89½
58	B&O cvt 4½s '60	80½	79¾	80
8	B&O 4s 48	105¾	105½	105¾
3	B&O 4s PLE&WV'41	103	102¾	102¾
15	B&O 5s S W '50	103⅞	103½	103⅞
2	Bang & Aroo cn 4s'51	106⅛	106½	106½
10	B&Aroo 4s cvt '51 sta	110¾	110½	110¾
1	Bell TP 5s '48B	118	118	118
6	Beth Stl 4¼s '60	102¾	102⅝	102¾
18	Beath Stl 3¾s '66	94⅞	94½	94½
3	Boston&Me 5s '67	86⅞	86⅝	86⅞
1	Bost&Me 4¾s JJ'61	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝
14	Boston&Me 5s '55	87½	87⅛	87⅛
2	BotConM 6½s '34 ct	34	34	34
5	Bkly Edis 4¼s '66	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
5	Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	100	99½	100
1	Bkly UnEl 1st 5s '50	108¼	108¼	108¼
12	Bkly U Gas 5s '50	104⅛	104	104
5	Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	107¾	107¾	107¾
2	Brown Shoe 3¾s '50	104⅝	104¼	104⅝
12	Buf R & P 4½s '57	86¾	86½	86½
2	Bush Term 5s 55	70	70	70
10	Bush Term 4s '52	85	85	85
2	By-Prod C 5½s '45	103	103	103
21	Cal Pack 5s '40	103¾	103¾	103¾
2	Camag Sug 7s '42 ct	29¾	29¾	29¾
11	Can Sou 5s '62	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝
1	Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	110½	110½	110½
3	Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	110½	110⅜	110⅜
25	Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	113¾	113⅝	113⅝
3	Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	115	115	115
2	Can Pac 4½s '46	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
4	Can Pac 4½s '60	101½	101	101½
21	Can Pac 4s perp	91	90½	91
2	Caro C & O 6s '52	108½	108½	108½
1	Cen Foundry 6s '41	215	215	215
5	Cen of Ga 5½s '59	21	21	21
2	Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	20½	20	20½
1	Cen Ga Midland 5s '47	20½	20½	20½
4	Cen Ill E & G 5s '51	103	102½	103
22	Cen Ill Lt 3½s '66	102	100⅞	102
19	Cen Pac 5s '60	100	99¾	99¾
1	Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
8	Cen R R N J 5s '87	72½	72¼	72¼
1	Cen Steel 8s'41	123⅝	123⅝	123⅝
16	Certain-td 5½s'48	88	87	87½
16	Chesap Corp 5s'47	135½	134⅞	135½
6	C & O 3½s'96 D	96⅜	96	96
1	C & Ohio con 5s'39	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
5	C&O rfg 3½s'96 E	96¼	96¼	96¼
1	Chi & Alton 3s'49	55	55	55
3	CB&Q rfg 5s'71 A	115	115	115
5	CB&Q gen 4s'58	107	107	107
17	Chi & E Ill 5s'51	41¾	41½	41¾
3	Chi & E Ill 5s'51 ct	41⅜	40½	41⅜
24	Chic Gt West 4s'59	48	47½	47½
1	Chi I & L 6s'47	37	37	37
9	CM&SP 4½s'89 C	65⅛	65½	65⅛
1	CM&SP gen 4s'89	61	60⅝	60⅝
22	CMSP & Pac 5s'75	32¼	32¼	32¼
132	CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝
7	Chi & EN W 6½s'36	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝
1	Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	32½	32½	32½
3	Chi&NW gm 5s'87	47	47	47
43	Chi & NW cv 3¾s'49	22⅞	22¼	22½
3	Chi & NW 4⅜s 2037	32¼	31⅞	31¾
9	Chi & NW 4s'87	46½	46	46½
1	CRI & P 4½s'52 A ct	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
22	CRI&P cvt 4½s'60	13⅛	13	13
5	CRI&P rfg 4s'34	23⅛	23	23
2	Ch Un Sta 4s'44	105⅛	105	105
65	Ch Un Sta 3¾s'63	105	104¼	104⅞
52	Ch Un Sta 3½s'51	104⅛	104	104⅛
6	Ch & W Ind 4¼s'62	100⅛	100¼	100¼
30	Ch &W Ind 4s 52	102	101¼	101⅞
2	Childs Co 5s 43	86½	86½	86½
5	Cinn Gas &E 3¼s'66	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
5	CinUnTerm3½s71 gtd	102	102	102
1	CCC & StL 5s63D	102¼	102¼	102¼
22	CCC&STL 4s 90 StL	97	97	97
4	CCC&StL gen 4s 93	99¾	99¾	99
2	Clev Cl Iron 4¾s 50	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
5	Clev Un Term 5½s 72	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
1	Clev Un Term 5s 73	106	106	106
17	ClevUnTerm 4½s 77C	101¼	100½	101⅛
1	Col F&I 5s 43	107¼	107¼	107¼
1	Col & So 4½s80	70½	70	70
2	Colmbia G 5s Ap	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
7	Colmbia G 5s 52 May	102½	102⅜	102½
5	Colmbia G 5s 1961	100⅝	100¼	100¼
29	Coml Cred 3¼s '51	95⅛	95	95½
50	Com'l Inv Tr 3½s51	101¼	100¾	101
18	Conn Riv Pow 3¾s '61	101½	101⅛	101⅛
2	Con Edis 3¼s 46	104	104	104
12	Con Edis 3½s 56	102¼	102	102¼
13	Con Gas NY 4½s 51	106⅛	105⅞	105⅞
37	Con Oil 3½s 51	102½	102¼	102¼
1	Consum Pow 3½s 70	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
5	Consum Pow 3¼s '66	98	98	98
4	Consum Pow 3¾s 65	106	106	106
8	Consum Pow 3½s 65	100¼	100	100
2	Container 5s '43	102	102	102
10	Crane Co 3½s '51	98⅝	98⅛	98½
6	Crown Cork 4s '50	105½	105⅛	105½
2	Crown Will 6s '51	104½	104½	104½
2	Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	54	53¾	54
1	Cuba RR 7½s '36	65	65	65
1	Dayton P&L 3½s '60	102½	102½	102½
5	Del&Hud 5½s '37	100¼	100¼	100¼
38	Del&Hud rfg 4s '43	91	90⅞	91
7	D&R G 4½s '36	34	34	34
15	D&RG 4s '36	34	33¾	34
8	D&RG West 5s '55	19	19	19
1	D&RG West 5s '78	28	28	28
4	Det Ed 4½s '61	113	113	113
10	Det Ed 4s '65	107	106½	107
2	Duith SS&A 5s '37	63	63	63
10	Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	103¼	102⅞	103⅛
2	Erie rf 5s '67	83	83	83
30	Erie rf 5s '75	83	82½	83
25	Erie 1st 4s '96	100	100	100
7	Erie gen lien 4s '96	85	85	85
10	Fairbanks Horse 4s '56	102	102	102
2	Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	16⅞	16⅛	16⅞
11	Fla E Cst 5s '74	17¾	17½	17⅞
3	Fla E Cst 4½s '59	80	80	80
2	Fond J & G 4s '82 fld	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
4	Gen Cable 5½s '47	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
81	Gen Mot Accept 3s '46	101	100⅞	101
8	Gen Mot Acc 3¼s '51	100⅝	100½	100⅝
1	Gen Stl Cst 5½s '49	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛
52	Goodrich 4¼s '56	99⅞	99	99⅛
2	Goodrich 6s '45	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
4	Goodyr T & 5s '57	104	103⅞	104
25	Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	115⅝	115¼	115¼
9	Gt Nor 4½s '76D	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
9	Gt Nor 4½s '77E	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
1	Gt Nor 1st 4¼s '61	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
13	Gt Nor 4s '46G	130¼	130	130¼
25	Gt Nor 4s '46H	109⅛	109	109
8	G Bay & W deb B	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
10	Gulf M & N 5s '50	99½	99	99½
13	Atl L Gif St Stl 4½s'61	98	97½	97¾
1	Hackens Wat 4s '52	106	106	106
23	Hiram Walker 4½s '45	106	105⅞	106
6	Hoe & Co 1st mtg '44	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞
3	Hous Oil Tex 5½s '40	102	102	102
14	Hudson Coal 5s '62A	46⅛	45⅛	46
3	Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛
40	Hud&Man inc 5s '57	34⅛	33⅞	33⅞
35	Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70B	102⅞	102⅝	102⅞
6	Ill Cen 4⅜s '66	78	75⅛	76
9	Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	90	90	90
4	Ill Cen col tr 4s '52	90⅛	90⅝	90⅝
5	Ill Cen tr 4s '53	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛
6	Ill Cen StL 3½s '51	97	97	97
5	IC&CSL&NO 5s '63A	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛
5	IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	80⅞	80	80
6	Ill Steel 4½s '40	107	107	107
6	Inland Stl 3¾s '61	102	102	102
58	Interb R Tr 7s '32	85¼	83½	85¼
1	Interb R Tr 7s '32 ct	84½	84½	84½
36	Interb R Tr 6s '32	45⅛	43	45⅛
70	Interb RTr rfg 5s '66	93½	93	93
10	Interb RTr rfg 5s'66ct	92	91⅞	91⅞
14	Int Gt Nor adj 6s '52	15¼	14⅞	14⅞
1	Int Gt Nor 1st 6s'52	38¼	37⅞	38¼
6	Int Gt Nor 5s '56 B	37	37	37
26	Int Hydro El 6s '44	79	78½	78⅛
1	Int Mer Mar 6s '41	83	83	83
1	Int Paper 6s '55	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
7	Int Paper 5s '47	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
1	Int Rys C Am 5s '72	94	94	94
10	Int T&T cv 4½s '39	84	84	84
10	Int T&T4½s '52	68⅞	68½	68½
13	Int T&T deb 5s '55	73½	73¼	73¼
13	Iowa Cen rfg 4s'51	6½	6⅛	6⅛
4	JamesF&Clea 4s '59	94¼	94¼	94½
2	K C South 5s'50	95	95	95
5	K C South 3s'50	88½	88½	88½
2	K C Term 4s'60	108¾	108¾	108¾
2	Kans G&E 4½s '80	104	104	104
11	Keith B F 6s'46	97⅛	97	97
4	Kentuck Cen 4s '87	109	109	109
3	Lac Gas 6s '42A	58¼	58	58
7	Lac Gas 5½s'53	61	60½	60⅞
10	Lautaro Nit 6s'54	41	41	41
2	Lautaro Nit 6s '54 ct	40½	40½	40½
2	Leh C&N 4½s'54	100	100	100
4	Leh Val Coal 6s'38	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
4	Leh Val Coal 5s'64	60	59⅞	60
5	Leh Val NY4½s'40	102	102	102
4	Leh Val 4½s'2003	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞
28	Leh Val 4s 2003	64	63⅞	64
7	Leh Val HTerm 5s'54	102¾	102	102
1	Leh Val Term 5s '41	105	105	105
3	Liggett & M 7s '44	130½	130	130
49	Liggett & M 5s '51	122¼	122¼	122¼
27	Loews 3½s '46	98½	98¼	98½
5	Long Isl rfg 4s '49 st	101	100½	101
1	Lorillard Co 7s '44	127⅛	127⅛	127⅛
24	Lorillard Co 5s '51	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛
16	Loulsia & Ark 5s '69	95½	94½	95
3	Lou&N 4½s 2003	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
3	Louis & N 4s '40	106	105⅞	106
1	Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	99	99	99
4	Louis & N 3¾s 2003	92½	92⅜	92⅜
2	Maine Cen 4s 45	101	101	101
1	Manat Sug 7½s 42	75⅛	75⅛	75½
1	Manat Sug 7½s 42ct	75	75	75
7	Manhat Ry 4s 90	48½	47½	48
1	Manhat Ry 4s90ct	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞
10	McCrory Strs 5s 51	104⅛	103¾	104⅛
15	McKss&Rob 5½s50	103	102⅞	103
6	Mead Corp 6s 45 A	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
2	Mil El Ry &L 5s '61B	102½	102½	102½
1	Mil El Ry&L 5s '71	104	104	104
1	MSP&SSMarie 5s '38	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝
2	MSP&SSMarie 6s '46	25¼	25¼	25¼
1	MSP&SSMar 5½s '78	87	87	87
1	MSP&SSM gtd 5s '38	30⅛	30	30
6	MSP&SSM con 4s '38	28⅛	28⅜	28⅜
3	M-K-Tex 5s 62A	83	83	83
34	M-K-T Tex adj 5s '67	77	76¼	77
2	M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	86	86	86
1	M-K-Tex 4s 62B	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞
52	Mo Pac 5¼s 49	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
20	Mo Pac 5s '77 F	43	42⅝	42⅝
14	Mo Pac 5s '77 F ct	41¼	40½	40½
13	Mo Pac 5s '78 G	43⅛	43	43
48	Mo Pac gen 4s '75	20½	20¼	20½
12	Mo Pac 5s '80H	43	43	43
11	Mo Pac 5s '81 I	43⅛	43	43⅛
1	Mohawk & Mal 4s '91	91¾	91⅝	91¾
5	Monongah Ry 4s '60	106	105⅞	106
17	Mont Pow 3¾s '66	94¼	94	94¼
1	Montreal Tr 5s '41	102	102	102
4	Mor & Essex 5s 55	98¾	98½	98¾
10	Mor & Essex 4½s 55	98½	91	92½
28	Mor & Essex 3½s 2000	88	87½	88
6	Nassau El 4s 51	59⅛	59	59
93	Nat Dairy 3¾s 51	103⅞	102¾	103⅞
10	Nat Dist Pr 4½s 45	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
20	Nt RR Mex 4s 51asd	4½	4½	4½
8	Natl Steel 4s 65	103½	103⅛	103⅛
8	New Eng T&T 5s52	118½	118⅛	118½
2	N O Gt Nor 5s 83	95¼	95¼	95¼
1	N O Pu Sv 5s52A	99½	99½	99½
4	N O Pu Sv 5s55B	98	98	98
1	N Orl Term 4s 53	94¾	94¾	94¾
3	NY&Harm 3½s 2000	102½	102½	102½
3	NY&Put 4s 93	87¼	87	87¼
6	NY&Q's El&P 3½s '65	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
207	NYC cvt 6s '44	126¼	123	125½
22	NYC rf 5s 2013	98½	98	98½
10	NYC 4½s 2013A	91½	91¼	91½
91	NYC con 4s '98	98½	97½	98½
22	NYC 3¾s '46	101⅝	101½	101½
41	NYC&HR 4½s 2013	91½	91	91½
4	NYC & HR 4s '42	107⅞	107⅝	107⅝
10	NYC&HR 3½s '97	96¾	96⅜	96¾
6	NYC La Sh 3½s '98	91½	91⅛	91½
5	NYC Mi Cen 3½s '98	90⅞	90¼	90⅞
3	NY Chi & StL 6s '38	100	99⅞	100
14	NYCh&StL 5½s '74A	91⅞	91¼	91¼
9	NY Ch&StL 4s '46	103	102½	103
3	NY Dock Co 5s '38	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛
1	NY Dock Co 4s '51	65	65	65
12	NY Edis 3¼s '66	99⅞	99½	99⅞
10	NY Lack&W4s '73A	99½	99½	99½
3	NYNH&Hcvt 6s '48	52	52	52
2	NYNH&H 4½s '67	46⅞	46⅜	46⅞
7	NY O & W rfg 4s '92	30⅛	30½	30½
16	NY Steam 6s 47	108¼	108⅛	108¼
1	NY Steam 5s 56	106½	106½	106½
5	NY Tel 4½s 39	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
7	NY W & Bost 4½s 46	18½	18½	18½
1	Nor Am Co 5s 61	104	103⅞	104
1	Nor Am Ed 5s 57A	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
26	Nor Pac 6s 2047	110¼	109⅞	110¼
3	Nor Pac 5s 2047C	103½	103½	103½
2	Nor Pac 5s 2047D	105	105	105
15	Nor Pac 4½s 2047	99	98½	99
4	Nor Pac 4s 97	104	104	104
10	Nor Pac 3s 2047	73	72⅞	73
14	Ohio Ed 4s 65	102⅝	102	102½
1	Ore RR & Nav 4s 46	109	109	109
21	Or-Wash RR&N 4s '61	105⅛	104½	105⅛
25	Pacif Sst 1st 5s '46	82	77	82
10	Pac Gas&El 3½s '66	97⅞	97	97⅞
13	Pac G&E 3¾s '61	100⅞	100½	100⅞
2	Pac G&E 4s '64	104	103	104
2	Pac Mo 2d 5s '38	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
7	Pac T&T 3¼s '66 B	100	99½	100
5	Pac T&T 3¼s C '66	100⅛	100	100
5	Pan-Am 6s 40 ct	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛
15	Para Pict 6s.'55	100	100	100
3	Penn Dix 6s '41 A	99½	99½	99½
2	Pen P & Lt 4½s '81	105⅛	105	105
55	Pen Co 4s '63	101	100¼	101
7	Pen RR gen 5s '68	115¼	115⅛	115¼
137	Pen RR gen 4½s '65	108	107⅞	108
11	Pen RR gen 4¼s '81	104⅞	104¼	104⅝
9	Pen RR 4¼s '84 E	104⅞	104½	104⅞
4	Penn RR 4½s deb '70	100⅛	100	100⅛
46	Pen RR 3¾s '70	99	98⅛	99
353	Pen RR 3¾s '52 wi	108⅞	108⅛	108⅞
1	Peo GL&C Chi 5s '47	112½	112½	112½
4	Peoria & E 1st 4s '40	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
2	Peoria & E inc 4s '90	21	21	21
15	Pere Marq 5s '56	102⅞	102⅝	102⅞
3	Pere Marq 4s '56	94¾	94¾	94¾
1	Phila Co 5s '67	104	103¾	104
1	PhE4½s'67	104 25-32	104 25-32	104 25-32
8	Phil ReadC&I6s '49	16½	16⅛	16½
3	Ph Read C&I 5s '73	38⅛	38	38⅛
10	Philippine Ry 4s '37	26⅛	26	26⅛
1	Pillsbury Fl M 6s '43	107	107	107
1	PCC & SL 5s '70 A	114⅛	114⅛	114½
1	PCC & SL 5s '75 B	114	114	114
7	PCC & St L 4¼s '77	105	105	105
17	Pitt&WVa4½s '60C	91⅛	91¼	91¼
12	Portl Gen E 4½s'60	66	65½	66
12	Uorto Ri A Tob 6s'42	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛
57	Postal Tel&C 5s'53	34⅛	34	34⅛
1	Pressed Stl C 5s'37	95½	95½	95½
22	Pure Oil 4¼s'50 ww	120¾	120⅛	120¼
9	Purity Bak 5s'48	100	99⅞	100
69	Readg 4½s'97 A	105¾	105⅛	105½
9	Rdg Jer Cen 4s'51	100	99½	100
24	Rem Rand 4¼s'56	106½	106⅛	106½
29	Republic Steel 5½s'54	123	121	123
22	Republic Steel 4½s'61	97⅛	96½	97⅛
94	Repub Steel 4½s'50	198	193½	196
23	Repub Steel 4½s'56	97¼	96⅝	97¼
3	Richfield Oil 6s'44	56½	56⅛	56½
3	Rio Gr W col 4s'49	48	48	48
4	R I Ark&Lad 4½s'34	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞
2	Rutland 1st 4½s'41	29⅛	29	29
1	St J & G Isl 4s'47	109¾	109¾	109¾
1	StJosRyLH&P 5s'37	99	99	99
20	StLIM&S 4s R&G '33	81¼	81	81
13	St L S F 5s'50 B	33	33	33
132	St L S F 4½s'78	31¼	30¾	31¼
15	StLSF 4½s'78 ctf sta	27⅞	26¾	26⅝
61	St L S F 4s'50 A	32⅜	32¼	32⅜
12	St L S F 4s'50 A ct	29½	29¼	29½
1	St L SW 5s'52	48⅜	48½	48⅜
3	St L SW 1st 4s'89	90	90	90
3	StL SW 2nd 4s'89	71½	71½	71½
10	StP&KC Sh L 4½s'41	23	23	23
5	St P M & M 5s'43	102 17-32	102 17-32	102 17-32
14	SA&A Pacc 4s'43	100½	100¼	100½
20	SanAntPubSvc 6s'52	110	110	110
1	San Diego G&E 4s'65	106	106	106
27	Seab A L con 6s'45	20¾	20¼	20½
1	Sea A L 6s'45 ct	20	20	20
3	Sea AL rfg 4s'59	17½	17	17
1	Sea-All Fla 6s'35 A ct	12	12	12
49	Shell Un 3½s '51	97	96½	97
21	Skelly Oil 4s '51	99	98⅞	99
8	Socony Vac Oil3½s'50	103¾	103⅜	103¾
8	So Bell T & T 5s '41	106⅛	106½	106½
6	So Cal Gas 4¼s '61	105½	105⅛	105½
6	So Col Pow 6s '47	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
7	Sou Nat Gas 4½s '51	98	97⅛	98
13	Sou Pac 4½s '68	91⅞	91¼	91½
26	Sou Pac 4½s '81	91	90½	91
21	So Pac 4½s '69	91⅛	91	91¼
15	So Pac rfg 4s '55	104½	104	104⅛
24	So Pac col tr 4s '49	95	94½	94½
125	So Pac 3¾s '46	99⅞	99¼	99⅝
20	So Pac 4½s Ore '77	97¼	96½	96⅞
5	So Pac SFTer 4s '50	107⅞	107⅜	107¾
7	South Ry 6½s '56	105	104⅝	105
6	South Ry gen 6s '56	102	101⅞	101⅞
122	South Ry con 5s '94	108½	108	108½
49	South Ry gen 4s '56	82	80½	82
5	So Ry 4s St L '51	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
12	S W Bell Tel 3½s'64	103⅛	102⅞	103⅛
5	S W Gas & El 4s '60	99⅞	99⅝	99⅝
1	Staley Mfg 4s '46	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
41	Stand Oil NJ 3s '61	96⅞	96⅜	96⅞
8	Studebaker 6s cvt '45	141	138	141
3	Swift & Co 3¾s '50	103¾	103⅜	103⅝
3	Symign Gould '56 xw	129⅞	129⅞	129⅞
2	Ten El Pow 6s '47A	97⅞	97¾	97¾
20	Tex Corp 3½s '51	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
8	Tex&Pac 5s '77B	104	103⅛	104
5	Tex&Pac 5s '79 C	104	103⅞	104
5	Tex&Pac 5s '80 D	104	104	104
13	Third Ave adj 5s '60	39	38½	38½
2	Third Ave 4s '60	69	68½	69
1	Tol & Oh Cen 3¾s '60	102	102	102
17	Union Oil Cal 6s '42	117½	117½	117½
2	Union Oil Cal 3½s '52	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝
2	Un Pac 1st 5s 2008	112½	112½	112½
48	Un Pac 1st 4s '47	111⅛	110½	111
29	Un Pac 3½s '70	96⅛	95½	96⅛
28	Un Pac 3½s '71	96⅛	95½	96
2	Unit Drug 5s '53	101	101	101
3	Unit Drug 5s '53	101	101	101
11	U S Rub 5s '47	105⅜	105⅛	105½
5	Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	99½	99½	99½
20	Utah P & L 5s '44	101¼	101	101¼
4	Util P & L 5½s '47	61⅝	61⅝	61⅝
22	Util P & L 5s '59	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛
10	Vanadium 5s '41	106½	106½	106½
6	Vertient Sug 7s '42 ct	29	28¾	29
2	Va El Pow 4s '55 A	105	105	105
20	Virginian Ry 3¾s '66	103⅛	102⅝	103⅛
10	Va & S W con 5s '58	99	99	99
1	Wabash 1st 5s '39	100½	100½	100½
1	Wabash 2d 5s '39	93	93	93
1	Wabash 5s '80 D	42	42	42
9	Wabash 5s '76 B	42⅜	42	42
7	Wabash 5s B '76 ct	40	40	40
13	Wabash 4½s '78 C	41¼	41	41
1	Walwrth 4s '55	83	83	83
6	Warner Bros 6s '39	95	94⅝	95
16	Warner Quinl 6s '39	51	50	51
3	Wash Wat P 5s '39	105	104⅞	105
1	West Pen P 3½s '66	103	103	103
48	West Md 4s '52	101	100	101
4	West Pac 5s '46 asd	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛
17	Western Un 5s '51	105	105	105
2	Western Un 5s '60	105	105	105
3	West Shore 4s 2361	92	92	92
16	Wheel Stl 4½s '66A	100¼	100	100

General Foods Net $2.71 Share; Best in 5 Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The largest sales since 1929 and the best earnings since 1931 are reported by the General Foods Corporation for the year 1936, according to C. M. Chester, chairman of the board, and Clarence Francis, president.

During 1936 net earnings amounted to $14,240,957, equal to $2.71 each on 5,251,440 common shares, compared with $11,730,768, or $2.23 a share, in 1935.

Extra Pay for Employees

At the close of 1936 current assets were $47,161,695, and current liabilities, $10,449,998, compared with $42,209,501 and $6,789,891, respectively, at the end of 1935.

There was a payment of dividends totaling $2.25 a share to stockholders last year and extra compensation of two weeks' pay for those employees who had been with it prior to Jan. 1, 1936, and extra compensation of one week's pay for all who joined it between Jan. 1 and Nov. 17, 1936. The policy on vacations for hourly rate employees was extended and standardized.

The company distributed $532,040, in accordance with the profit-incentive plan adopted in 1936, to managerial employees of the parent company and its subsidiaries as additional compensation.

Inventory Status Good

With the exception of the years 1932 to 1935, inclusive, the company has had a profit-incentive plan based on consolidated profits in excess of provisions of taxes and dividends. The directors have approved, and are to submit for shareholders' approval at the annual meeting, a revised profit-incentive plan for 1937.

The report says the "consumer service department has recruited a corps of 25,000 housewives" for consumer testing of proposed new products.

Commenting on inventories, the report says:

"Feeling that all manufacturing costs would increase, we have made an effort to protect ourselves as far as possible by contract on all packing materials and supplies. We have icreased our inventory at all plants on materials that could not be covered by future contracts. As a result of maintaining adequate protection of inventories, a larger proportion of current assets was represented by inventories at the end of the year and a smaller proportion by cash and securities."

Timken Roller Bearing Co. Earns $3.84 a Share Net

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Net profit from operations of the Timken Roller Bearing Company and subsidiaries in 1936 totaled $9,257,127, after depreciation, federal income taxes and other charges. This was equivalent to $3.84 a share on 2,411,380 no-par shares of capital stock and compared with a net profit of $7,483,602, or $3.10 a share, in 1935.

The balance sheet as of Dec. 31 last showed current assets of $29,-912,384, including $15,797,312 cash and United States Government and other marketable securities, and current liabilities of $3,775,932. At end of 1935 cash and securities totaled $16,616,099, current assets $28,782,991 and current liabilities $3,100,550.

Sales in $1000	Bond	High	Low	2:00
9	Wick-Sp cvt 7s '35 ct	42	41½	42
19	Wilson & Co 4s '55	99½	99¼	99½
1	Wis Cen 4s S&D '36	21	21	21
21	Youngst S&T 4s '61	99¾	99	99¼
31	Youngst S&T 3½s '51	149	146	149
	Foreign Bonds			
16	Abitibi P&P 5s'53	95½	95	95½
1	Antioquia 7s'45 A	15	15	15
1	Antioquia 7s'45 B	15	15	15
2	Antioquia 7s'45 C	15	15	15
1	Antwerp 's '58	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
10	Argentine 4½s '71	101 25-32	101 25-32	
3	Argentine 6s '58 B	100 21-32	100 21-32	
1	Arg 6s sf 59 Jun	100 21-32	100 21-32	
1	Arg sf 6s'59 Oct	101¾	101¾	101¾
5	Arg sf 6s 1960 May	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
3	Arg 6s 1960 Step	101 25-32	101 25-32	
6	Arg 6s 1960 Oct	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
1	Medellin Mun 6½s 54	13½	13½	13½
3	Mex 5s 45 sm asd	7½	7½	7½
10	Mex 4s 04 asd 54	6½	6½	6½
10	Mex 10 gld 4s asd 45	7	7	7
7	Minas Ger 6½s 58	26½	26½	26½
2	Minas Ger 6½s 59	27	27	27
1	Montevideo 7s 52	66	66	66
2	Nord Ry 6½s 50	105⅜	105⅜	105¾
29	Norway 4¼s 65	100½	100¼	100¼
1	Norway 6s 44	106	106	106
3	Norway 4½s 56	103	103	103
1	Orient Dev 6s 53	78½	78½	78½
5	Pernambuco 7s 47	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
18	Peru 1st 6s 60	22	21⅞	21⅞
30	Peru 2nd 6s 1961	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞
1	Arg 6s 1961 May	101½	101½	101½
8	Australia 5s '55	105	104⅝	104⅝
3	Australia 5s '57	105¼	105¼	105¼
18	Australia 4½s '56	100	99¾	99¾
2	Belgium 6½s '49	110¼	110¼	110¼
1	Belgium 6s '55	109	109	109
2	Berl City El 6s '55	19¼	19¼	19¼
8	Brazil 8s '41	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛
16	Brazil 6½s '26-'57	43⅛	42¾	42¾
19	Brazil 6½s '27-'57	42¾	42½	42½
4	Breda, Ernes 7s '54	69	66⅛	66⅛
2	Brisbane 5s 58	100	100	100
1	Brisbane 6s 50	102	102	102
1	Budapest 6s 27-62	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛
17	Buen A 4¾s 77	76	76	76
6	BuenA4¼s4½sAug76	76¼	76	76¼
5	Canada 5s 52	112	111¾	112
9	Canada 4s 60	105¼	105⅛	105⅛
21	Canada 3¼s 61	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
3	Chile Mt Bk 6¾s '61	18	18	18
3	Chile Mt Bk 6¾s '57	18¼	18	18¼
8	Chile Mtg Bk 6s '61	18	18	18
5	Chile 6s '61 Feb	21⅝	21⅜	21⅝
2	Chile 6s '61 Sept	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝
3	Chile 6s '63	21¾	21¾	21¾
3	Colomb 6s '61 Jan	33¾	33½	33¾
7	Colomb 6s '61 Oct	33½	33½	33½
5	Colom Mt Bk 7s '46	24⅞	24⅞	24¾
1	Copenhag 5s '52	99	99	99
6	Costa Rica 7s '51	34	33½	33½
39	Cuba 5½s '45	59⅛	59⅛	59⅛
3	Czechino 8s '51	104	103⅛	104
3	Denmark 6s '42	105⅛	105	105½
3	Denmark 4½s '52	99½	99½	99½
4	Dom Rep 5½s '61	81	81	81
1	Fiat 7s '46	95½	95½	95½
4	French 7s '49 unstpd	121½	121½	121½
1	GerCAg Bk 6s '38Apr	46	46	46
2	GenCAgrBk6s 60 July	35	35	35
19	GerGov Intl 5½s '65	24	23⅝	23¾
12	Ger Gen El 6s '48	31½	31½	31½
5	Ger Govt 7s '49 unstpd	24	24	24
24	Ger Govt 7s '49	30	29⅞	30
1	GtConElPJap 7s '44	95	95	95
21	GtSonElPJap6½s '50	92	91½	91½
2	Hamburg St 6s '46	17	17	17
1	Hungary 7½s '44	51	51	51
10	Ital Pub Ut 7s '52	76	75½	75¾
17	Italy 7s 1951	86½	86	86
13	Japan 6½s '54	93¾	94	94
1	Kreuger&T5s'59ct	45⅜	45⅜	45⅜
4	Lombard El 7s '52	75	74	74
2	Rio de Jan 6½s '53	28	28	28
2	Rio Gr doSul 7s'67	27½	27½	27½
5	Rio Gr do Sul 7s '66	27½	26⅝	26⅝
1	Rome 6½s '52	74½	74½	74½
11	Roumania Inst 7s '59	33½	33¼	33¼
1	Sao Paul Cty 8s '52	32	32	32
5	Sao Paulo St 7s '40	93½	93	93
2	Serbs Cts Sl 7s '62	29	29	29
8	Siemen & Hal 6½s '51	68⅜	68⅜	68⅜
1	Silesia Ld Assn 6s '47	35½	35⅛	35⅛
3	Tokyo City 5s'52	67	66½	67
10	Tokio El Lt 6s'53	79	79	79
1	Tyrol HyElP 7½s'55	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
2	Uljigawa El P 7s'45	89	89	89
1	Uruguay 8s'46	67	67	67
11	Uruguay 6s'60	66⅜	65⅝	66⅜
8	Uruguay 6s'64	66¼	65⅝	66¼

Bond sales (in dollars): Total today, 42,128,000; previous day, 20,077,000; week ago, 23,181,000; year ago, 9,850,000; two years ago, 10,456,000; Jan. 1 to date, 892,-912,000; year ago, 1,087,347,000; two years ago, 842,736,000.

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
75	Acme Wire vtc (2)	48¾	48	48⅝
100	Aero Sup M A (1½)	22¾	22¾	22¾
100	Aero Sup Mfg B	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
1500	Ainsworth (¼g)	17½	17	17½
20	Ala Pow $7 pf (7)	79	78	79
100	Allen Indus (1)	23½	23½	23½
100	Alld Int Inv pf (⅛k)	23½	23½	23½
900	Alum Co Am	171⅜	166	166
50	Alum Co pf (6)	117	117	117
50	Alum Ind (.40)	9½	9½	9½
350	Alum Ltd	138⅝	134	134
100	Alum Ltd pf (6)	130	130	130
200	Am Airlines	27½	27⅜	27½
300	Am Box Board (½g)	19⅞	19½	19½
50	Am Cit P&LA (3h)	35	35	35
100	Am CitP&LB (.20e)	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
2700	Am Cyan B (.60)	30⅞	29⅞	30⅞
200	Am & Fgn P war	3⅜	3¼	3¼
900	Am Gas&El (1.40)	37⅜	36¾	37
375	Am G&E pf (6)	110¼	109¼	109¾
200	Am Gen (½e)	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
50	Am Gen $2 pf (2)	34¼	34¼	34¼
400	Am Laun Mch (.80)	33½	33	33½
400	Am Lt & T (1.20a)	21¼	21	21¼
325	Am Mfg (3e)	43	40⅝	43
10900	Am Maracaibo	2¼	2⅛	2¼
200	Am Meter (¾g)	48	47¾	48
4100	Am Sup Power	2⅛	2	2
100	Anch Post F	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
800	Ang Wupp (.20a) xd	7½	7⅜	7½
500	Ang Wupp rt wi	1	1	1
400	Apex Elec (1e)	34⅜	34⅛	34⅛
20	Appal El P pf (7)	107	106	107
700	Arctur Rad Tube	2	1⅞	1⅞
1500	Ark Nat Gas	10⅜	10	10¼
4700	Ark Nat Gas A	10⅞	10⅜	10¼
1000	Ark Nat Gas pf	9½	9⅛	9½
300	Art Met Wks (.80)	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
200	Ashland Oil&R (.40)	7	7	7
100	As El Ind (.297e)	2	2	2
400	As G&El A	3¾	3¾	3¾
1300	As G&El war	5-32	5-32	5-32
100	As G&El pf	28	28	28
500	Atl Cst Fish	10⅜	10¼	10⅞
1500	Atlas Corp war	3¼	3¼	3⅜
100	Atlas Ply (⅜g)	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞
3800	Austin Silver M	3	2¾	3
100	Automat Prod	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
500	Auto V Mach (½)	11	10⅞	10⅞
50	Axton Fis A g	31⅞	28	31⅞
100	Babcock & Wil (2g)	143½	142	142
200	Bradstown Dis	4½	4¼	4¼
1500	Barium Sta Stl	6⅞	6⅜	6⅞
200	Bell Aire	15⅞	15⅜	15⅜
300	Bellanca Aire	7	6¾	6¾
1400	Berk & Gay Furn	3	2⅞	2⅞
100	Berk & Gay F war	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	Bickfords (1.20) xd	14¾	14¾	14¾
1200	Bliss E W	20⅞	20¾	20¾
100	Blue Rid cv pf (3h)	44	44	44
50	Borne Scrym (¾g)	17½	17½	17½
300	Bourjois (¾e)	6½	6½	6½
600	Bower R Bear (½g)	29	29	29
100	Bowm Bilt H	2	2	2
100	Braz T & L (.40g)	26¼	26¼	26¼
400	Bridgpt Mach (¼g)	17⅜	16¾	17⅜
400	Brill A	13⅞	13¾	13¾
100	Brill B	5¼	5¼	5¼
100	Brillo Mfg (.80)	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
200	Br Am Tb B (.358g)	30⅝	30½	30⅝
350	Brown Co pf	59	58¾	59
300	Brown F & W (.15g)	13¾	13½	13½
300	Brown F Dist	9	9	9
400	Bunk Hill & S (1g)	145	130¼	135
500	Cab & Wire pf (.20e)	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
100	Can Ind Alc A	6¼	6¼	6¼
600	Can Marc Wire	2	1⅞	2
300	Carib Syn	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
200	Carnation (1)	31	31	31
300	Carnegie Met	2⅞	2¾	2⅞
1100	Carier Corp	42½	41⅜	42
200	Carter (JW) (.20g)	11	11	11
100	Casco Prod (2⅜g)	28¼	28¼	28¼
1900	Catalin Am (.40e)	9⅛	8⅞	9
125	Celluloid pf	53	52	52
10	Celluloid 1 pf	103½	103½	103½
1100	Cen & Sw Ut	4	3⅞	3⅞
300	Cen Ohio St (¼g)	18⅜	18	18
1700	Cen St El	1⅞	1¾	1¾
25	Cen St El 6 pf	19½	19½	19½
50	Cen St E cv pf n	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
50	Cherry-Burrell	82¾	82¾	82¾
250	Chi Flex Sraft (4)	69¾	67¾	69¾
100	Chief Cons	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
6900	Cities Service	4⅜	4¼	4⅜
100	Cities Serv pf	50	50	50
100	CityAuto Stpg (.15g)	13	13	13
700	Claude Neon Lts	2⅞	3	3
300	Cleve Tract	10¾	10½	10½
200	Colon Develop	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
1400	Colon Devel cv pf	4⅛	4	4
600	Colo Fuel & I war	19¾	19½	19⅝
1100	Colts Pat F (⅜g)	67	65¾	66⅞
4700	Colum O & G (.20e)	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝
100	Comwlth Edis (5)	117¼	117¼	117¼
2400	Comwlth & So war	5-16	¼	5-16
50	Com Pub Svc (1a)	29	28	29
100	CompoSMvtc ext(1)	16	16	16
1200	Cons Aircraft	29¾	29⅛	29½
1100	Cons Cop Min	8¾	8⅝	8¾
400	Cons G&EB(3.60)	78⅛	78	78
100	Cons M&S (2e)	93	93	93
200	Cons Ret Strs	9	9	9
2200	Cons Stl Corp	16½	15⅞	16¼
400	Cons Gas Util	3¼	3	3
400	Cont Roll & Stl	22¾	22⅜	22¾
100	Cook P&V (.60)	17¾	17¾	17¾
100	Cooper-Bess	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛
2000	Cord Corp	4¼	4⅛	4¼
100	Cofroon & Rey	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
400	Cosden Oil Me	2½	2½	2½
200	Courtaulds (.364e)	12½	12½	12½
200	Cosden Oil Me pf	37	36	36
1600	Creole Pet (½e)	31½	30½	31¼
700	Crocker Wh (.10e)	17	16¾	17
1800	Croft Brewing	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
200	Crown C Pet (.06e)	2⅜	2¼	2¼
200	Crown Drug (.20g)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
16100	Cusil Mex	⅜	⅜	⅜
8000	Dayton Rub	26⅜	25¾	26⅜
100	Dejay Strs (.80a)	14	14	14
900	Dennison Mfg 1pf	6⅞	6¼	6⅝
100	Det Gr Ir (.80e)	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
100	Det Mich Stove	7½	7½	7½
500	Det Paper Prod (¼)	8	8	8
1400	Domin St & Coal	25	23⅞	25
100	Dubilier Con	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
100	Duro Test (.10g)	7¼	7¼	7¼
100	Duval Tex (½e)	8⅝	8⅝	8½
1700	Eagle Pich Ld (.10g)	23⅝	22⅞	23⅝
500	East Gas & F	7⅛	7	7⅛
500	East G&F 6 pf (3)	50⅛	48¾	48¾
75	East Mall Ir (1.30e)	23½	23½	23½
100	East Sta B pf	68½	68½	68½
200	Easy Wash MB (¼g)	11¼	11	11
400	Eisler Elec (3%f)	3⅛	3	3⅛
11300	El Bond & Sh	23½	23⅛	23⅛
600	El Bond & Sh pf (6)	82¾	81	82½
100	El Bo & Sh 5 pf (5)	74¾	74¾	74¾
100	El Pow As (¼e)	7¼	7¼	7¼
100	El P&L opt war	11½	11½	11½
100	Elect Share	5¼	5¼	5¼
100	Electrographic (1)	14½	14½	14½
50	Emp G & F 8 pf	78½	78½	78½
200	Emp G & F 7 pf	75½	75¼	75¼
25	Emp2G & F 6 pf	69	69	69
200	EmscoD&Equip(¼g)	17½	17⅛	17⅛
700	Equity Corp (¼e)	2½	2⅜	2½
100	Europ El deb rts	¾	¾	¾
2100	Evans Wallo	2⅝	2⅜	2½
50	Evans Wallo pf	37½	37½	37½
2100	Ex-cello A&T (.20g)	25⅜	24⅞	25⅜
100	Fairchild Ave (.15e)	7	7	7
100	Falstaff Brew (1½e)	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
200	Fedders Mfg (¼g)	15¼	15¼	15¼
300	Ferro Enam (¼g)	36⅜	36⅛	36⅛
300	Ferro Enam rt	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
900	Fidelio Brew	1⅛	⅞	1⅛
10	Fire As Phil (2a)	73¾	73¾	73¾
3000	Fisk Rub	17½	17	17½
75	Fisk Rub pf (6)	88½	88½	88½
3400	Ford M Can A (1)	27¼	26⅞	27¼
25	Ford M Can B (1)	28¼	28¼	28¼
500	Ford Mot Ltd (.181e)	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
200	Frankl Ray (.60e)	11¼	11¼	11¼
250	Froed G cv pf (1.20)	18⅞	18½	18½
200	Gen Alloys	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
100	Gen El Ltd (.565e)	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
100	Gen Firepfg(¼g)	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞
100	Gen Invest	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
600	Gen Invest war	⅛	⅛	⅛
20	Gen Pub S pf (6)	90⅞	90	90
500	Gen Rayon A	2⅝	2¼	2½
100	Gen Tel (½g)	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
3700	Gen T & Rub	37	36¾	37
80	Gen T&R A pf (6)	106	106	106
25	Georg Pow Pf (6)	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞
100	Gilbert (AC) (⅝e)	12	12	12
300	Glen Alden (1½e)	12½	12¼	12½
1900	Goldfield Con	¼	¼	¼
500	Grand Nat Films	3	2⅞	2⅞
100	Grand Rap V (1)	15½	15½	15½
300	Gray Tel P S (1)	17	16½	16⅞
50	Gt Atl & P nv (6a)	110½	108	109½
450	Gt Nor Pap (1a)	43¼	42⅞	42⅞
300	Greenf T & D	14½	14½	14½
1200	Gulf Oil (¼g)	56	55	56
100	Hall Lamp (.40e)	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
500	Harvard Brew	2⅞	2¾	2⅞
400	Hearn D Strs (1.65g)	16½	16¼	16⅜
4200	Hecla Min (.20g)	20⅞	19¾	20⅞
200	Helena Rubin n	8	7⅞	8
25	Horn & Hard (2)	39¾	39¾	39¾
10	Horn & Hard 5% (5)	108	108	108
500	Hud Bay M&S (1)	36¼	36⅛	35⅞
800	Humble Oil (⅜g)	81	79¾	81
100	Hussman Ligon (1)	21	21	21
100	Hygrade Fd	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
200	Ill P&L $6 pf	58⅜	58⅜	58⅜
800	Imp Oil Can (½a)	22⅞	22⅜	22⅞
100	Imp Tb Can (.32½g)	14½	14½	14½
10	Ind Svc 6 pf	23½	23½	23½
800	Ind Pipe Line (.30g)	14	13¾	14
200	Indus Finan vtc	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
300	Ins Co N Am (2a)	66	65½	65⅞
11	Int Hyd-El pf	35¾	32	34¾
4	Internat Pet (1½a)	36	36	36
1	Inter Prod	7	7	7
1	Inter S Raz B	1⅜	1⅜	1⅞
1	Inter Util A	17	17	17
1	Inter Util B	2	2	2
3	Inter Vitamin (½)	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
1	Inters Hos (2½)	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛
10	Inters Pw Del pf	15½	15½	15½
3	Iron Firem vtc (1.20)	24½	23⅞	24½
5	Irving Air Ch (1)	15½	15	15½
1	Ital Superpow deb rt	⅛	⅛	⅛
9	Jacobs Co (1)	15⅞	15⅛	15⅜
10	Jer Cen P&L 6 pf (6)	87	87	87
20	Jer Cen P&L 7 pf (7)	99	98½	99
120	Jones&Lau Stl	120	118½	120
1	Kan City P S vtc	⅜	⅜	⅜
100	Ken Rad T (⅜e)	23½	23½	23½
2900	Kingston Prod (.40)	6⅝	6½	6½
5200	Kirby Pet	7¾	7¼	7¼
100	Knott Corp (.10G)	12	12	12
100	Krueger Brew (1a)	17	17	17
1000	Lake Shore M (4)	57	57	57
300	Lakey Fdy & M	7½	6¾	7½
1000	Lehigh C&N (.30a)	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛
3300	Leonard Oil	1¾	1⅝	1¾
7400	Lion Oil (1)	21½	20	21½
200	LockeStlChain.80a	15⅞	15¾	15⅞
1600	Lockheed Airc	14⅛	14⅛	13⅞
400	Lone Star Gas.20g	11⅜	11¼	11¼
500	Long Is Lt	5	5	5
300	Louis L&E (.40)	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
400	Lucky Tiger	1½	1½	1½
100	McCord Rad B	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
200	McWill Drede (2)	33	32¾	33
100	Majestic Rad&T	4	4	4
200	Mangel Strs	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
100	Margay Oil (½g)	31	31	31
100	Marion St Shov	19⅜	19⅛	19⅛
1200	Massey Harris	15½	15	15¼
200	Master Elec (1)	24½	24⅛	24⅛
100	Memph N Gas (½e)	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
100	Mercant Strs (3g)	49	49	49
100	Merch&MfrsA (.20g)	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
200	Merritt-C&S	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
25	Merritt-C&S pf A	61	61	61
4000	Mesabi Iron	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	Metal Textile (.30e)	4	4	4
1400	Mich Bumper	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
800	Michigan G&O	9⅛	9	9
100	Mich St/T Prod (⅛g)	15	15	15
100	Michigan Sug	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	Mid St Pet A vtc	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
100	Mid St Pet B vtc	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	Midwest Oil	12½	12½	12½
100	MidWestAbras (.10e)	4	4	4
1600	Mining Corp Can	4	4	4
200	Mock J Voen (.15g)	14½	14	14
1300	Molybden'um	9	9	9
100	Montr LH&P (1½)	31¾	31¾	31¾
600	Mount Prod (.80)	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
100	Murray Oh M (.30g)	23	23	23
100	Nat AutoFi vtc (⅛g)	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛
2800	Nat Bellas Hess	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
200	Nat Contain (1)	11⅝	11½	11½
500	Nat Fuel G (1)	17	17	17
900	Nat Gypsum(2½e)	79⅞	79	79⅞
400	Nat Invest	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
3100	Nat Leather	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Nat Oil Prod (.30g)	42	42	42
50	Nat P&L pf (6)	83	83	83
1200	Nat Rub Mh (.202e)	14½	13½	14½
3700	Nat Service	⅜	⅜	⅜
100	Nat Service pf	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
100	Nat Sug Ref (2)	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛
100	Nat Trans (¼e)	11	11	11
500	Nat Un Rad	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
100	Nebel	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
200	Nehi Corp	55	54	55
100	New Bradford (.10e)	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
100	N H Clock (1½)	26½	26½	26½
1150	N J Zinc (2a)	88¾	86½	88¾
200	Newmount M (¾g)	124¼	124	124
200	New Process (3½e)	32	32	32
10	NY P&L 7 pf (7)	114	114	114
10	NY P&L 6 pf (6)	102¾	102¾	102¾
500	NY Steam	18¾	18	18¾
400	NY Transit (.15g)	4½	4½	4½
1900	Niag Hud Pow	14	13⅞	13⅞
200	Niag Hud A war	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Niag Hud 1 pf	93	92½	93
500	Niag Sh Md B (.60e)	14½	14½	14½
300	Niles-Bem-P (½g)	46	45	46
1100	Nipissing Mns (¼g)	2¾	2¾	2¾
200	Noma Elec (.40g)	7¼	7¼	7¼
400	Nor Am Lt & Pow	4¾	4½	4⅝
50	Nor Am L & P pf	55	55	55
400	No Am Rayon A (½g)	47	45½	47
100	No Am Ray B (½g)	45	45	45
100	No Am Ray pr pf (3)	49¾	49¾	49¾
400	No Am Ut Sec	3	3	3
300	Nor Europ Oil	⅜	⅜	⅜
80	Nor Ind PS 6 pf (6)	88½	88½	88½
200	Nor Pipe L (.35g)	10⅜	10½	10⅜
200	Nor St P A	30¼	29¾	29¾
300	Novadel Ag (2)	31	30⅞	31
25	Ohio Ed pf (6)	102	102	102
200	Okla Nat Gas	11⅞	11¾	11⅞
50	Okla Nat Gas pf	28	28	28
1500	Oldetyme Dist	5⅛	4¾	5
200	Overseas Sec (.30g)	10¼	10¼	10¼
400	Pac G&E 1 pf (1½)	29¼	29¼	29¼
150	Pa Tin spec (2a)	49	48⅞	49
100	Pan-Am Air (1)	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞
5900	Pantepec Oil	6⅜	6¼	6½
500	Paramount Mot	5⅛	5	5⅛
100	Pender Gr B (½e)	11	11	11
3000	Pennroad (¼e)	5	4⅞	5
50	Pa P&L 7pf (7)	109	108¾	109
100	Pa Salt (1¼g)	171¾	170	171¼
75	Pepperell (6)	125	124	124
50	Perfect Circle (2)	33	33	33
200	Phoenix Sec	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
100	Pierce Govern (.15g)	28½	28½	28½
100	Pines Winterfront	3	3	3
400	Pioneer Gold (.40)	5¼	5⅛	5⅛
300	Pitney-Bowes (.40)	8	8	8
900	Pitts Forg	24	23½	23½
200	Pitts Pl Gl (1g)	140	140	140
100	Pleas V W (.05g)	2	2	2
400	Potrero Sugar	3½	3½	3⅛
200	Powdrell & Al (.60)	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
1200	Premier Gld (.12a)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
1700	Prod Corp	⅜	⅜	⅜
400	Propper McCall	⅜	⅜	⅜
400	Prosp B (1¼e)	16¼	15½	16¼
40	PS Ind $7 pr pf	62	62	62
30	PS Ind $6 pf	35½	35½	35½
25	Pug Sd P 5pf (5k)	78½	78½	78½
100	Pug Sd P 6 pf	41¾	41¾	41¾
500	Pyrene (.90e)	12	12	12
100	Rainbow Lum A	1¼	1¼	1¼
900	Rainbow Lum B	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Raytheon Mfg vtc	5¾	5¾	5¾
100	Red Bank Oil	17	17	17
400	Reed Roll Bit (.80a)	41	40	41
300	Reiter-Fost	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Reynolds Inv	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
200	Rice Stx D Gds (½g)	12	12	12
100	Richmond Rad	6½	6½	6½
600	Root Pet (1)	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
200	Rossia Intl	¾	¾	¾
100	Russeks FAve (½xd)	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
600	Rustless I & S	15½	15¼	15½
100	Ryan Cons	4¼	4¼	4¼
900	Ryerson Haynes	6¾	6½	6½
200	St Anth Gold	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	St Lawreuse Ltd	11¾	11¾	11¾
25	St Lawrence Ltd pf	32	32	32
8200	St Regis Pap	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛
25	St Regis Pap pf	110½	110½	110½
100	Savoy Oil	3¼	3¼	3¼
50	Scoville Mfg (½g)	51¼	51¼	51¼
1000	Segal Lock	3	3	3
300	Seiberling Rub	7⅜	7	7⅜
1500	Selected Indus	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
400	Sel Ind al ctf (5½)	100	99¼	100
450	Sel Ind pr pf (5½)	97	96	97
200	Sentry C Con	1⅛	¾	1⅛
500	Seversky Airc	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
1900	Shattuck Denn	21⅜	21	21⅜
100	Sherwin-Wms (4)	145	144¼	144¼
50	Simmons Bd cv pf(3)	33¼	33¼	33¼
600	Simmons Hard&Pt	6	6	6
25	Smith, Paper Mills	27	27	27
100	Solar Mfg	6½	6½	6½
200	Sonotone (.10e)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
700	Soss Mfg (½)	7¼	7	7¼
200	So Penn Oil (1½a)	44	43½	44
100	So E Ed B pf (1½)	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜
200	South Pipe (.20g)	6¼	6¼	6¼
300	Sou Union Gas	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100	Southland Roy (.10g)	8¾	8¾	8¾
2200	Span & Gen	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Span & Gen B	1	1	1
100	Spencer Ch Strs(.60)	9	9	9
100	SquDCoA pf (2.20)	42½	42½	42½
100	Stahl Meyer	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
100	Stand Brewing	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Stand Inv pf	55⅛	55	55⅛
800	St Oil Ky (1)	20⅜	20⅜	20½
300	St Oil Neb (¼g)	13¼	13	13
700	St Oil Ohio (1)	43	42⅝	43
1500	St Pow ¾ Lt	5½	5⅜	5⅜
100	Stand Prod (½g)	19½	19½	19½
1200	Std Sil-Ld (.04e)	½	½	½
400	Starrett Corp vtc	8⅛	7¾	8⅛
800	Sterl Alum Pr (¾e)	11⅛	11	11⅛
1300	Sterling Inc (.20)	6	5¾	5¾
25	Stetson (JB) (½g)	23	23	23
500	Stinnes (H)	3¾	3⅜	3¾
200	Stutz Mot Am	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100	Sullivan Mach	23¾	23¼	23¼
30000	Sunray O (.05g)xd	4⅜	4½	4⅜
100	Sunray Oil cvpf(2¾)	48	48	48
700	Sunshine Mng (J)	19	19	19
150	Swiss-Am El pf	111½	111½	111½
2000	Taggart	15	14⅝	14⅝
400	Taylor Dist (.30)	4¾	4⅜	4¾
1000	Technicolor (½e)	22	21¾	22
300	Tech-Hugh G (.40a)	5¾	5¾	5¾
200	Texon Oil (.60)	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
300	Thew Shovel (½e)	68	66¼	67½
600	Tilo Roof (1)	17⅛	16¾	16¾
50	Todd Ship (2)	53	53	53
400	Tom Moore Dist (½a)	5⅞	5¾	5¾
100	Tonopah Min (.06e)	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Trans-Lux (.20)	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
200	Tri-Cont war	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
300	Tubize Chat	26⅛	26	26⅛
100	Tubize Chat A (1g)	70	70	70
300	Tung-Sol Lamp	8¼	7¾	8¼
1100	Tw Coach (1.40e)	24½	24	24½
100	Ulen & Co 7½% pf	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
100	Un Gas Can (½)	15	15	15
50	Un Stkyd Omaha (6)	85	85	85
200	Unit Chem	10	9½	10
10100	Unit Gas	11⅞	11⅜	11⅜
200	Unit Gas war	2⅞	2¾	2⅞
200	Unit Gas pf (7)	115	115	115
170	Unit G&E pf (7)	92	91¼	92
1300	Unit La&Pow A	8⅛	7¾	8⅛
300	Unit Lt&P cv pf	56¾	55¾	55¾
100	Unit Pf Sh (.10e)	1½	1½	1½
200	Unit Shipyds B	3⅝	3½	3½
50	Unit Sh M (2⅛a)	86⅛	85¾	86⅛
20	Unit Sh M pf (1½)	38¾	38	38¾
1000	U S FoFil B (1)	16⅛	15⅞	16
1800	U S Lines pf	4⅛	3¾	4⅛
400	U S Rub Recl	10½	10¼	10¼
200	Unit Stores vtc	1	1	1
5700	Unit Wall Paper	5⅛	5	5¼
100	Univ Prod (½g)	28⅞	28¾	28⅞
1300	Util Pow & Lt	15-16	⅞	⅞
100	Util P&L pf	20	19	19¼
200	Util & Ind	4¼	4¼	4¼
400	Utility Equit	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
500	Valspar Corp vtc	8⅛	8	8
50	Valspar Corp vtc pf	62	62	62
400	Venezuel Pet	2¼	2⅛	2¼
100	Waco Airc	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
400	Walker Min	3¾	3¾	3¾
600	Wayne Pump (1g)	45⅛	44¾	45
200	Wellington Oil	11	10⅞	10⅞
20	West TexUt $6 pf (6)	92	92	92
500	West Va C & C	5	4⅞	5
400	West Air Exp (⅛e)	12	11⅞	12
50	West Auto Sup (4)	86	86	86
100	Wil-Low Caf	1	1	1
200	Willson Prod (1)	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
200	Wolverine Port Cem	6	6	6
200	Wolverine Tub (.20g)	16	15⅞	16
100	Wright Harg (.40a)	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
200	Young Stl Door (½g)	77⅞	77½	77½
1500	Yukon Gold (.13e)	4	3⅞	3⅞

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000	Bond	High	Low	Close
3	Ala Pow 5s '46	103	103	103
18	Ala Pow 5s '51	101⅛	100½	101
8	Ala Pow 4½s '67	84½	84½	84
100	Ala Pow 5s '56	99⅛	99⅞	99⅛
50	Am G&E 5s 2028	106⅛	106⅛	105¾
22	Am P&L 6s 2016	95⅛	95½	95
9	Am Roll M 5s '46	102⅞	102⅝	102⅝
2	Appal El Pw 5s '56	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
46	Ark Lou Gas 's '51	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
22	Ark P&L 5s '56	98⅞	98⅜	98⅜
16	As Elec 4½s '53	58⅛	58	58⅛
9	As G&E 5s '50	55⅞	55⅜	55⅞
1	As G&E 5½s '77	62⅛	62⅛	62⅛
6	As G&E 5s '68	53	53	52½
1	As G&E 4½s '48	56	56	56
2	As G&E 4½s '50C	54	53½	54
3	As T&T 5½s '55 A	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜
19	Bald L 6s '38 xw	203½	190	203½
95	Baldw L 6s '38 xw stp	204½	199	204
5	Bell T Can 5s '55 A	110¾	110	110⅛
9	Bell T Can 5s '57 B	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛
1	Bell T Can 5s '60 C	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛
6	Birim El 4½s '68	90½	90½	90½
1	Can Pac 6s '42	110	110	110
5	Caro P&L 5s '56	102½	102½	102½
10	Cen Ill P S '56 E	101	100	100
10	Cen Ill P S 5s '68 G	100¾	99¼	100¾
1	Cen Ill PS 4½s '81 H	97	97	97
14	Cen Ill PS 4½s '67 F	98¾	97⅛	98⅛
2	Cen Oh L&P 5s '50	103	102⅞	102⅞
2	Cen P&L 5s '56	92⅞	92½	92½
1	Cen Pow 5s '57 D	88	88	88
4	Cen St El 5½s '54	62	61¾	62
5	Cen St P&L 5½s '53	67½	67	67½
4	Chi Ry cod 5s '27	69	69	69
5	Cities Ser 5s '66	72½	71¼	72½
94	Cities Ser 5s '50	72⅞	70	72⅞
9	Com Ed 4s 82F	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
11	Com Ed3¾s65H	101	100½	100¾
2	Com Sub5½s48A	103	103	103
19	Com P&L 5s 57	82	80⅞	82
13	Con GEL Ba 3¼s 71	100	99¼	100
5	Com Pub S5s60A	98⅛	97⅞	98
1	Con G Balt 4½s 54	118⅛	118⅛	118⅛
1	Con G Balt 5s 39	107½	107½	107½
9	Cont G&E 5s 58A	90½	90	90½
4	Crucible Stl 5s 40	103	102¾	102¾
3	Det C Gas 6s 47A	106	105⅞	106
25	Det C Gas 5s 50 B	103½	103⅜	103⅜
6	Let Int Br 7s '52	3¾	3½	3¾
1	Det Int Br 7s '52 ct f	3¾	3¾	3¾
33	East G&F 4s '56 A	87½	86¾	87½
15	Empire Dis E 5s '52	100	98¾	100
7	Emp O & R 5½s '42	80½	90	90
1	Fed Water 5½s '54	85	85	85
11	Fla P&L 5s '54	94	93½	94
9	Gary E&G5s'44Astpxw	99	98⅞	98⅞
19	Gatin P 5s '56	101½	101⅜	101⅜
2	Gatin P 6s '41	101	101	101
1	Gatin P 6s '41 B	100	100	100
1	Gen Bronze 6s '40	95¾	95¾	95¾
2	Gen Pub Ut 6½s '56	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
35	Geo Pow 5s '67	98¼	97⅞	98⅛
2	Geo P&L 5s '78	78¼	78	78
18	Glen Ald Coal 4s '65	[illegible]	80	80¼
1	Grand Trunk 4s '50	99	99	99
1	Hacken Wat 5s '38	108¼	108¼	108¼
4	Hall Pr 6s '47A stp	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
31	Ill Pow & L 5s 56 C	99¾	99⅛	99⅜
1	Ill Pow&L 5½s'57	94	94	94
24	Ill Pow&L 6s '53	103	102¼	103
1	Ill Pow&L 5½s54B	101	101	101
1	Ind & Mich 5s '55	105½	105½	105½
4	Ind & Mich 5s '57	110	110	110
3	Ind 1 6s '47	103¼	103¼	103¼
2	Ind E 5s'51 C	93	93	93
20	Ind Svc 5s '50	72	70½	72
5	Ind Svc 5s '63 A	71⅞	69⅝	71⅞
7	Ind P&L 57 57 A	105	105	105
9	Int Sec Am 5s'47	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
10	Inters Pow 6s '52	53⅜	53	53½
44	Inters Pow 5s '57	65½	64⅜	64½
5	Inters P Svc 5s'56 D	86½	86½	86½
4	Inters P Svc 4½s'58	82	81½	82
1	Ia-Neb L&P 5s'57	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
1	Ia P&L 4½s'58 A	105	105	105
16	Ia Pub Svc 5s'57	103	101⅞	102⅜
5	Jacksonv Gas 5s'42 stp	47½	47½	47½
22	Jer CenP&L 4½s'61 C	104	103¾	104
1	Kan Pow 5s'47 A	100¼	100¼	100¼
5	Ky Util 6½s48 D	104	104	104
8	Ky Util 6s'69 I	91⅛	91	91½
2	Ky Util 5s'61 H	92	92	92
10	LakSupDistP3½s'66 A	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛
8	Lehigh PS 6s 2026 A	108⅛	107½	107½
5	Lib McN&L 5s'42	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
2	Lone Star G 5s'42	104	104	104
2	Lou P&L 5s'57	105⅛	105	105
1	Memph P&L 5s '48	102½	102½	102½
22	Metro Ed 4s '71	102⅛	102	102
3	Midland Val 5s '43	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞
1	Milw G Lt 4½s '67	104½	104½	104½
9	Minn P&L 4½s '78	99½	99	99½
1	Minn P&L 5s '55	102	102	102
2	Miss P&L Co 5s '57	92¼	92¼	92¼
5	Miss Pow 5s '55	88½	88½	88½
1	Mo Pub Svc 5s '47	75¾	75¾	75¾
2	Mont-Dak P 5½s 44	97	96¾	97
1	Munson SS 6½s 37ctfs	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
1	Nat P&Y 6s 2026A	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
1	Nat P&L 5s 2030B	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛
4	Nat Pub S 5s '78 ctf	47	47	47
4	Nevada Cal E 5s '56	92½	92	92½
1	New Amst Gas 5s '48	114½	114½	114½
20	N Eng G&E 5s '50	75½	75	75½
8	N Eng G&E 5s '48	76¼	75½	76
1	N Eng G&E 5s '47	76½	76½	76½
17	N Eng Pow 5½s '54	97⅞	97⅛	97⅛
16	N Eng Pow 5s '48	96	95⅛	96
18	N Ori P S 6s '49A	81	79½	79½
1	N Ori P S 5s '42 sta	87	87	87
6	NY Pow&Lt 4½s '67	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
6	NY St E&G 4½s '80	101⅞	101⅛	101⅞
8	Nor Am L&P 5½s '56	95	92¼	95
8	Nor Con Ut 5½s '8A	59	56	56
2	Nor Ind Pb S 5s '66C	101½	101½	101½
2	Nor Ind PS 4½s '70E	99	99	99
5	Nor'west El 6s '56 stp	104	104	104
1	Nor'west P S 5s '57	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
3	Ogden Gas 5s '45	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
13	Ohio Pow 5s '52 B	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
19	Okla Nat Gas 5s '46	102½	102	102
26	Okla Nat G 4½s '51 A	98	98	98
1	Okla P & W 5s '48	90½	90½	90½
2	Pac Coast Pow 5s '40	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
45	Pac G & E 6s '41 B	115⅛	115	115⅛
2	Pac Inv 5s '48 A	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛
1	Pac P&L 5s '55	81⅜	81⅜	81⅜
17	Pen Cen P&L 4½s '77	98¼	98	98½
9	Pen El 4s '71 F	96½	96¼	96¼
3	Pen Oh Ed 6s '50	103¼	103¼	103¼
1	Pen Pub S 5s '54 D	106	106	106
6	Pen Wat&P 5s '40	108¼	107½	108¼
2	Pen W&P 4½s '68 B	105	105	105
7	Peo Gas L&C 4s '81B	93	92⅛	92⅛
1	Phila El P 5½s '72	109½	109½	109½
1	Phila Rap Tr 6s '62	93½	93½	93½
2	Phil SubG&E4½s '57	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
10	Pied El 6½s '60 A	73½	73½	73½
3	Portland G&C 5s '40	77½	77	77
1	Potomc Ed 5s '56 E	105¾	105⅝	105⅝
1	Pub S N Ill 4½s '78D	101	101	101
12	Pub Sv N Ill 5s '56	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
3	Pub S N Ill 5s '66 C	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
1	Pub S N Ill 4½s '80E	101	101	101
8	Pug Sd P&L 5½s '49	88½	87⅝	88½
3	Pug Sd P&L 5s '50 C	85	84½	84½
6	Pug SdP&L4½s'50D	82½	82	82
7	St L Gas & C 6s '47	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
1	Safe Har W 4½s '79	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
1	San Ant PS 5s '58 B	102	102	102
3	Schulte RE 6s '51	35	35	35
3	Scripps 5½s '43	102½	102½	102½
3	Shaw W&P 4½s '67 A	102½	102¼	102½
2	Shaw W&P 4½s '68 B	102¼	102¼	102¼
7	SEP&L 6s 2025A	102¾	102	102¾
1	So Car Pow 5s '57	93	93	93
22	So Cal Ed 3¾s '45	104⅞	104¼	104¼
43	So Cal Ed 3¾s '60	100⅝	100⅛	100½
27	So Cal Ed 3¾s '60B	100½	100⅛	100½
6	So Cal Ed 4s'60	105	104¾	105
5	So Cnty G Cal 4½s'68	104	104	104
2	So'west A Tel 5s'61A	97	97	97
1	So'west L&P 5s'57A	100	100	100
2	So'wes Pub S 6s'45A	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
15	Stand G&E 6s'35	88½	88¼	88½
11	Stand G&E 6s'35 ctf	88¼	87⅞	88¼
3	Stand G&E 6s'35 cvt	88	88	88
20	Sta G&E 6s'35 evt ctf	88¼	87¾	88¼
12	Stand G&E 6s'51	87½	86¾	87½
19	Stand G&E 6s'66	86¾	85¼	86¾
20	Stand P&L 6s'57	86½	85	86½
3	Starrett Corp 5s'50	37¼	37¼	37¼
1	Superpow Ill 4½s'70	102¼	102¼	102¼
3	Superpw Ill 4½s68	102¾	102¼	102¾
22	Tex El S 5s 50	102	101½	101½
11	Tex PL 5s 56	105	104½	104½
4	Tide Wat P 's 79A	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
14	Toledo Ed 5s 62	107¼	107	107¼
17	Twin CRT 5½s52A	83⅞	82⅝	83⅞
1	Ulen Co 6s 44 3dstp	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛
1	Unit El NJ 4s '49	111¼	111¼	111¼
4	Unit L&P 6½s '74	85	84	85
3	Unit L&P 6s '75	81⅛	81	81
10	Unit L&Ry 5½s 52	87	86	87
1	Unit L&Ry 6s '52A	113¼	113¼	113¼
1	Unit L&Ry 6s' 73 A	81⅛	81	81⅛
24	Cit S Gas 5½s '42	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
2	Cit S G Pipe 6s '43	103½	103½	103½
8	Cit S P & L 5½s '49	71	70⅞	71
41	Cit S Pow 5½s '52	71⅞	71	71⅞
1	Comw'l Ed 5s '53 A	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
1	Virg Pub S 5s '50 B	94	94	94
5	Wash Gas Lt 5s '58	105½	105½	105½
8	West Newsp Un 6s '44	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛
14	West Tex Ut 5s '57 A	95	95	95
1	W Un G&E 5½s '55 A	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	Wheeling El 5s '41	106	106	106
3	Wis Min L & P 5s '44	105½	105½	105½
21	Wisc P & L 4s '66 A	97½	96⅝	97½
5	Yadkin Riv P 5s '41	107	107	107
	Foreign Bonds			
2	Bu Aire Pr 7½s '47 stp	85	84½	85
6	Chile Mtg Bk 6s 31	18	18	18
1	Cubn Tel 7½s 41A	99¾	99¾	99¾
2	Danish Con 5½s 55	100	99⅛	99⅛
2	It Sup Pw 6s '63 A	64	63½	64½
1	Lima Peru 6½s '58	26	26	26
3	Mendoza Pr 4s '51 stp	95½	95	95½
2	Pomerania El 6s '53	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
1	Rio de Jan 6½s '59	28	28	28
1	Stinnes 4s '40 2d stp	42	42	42
12	Stinnes 4s '46 2d stp	43	42	42
2	Tern Elec 6½s '53	70½	70	70
1	Unit Ind 6s '45	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛

Total stock sales today (estimated), 325,000 shares; year ago, 446,605 shares. Total bond sales today (estimated), $1,900,000; year ago $2,591,000.

(xd) Ex-dividend. (ex) First sale since ex-dividend date or dates. (xr) Ex-rights. (a) Also extra or extras. (b) Including extra or extras. (e) Paid last year. (f) Payable in stock. (g) Declared or paid so far this year; no regular rate. (h) Cash or stock. (k) Accumulated dividend paid or declared this year. (ur) Under rule. (ww) With warrants. (xw) Without warrants. (war) Warrants.

Cotton Prices

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

New York	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	13.96	14.04	13.96	14.03	+.09
July	13.79	13.92	13.79	13.92	+.12
Oct.	13.27	13.42	13.27	13.40	+.10
Dec.	13.19	13.35	13.18	13.32	+.12
Jan.	13.19	13.34	13.19	13.33	+.03

Tone at close, steady.

Liverpool	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
March	7.54	7.57	7.54	7.54	—.09
May	7.64	7.65	7.62	7.63	—.07
July	7.68	7.68	7.65	7.66	—.07
October	7.52	7.53	7.50	7.51	—.04

Wool Top Futures

	Open	High	Low
May	117.5	117.5	117.5b
July	117.5	117.0	117.0b
Sept.	116.5	116.5	116.5
Oct.	116.5	116.2	116.0b
Dec.	116.5	116.5	116.0b
Feb.	116.5	116.5	116.0b

b—Bid.

Real Estate Head Sees a Basic Need For Lower Interest

LOUISVILLE, Ky. (AP)—Paul E. Stark of Madison, Wis., president of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, told approximately 350 realtors attending a Great Lakes regional convention here that lower taxes, lower interest rates and longer amortization periods are the "basic considerations" involved in a long-range housing program in the United States.

He said these three factors accounted for Great Britain's having taken the lead from the United States in home building.

"The reason the Federal Government has to come in and build homes for people," Mr. Stark declared, "is that interest rates are too high and time payments too short." He pointed out farmers get money for 3½ per cent, but home owners are charged "as high as 8 and 10 per cent."

Longer time for repayment and lower interest, he said, would "loosen billions of frozen capital."

Lincoln Bancroft, president of the Taylorsville (Ill.) Real Estate Board, said farms purchased in 1936 from Federal Land Banks exceeded those purchased in 1935 by more than 5 per cent.

Importance of public liability insurance to the real estate owner was emphasized by Aubrey Maddock, Hartford (Conn.) real estate man, former president of the Connecticut Association of Real Estate Boards and former chairman of the States Council of the National Association.

World Wheat Prices Seen Continuing At Present High Level

WASHINGTON (AP)—Government grain experts predict world wheat prices might continue at high levels in the 1937-38 season.

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics, in its spring wheat outlook, said world wheat stocks this July probably would be below normal.

"Should another small world wheat crop or a small European crop be produced," the bureau said, "world prices would average higher in 1937-38 than in 1936-37."

Government wheat experts said average yields on the large acreage in this country in 1937 would produce a total wheat crop "of about 860,000,000 bushels."

The bureau said "a crop of this size, if distributed among the different classes of wheat in about normal proportions, would cause this country to become a net exporter of wheat and, in the absence of government aids, would tend to put United States prices on an export basis."

Wheat Values Higher In Chicago Market

CHICAGO, March 24 (AP)—Bulging quotations on wheat formed the rule today, although checked at times by favorable weather in domestic winter crop territory.

Immense export buying of wheat was a dominating market factor. Something of an offset to favorable weather today were reports of heavy abandonment of winter wheat acreage in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, as much as 75 per cent for some sections.

At the close, Chicago wheat futures were ⅛ to 1 cent above yesterday's finish, May 1.40⅝-¾, July 1.25⅞-1.26, corn ⅛ off to ⅜ up, May 1.11⅞-1.12, July 1.07⅜-½; oats unchanged to ¼ lower, and provisions varying from 25 cents setback to 12 cents advance.

Westinghouse Air Brake Shows Large Profits Gain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Net profit of the Westinghouse Air Brake Company and subsidiaries for 1936 amounted to $5,548,782, including $1,797,046 net profit on sales of securities, of which $1,653,177 was realized on sale of stock of Westinghouse Brake and Signal Company, Ltd. This was equal to $1.79 a share on 3,106,814 no-par capital shares, and is compared to a net profit of $302,473, or 10 cents a share, in 1935.

Accountings of the Brake and Signal Company and its subsidiaries are not consolidated in the statement, but dividends therefrom are included as income. Had the consolidation been effected, it would have resulted in 1936 in a decrease of $1,319,928 in the air brake company's consolidated net profit, owing to devaluation of foreign currencies in 1936, and in 1935 would have added $297,489 to consolidated net profit.

Boston Stocks

Mar. 24, 1937

Div. in $	Stock	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
3.75	Bos & Albany	140	139	140	139¼
5.00	Bos Elevated	66⅝	66⅜	66⅜	66
2.00b	Bos Her-Trav	26¾	26½	26¾	27
..	Bos & Me	14⅜	14½	14⅜	14⅝
..	B & M pr pf	53	51½	51½	52
..	Bos & Me st pf	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¾
..	B & M st A pf	18¼	18½	18½	19⅛
..	Copper Range	14⅛	14	14	14
4.50	Ea G &F pr pf	67	67	67	67½
..	Ea Mass St Ry	3	3	3	2¾
..	Ea Mass SRpfA	5⅞	5¾	5¾	6
..	Ea Mass pf	42½	42½	42½	42½
8.00	Edison Elec	144	143½	143½	143½
..	Isle Royale	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
.60	Loew's Boston	18	18	18	17⅞
..	Maine Cent	23	22	22½	22
..	Maine Cent pf	56¼	54½	56¼	54
..	Mass-Util Assoc	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
1.50a	Mergenthaler	49	49	49	50
..	Nat Tunnel	5	4⅞	4⅞	5
..	Narr Rac A	7¼	7¼	7¼	7⅛
6.00	N E Tel & Tel	132⅞	131½	132⅞	133
..	North Butte	1⅜	1½	1½	1½
3.50a	Old Colony	25⅜	25⅛	25⅜	25¾
1.15a	Old Dominion	1	1	1	1
..	Quincy Min	9	8⅞	8⅞	9¼
.20	Reece Fold M	3	3	3	2⅞
.40	Shawmut Assoc	14½	14	14½	14¼
..	Suburb Elec	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
4.00b	Torrington	98½	98	98½	96
..	Un Cop L&M	65c	65c	65c	70c
1.00	Un Twist Drill	31⅛	31⅛	31¼	32
2.50b	Unit Shoe M	86½	86	86½	86⅝
1.50	Unit Shoe M pf	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	40
..	Utah G & T	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1¼
..	Warren Bros	10	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞

a Paid in 1936, no regular rate. b Exclusive of extras.

Gorman Brings Back-Checking Out to Beat Bruins—Dark Blues Win Crew Race

Oxford Beats Cambridge By Three Lengths

LONDON, March 24 (AP)—After 13 successive defeats, Oxford University today defeated Cambridge in their 89th annual boatrace on the Thames.

A half-million spectators saw Oxford snap Cambridge's long streak in one of the most sensational races of the long series that began in 1829.

After a terrific battle during more than 3½ miles of the course of four miles, 376 yards, the Dark Blues pulled away in a spectacular stretch spure to win by three lengths. The time was 22m. 39s. as against the course record of 18m. 3s. set by Cambridge in 1934.

Not since 1923 had Oxford been able to whip the Cantabs. Today's victory, as a matter of fact, was only Oxford's second since the war.

Coxswain of the beaten Cambridge crew was T. H. Hunter, former Harvard student.

"Perfect Conditions"

The race was rowed under perfect weather conditions. A bright sun beat down and the waters of the river scarcely were rippled by a soft westerly wind blowing across the course.

For all but the final quarter-mile it was anybody's race, although Oxford, heavier of the two boatloads, seemed to gather power and speed in the late stages.

Every member of the victorious crew sat up boldly as their shell swept across the finish line and then rowed smartly to the wharf. Four members of the Cambridge boatload leaned heavily over their oars at the end.

Cambridge won the toss and took the better protected Surrey side of the river, although there was little to choose between the two lanes under today's conditions.

The river was alive with launches and steamers, packed with spectators, as the crews were off at 11:32 a. m. (6:32 eastern standard). Oxford got away to the better start, but the Light Blues had pulled up on even terms after two minutes With Oxford rowing at a 36-strokes-to-the-minute clip and Cambridge slightly lower, the rivals jockeyed back and forth with the prow of first one shell, then the other, showing in front.

Oxford Raises Stroke

They had settled down to a strong 32 beat at Hamersmith Bridge, a mile and three quarters from the start, and were practically level. Oxford hit up the beat to 36 in the next quarter mile in an effort to snare the lead, but Cambridge held the Dark Blues even to the two-mile mark and then took a slight lead at Chiswick Eyot, two and a quarter miles from the start.

But this Oxford crew was not to be denied. The Dark Blues were all even at two and three quarter miles and again at three miles. Then Oxford began pulling away.

Cambridge fought desperately to preserve intact its long string of victories; but the Light Blues had nothing left to meet Oxford's powerful sprint finish. The Dark Blues sped over the finish line a good three lengths in front. Oxford was hitting a 38 beat at the end and pulling away despite Cembridge's frenzied, but ineffectual, clip of 40 strokes to the minute.

Hub Events

Coming

Pro Hockey—Bruins vs. Montreal Maroons in a Series B playoff game at Garden, tomorrow.

Amateur Hockey—National A. A. U. playoff (round-robin series) at Garden, March 27 and 28.

Skating Carnival—"Cracked Ice" at Garden, April 2 and 3, under auspices of the Skating Club of Boston.

Pro Tennis—Bill Tilden vs. Fred Perry in singles feature, Garden, April 5.

For Strenuous Activity and *Comfort!*

SKIT-Suit by MUNSINGWEAR

Here's cool comfort and body ease you've never had before. SKIT-Suits by Munsingwear that look like shirts and shorts—so brief you don't know you're wearing them—so expertly cut and tailored they can't bag or bunch. And note the three special comfort features . . . no-gap buttonless fly . . . elastic leg-openings and waist band . . . full seat coverage with elastic drop seat. Also "by Munsingwear" is a complete line for men . . . SKIT-Shorts, fancy shorts, knit underwear of every type as well as smart sox. At quality stores.

MUNSINGWEAR, Minneapolis.

Maroons Check Boston Sextet Into Ice, 4-1

First-Place Series

	Won	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst.
Detroit	1	0	4	0
Canadiens	0	1	0	4

Second-Place Series

	Won	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst.
Montreal	1	0	4	1
Boston	0	1	1	4

Third-Place Series

	Won	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst.
Rangers	1	0	3	0
Toronto	0	1	0	3

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"Elementary, my dear Arthur (Ross), elementary," might have been the words of the world-famous fiction detective, by way of explaining the Maroons' 4-1 triumph over the Bruins last night. Not so many seasons ago, 1934 to be exact, Tommy Gorman piloted the Chicago Black Hawks to the Stanley Cup honors.

That season, like this season, he had a team of no more than average strength. He capitalized through publicity on a style of hockey called "fore-checking" and gained widespread fame for smart, clever ingenuity. The so-called "fore-checking" was nothing more than an exaggerated description of what humbled the Bruins last night, and in simple hockey language is plain back-checking—a hockey fundamental.

Equipped with a fair goalie, a good, sound outer defense and a collection of pretty good forwards, Gorman saw his team flounder in a hapless manner throughout the early season. The forwards lacked a real playmaking center and were slow to attack. Gorman drilled, drove and lectured his club in his one strong forte of hockey — backchecking. The former newspaperman may never have been a hockey player, but that did not deter him from assiduously coaching his players to backcheck every second their team was not in possession of the puck.

Wear Down Opponents

Those 1934 Black Hawks were not unbeatable, but they did pay attention to the fundamentals of backchecking, and that constant hounding of opposing puck carriers won the Stanley Cup. The Maroons of today are applying the same principles and their late season spurt has conclusively proved the value of back-checking. The Montreal aggregation has gained fame as a strong third period club—wearing down opponents during the early stages and overwhelming them in the closing minutes.

Casting a glance at the Maroon forwards we see — so noticeable now—a revealing factor in the success of the team. Bob Gracie, Paul Runge, Jerry Shannon, Herb Cain, Earl Robinson, Russ Blinco, Carl Voss, Dave Trottier, Gus Marker and Baldy Northcott—every one adept in the art of back-checking. Then shift over to the Bruins and you can count the real good back-checkers on one hand, Red Beattie, Cooney Weiland and Hooley Smith. The others are largely one-way players and under normal conditions the balance must weigh heavily in favor of a larger group of back-checkers.

This art of back-cheecking is never more paramount than in the playoffs, when the teams favor defensive hockey. Another factor in favor of Maroons is their defense with Lionel Conacher, Cyclone Wentworth, Stew Evans and Jerry Carson—a far superior group to that which strives so valiantly in front of Thompson. Back-checking and tight defensive hockey is not so exciting to watch, but it does pay big dividends in games won.

Series Not Over Yet

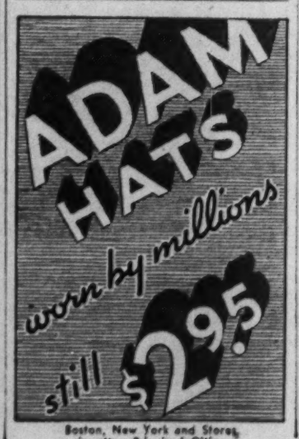
The Bruin-Maroon series is not over yet. Tomorrow night the locals will strive to keep in the running by taking the Gorman clan at the Garden. While the game in Montreal was a rough affair; the Maroons will not be so rugged on Boston ice, excepting Conacher, Evans and a few others. The 4-1 shellacking cannot be classed other than a wholesome licking, but the Bruins have played some great hockey at times and may return to form tomorrow night.

The other results last night were onesided and just as conclusive, with Rangers providing the real upset by whipping Maple Leafs on Toronto ice, 3-0, and Detroit overshadowing Canadiens in Detroit, 4-0.

In both the Toronto and Montreal games, hockey borrowed from wrestling in that players were reputed to have assaulted referees—part of the show in the mat game, but something which should not be tolerated under any conditions in hockey.

And while on that subject, the writer is not surprised that referees are being assaulted. All season here in Boston the officials, probably under orders, have permitted altogether too many atrocities such as flagrant holding, hooking, high-sticking and vicious board-checking to pass unpunished. Any one of these infractions excites players to retaliate and when the officials permit these untoward things to go through most of the game and then suddenly begin to call them, the players, in the heat of the moment, cannot understand and take the penalties to be personal punishment from the referee.

What a mess hockey has yet to go through before those in charge realize the game is good enough without near-riots and mayhem!



Boston, New York and Stores in other Principal Cities

Yawkey and Cronin Are Cheerful

Owner Tom Yawkey (Left) and Manager Joe Cronin Discussing Prospects of the Boston Red Sox at Sarasota, Fla.

Western Group Begins Playoff

International-American League

Eastern Playoff

	Won	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst
Springfield	1	0	1	0
Providence	0	1	0	1

NEW YORK, March 24 (AP)—The Syracuse Stars and Pittsburgh Hornets swing into action at Syracuse in the western division playoffs in the International-American Hockey League tonight, while in the East the triumphant Springfield Indians and the beaten Providence Reds rally their forces for the second game of their preliminary round.

The Indians, who finished second in the eastern section, scored first last night by beating Providence, 1-0. But the victory came only after a bitter battle on the Indians' home rink and left the Reds with a good chance to square accounts when they meet again at Providence tomorrow night. The third game, if necessary, will be played at Springfield Saturday.

Meanwhile the first-place Philadelphia Ramblers, who will meet the winners in the next round, took over their amateur relatives, the New York Rovers of the Eastern Amateur League, 5-1, in a tune-up game.

Springfield's only goal came in the fifth minute of the second period as a result of a penalty to Art Lesieur. The Indians ganged the net until diminutive Freeman Jack finally got the puck out of a melee in front of the cage and fired it over Goalie Paddy Byrne's shoulder. Springfield's defensive play and Benny Grant's goal tending kept that lead safe.

Syracuse and Pittsburgh, the only teams making the playoff grade in the western group, will fight it out over the five-game route for a place in the East-West finals. On the basis of their season's meetings, with five out of eight decisions going to Syracuse, the Stars are the favorites. Although the Pittsburgh team includes many of the Detroit Olympics, last year's International League winners, the Hornets were weakened by calls from the Detroit Red Wings of the National League, with whom they have a "farm" arrangement.

Huge Crowd to Watch Tilden Play Perry

NEW YORK, March 24 (AP)—While tennis fans and experts, some 16,000 of whom will pack Madison Square Garden tonight to see him play Fred Perry, are debating just how Big Bill Tilden will combat the Englishman, Bill himself is veiling in secrecy whatever campaign he may have mapped out in advance.

The 44-year-old veteran admits that, from a spectator's seat at Perry's matches as an amateur at Forest Hills and as a professional against Ellsworth Vines, he has drawn several conclusions concerning the Briton's game and what to do about it. But he isn't committing himself.

"I don't believe there's anything that can make an athlete look more silly than to announce in advance just what he's planning to do and then be unable to do it," the lean, slope-shouldered Tilden explained today.

In Boston on April 5, Tilden will meet Perry in singles and later in the evening Bill will team with Vinnie Richards in doubles against Perry and Bruce Barnes.

Tilden has never lost a singles match at the Boston Garden and has no intention of letting the one on April 5 get away from him if he can possibly help it.

George Brown of the Garden is making every effort to put on a Richards-Vines singles match to follow the Tilden-Perry encounter.

"Y" Team Goes to Gardner

Swimming teams of the Huntington Avenue branch of the Boston Y. M. C. A. and the Greenwood Memorial Club of Gardner, Mass., wil match strokes in the Gardner pool on Saturday at 7:30 p. m., it was announced today by Ray Millard, head coach of swimming at the Boston "Y." The Huntington Avenue mermen close the 1937 season with this dual meet.

Cronin Displays Enthusiasm For Marcum's Early Showing

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SARASOTA, Fla., March 24—A year ago this time the Boston Red Sox were entertaining pennant prospects. As a result of a series of purchases by their free-spending owner, Tom Yawkey, the Fenwayites, on paper, presented a powerful baseball club. Two out of every three scribes picked them to win the American League pennant. Few selected them to finish lower than third.

It is unnecessary to recall the succession of unfortunate circumstances that caused the club's down fall, and a six-place finish. They have been written a hundred times since the close of the 1936 penant campaign. This is another year, and the past is best forgotten.

However, there is one 1936 incident that can be recalled, because it has a direct bearing on the current outlook of Manager Joe Cronin's new Boston edition. That was the unexpected and disappointing pitching of the Kentucky mountaineer, Johnny Marcum.

Went Way Below Form

A 17-game winner under Connie Mack at Philadelphia in 1935, and a .311 hitter as well, Marcum should have fitted perfectly into the Red Sox picture last spring. Together with Bob Grove and Wes Ferrell, John was expected to hurl the Boston team right into the thick of the flag scramble. In pre-season predictions, Cronin suggested 20 victories for the former Philadelphia boxman. And under normal conditions, Marcum would have fulfilled Joe's promise to the scribes.

Since Marcum's arrival in the American League, however, he has always encountered annual difficulty in the spring of the year and started off on the wrong foot. The spring of 1936 was no exception.

Marcum received $5500 for playing with the Athletics in 1935. When contract time arrived the following winter, the Red Sox offered their new hurler $7500, but Johnny joined the holdout ranks in search of $11,000 He eventually signed for a compromise figure, but was not a completely contented athlete when he started the '36 spring training campaign here.

Handicapped

Of course one can hardly blame Marcum's disappointing season on that salary debate. Yet, it is a fact that the big hurler, in every other previous training trip, has been handicapped in his conditioning either by a late start caused by these same holdout troubles, or by his inability to reach his best playing weight early.

This spring, Marcum has been handicapped by neither. John signed his 1937 contract before returning to Kentucky last fall, and went home satisfied. And about two weeks before reporting to Sarasota, he made a special trip to Hot Springs, Ark., so that at the present time he is in better playing shape than perhaps ever before.

Cronin has shown particular enthusiasm for Marcum in early practice sessions.

"He is very fast and free in his delivery," pointed out Joe. "Remember last spring when he couldn't let loose? And remember how overweight he was? You wouldn't know this was the same fellow. Why Johnny's liable to be the ace of our pitching staff. Yes, he's liable to be one of the best in the league."

Traded in 1935

Born in Campbellsburg, Ky., Sept. 9, 1909, Marcum moved to Eminence at an early age and it was there tnat he played his first baseball. Signed by Louisville of the American Association in 1928, he pitched at Dayton and then went back with Louisville, before being purchased by Connie Mack in 1933. Johnny won 34 games and lost 25 for the Athletics in '33, '34 and '35. On Dec. 10, 1935, he was traded to the Red Sox along with Jimmy Foxx for Rhodes, Savino and a reported sum of $150,000.

Training camp echoes . . . Despite his late start last season, Marcum managed to win eight and lose 13 . . . Johnny had three won and three lost against the White Sox, won three out of four from the Browns, took one out of four from the Athletics, captured his only engagement with Detroit, and lost one, two and three games facing Cleveland, Washington and New York respectively . . . Bob Grove's best success in 1936 was enjoyed at the expense of the Tigers, who dropped five out of six decisions to the lanky left-hander . . . Bob was defeated in his only two appearances against the lowly Browns.

Harvard Poloists Beat N. Y. A. C. Trio

NEW YORK, March 24 (AP)—Harvard's indoor polo team, preparing for the intercollegiate championships which begin next week, turned back a New York Athletic Club trio 7½ to 5½ at Squatiron A Armory last night. Paced by P. F. Fox at No. 1, who scored six goals, the Crimson took a big lead in the first period and never was headed. Maj. C. E. Davis topped the club scorers with five tallies.

Yale's trio, another strong candidate for the intercollegiate crown, routed the Ridgewood (N. J.) Polo Club 10 to 5½ in a second exhibition game. The Elis came with a rush in the second period to score four goals and take a 6-4 lead at half time. They completely dominated the second half. Peter Dominick was high scorer with four goals while Monty Wooley scored three before giving way to C. Johnson in the last period.

'Water Follies' Coming To Hub Arena in April

George V. Brown announced this morning, after much telephone conversation to New York, that Eleanor Holm Jarrett has promised to make a trip to Boston to confer about making her professional debut here.

Mr. Brown has been urging Mrs. Jarrett to make her first professional appearance in this city at the big water carnival, "The Water Follies of 1937," which is to be staged at the Boston Arena on April 8, 9, 10, and 11. So, on Thursday, Mrs. Jarrett is coming to Boston to sign the necessary papers if she doesn't change her mind.

"The Water Follies," Brown explains, "isn't just a conventional diving and swimming show. In fact it's much the same thing in the water that the Ice Follies that thrilled Boston fans a few weeks ago was on the ice. It features a water ballet of a number of girls, pairs and fours swimming numbers, plenty of comedy and a flock of thrills. And, the scenic and lighting effects will equal anything done on the ice."

Besides Mrs. Jarrett, if she agrees to open her pro career in Boston, there will be other Olympic and world championship stars, such as Dorothy Poynton Hill, Marshall Wayne, Corky Gillisen of New York, Alf Phillips of Toronto, Lenny Spence of British Guiana, and Arthur Highland of Chicago.

Amusements

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Ray Milland — Heather Angel
"BULLDOG DRUMMOND ESCAPES"
Matinees 2:00 Evenings 8:00

Dunn to Greet Husky Football Squad Tomorrow

Jimmy Dunn, new coach of football at Northeastern, will have his first real look at gridiron prospects at noon tomorrow when candidates will gather for a preliminary spring meeting.

No real business will be transacted, but Dunn will outline his plans and discuss possibilities for informal spring sessions. One of the largest groups in history is expected to greet the new mentor.

Frank Meehan of Belmont, captain-elect of the Husky eleven, will speak briefly, while a large number of veterans will report. Included in this group will be Stan Rogers of Hackettstown, Gus Rook of Dorchester, Bill Little of Boston, Chet Kendall of Gardner, Bob Birchall of Dedham, Bill Hartwell of Medford, And Bierenbroodspot, Lexington, and Zenas Bliss, Wakefield. The freshman class also will be well represented.

N. E. College Notes

Some 60 Harvard upper classmen reported to Coach Dick Harlow this afternoon for spring football practice. Equipment was given to the candidates yesterday. Harlow will work the squad for about 10 days in the Briggs cage. Outdoor work will follow and will last for about three weeks. Since last Thursday a large group of freshmen have been working out in the cage.

Coach Adolph Samborski of the Harvard freshmen cut his baseball squad to 23 yesterday. Another cut will be made before the yearlings start on their annual southern spring trip. Among those retained were Tom Casey and Tom Healey, pitchers; Ralph Doran, Vint Freedley, Charley Lutz, infielders; Bob Fulton and Bob Gorham, catchers, and Charlie Bowen, Johnny Eaton and Bart Kelley, outfielders.

Coach Gil Dobie will begin spring football practice at Boston College next Wednesday morning, it was announced by John P Curley, graduate manager. Dobie hopes to have the spring workouts last five weeks. He has planned several practice games early in May.

Coach Al McCoy of Northeastern greeted his baseball candidates this afternoon for the first workout of the season. After equipment was given out McCoy put the boys through light limbering-up drills.

Cubs Expected to Be in Thick Of the N. L. Pennant Battle

AVALON, Calif., March 24 (AP)—The Chicago Cubs, despite one gaping hole in their pitching department, should wind up in the thick of the fight for the National League pennant.

Manager Charlie Grimm will guide practically the same club into the schedule that wound up in a second-place tie with St. Louis last year, five games back of the New York Giants.

Collins Will Help

Missing from the squad, however, will be lanky Lon Warneke, veteran righthander who won 16 and lost 13 games for the Cubs in 1936. Warneke was sold to St. Louis in a deal that brought LeRoy Parmelee, built like Lon but hardly as dependable on the mound, and Ripper Collins, first baseman, to Chicago.

Manager Grimm believes Parmelee, who pitched 11 victories and 11 losses for St. Louis last year, will perform better with the Cubs. And with Grimm on the retired list and Phil Cavaretta destined for duty in the outfield and utility infield work, Ripper Collins will be a valuable contribution to first base.

Yet rival baseball experts view the trading of Warneke as a serious blow to the Cubs. Warneke, they say, carried the load for the Cubs.

Warneke Will Be Missed

Grimm, admitting that Warneke's loss may cost 15 games, has great confidence in Larry French and Bill Lee. French won 18, lost 9, and Lee won 18 and dropped 11 last year. Whether either can assume Warneke's "load carrying," however, remains to be seen. Other pitchers are Charlie Root, Tex Carleton, Curt Davis, Clay Bryant and Clyde Shoun.

With Collins at first, the Cubs return with the rest of their veteran infield—Billy Herman at second, Bill Jurges at short and Stanley Hack at third.

"I'll stack that infield against any of them," said Grimm.

Linus Frey, acquired from Brooklyn, and Henry Majeski, a rookie brought up from Eau Claire, Wis., where he hit .365, have shown promise in training, and may remain on the squad.

Outfield a Question

The Cub outfield may be a sensation or a sensational flop. Frank Demaree batted .350 last year, and while he was injured this winter and reached the Catalina Island training camp late, he appears in good trim.

Augie Galan, a .314 hitter in 1935 and a disappointment at .264 last season, may return to power. Joe Marty, the slugger who banged the ball for .359 with San Francisco last year, has caught the fancy of the Cub entourage and appears set to hold a regular job. Cavaretta and George (Tuck) Stainback round out the reserve corps.

Gabby Hartnett and James Kenneth O'Dea will share catching chores, with a couple of rookies, Bob Garbark from Toledo and Hal Sueme from Birmingham, seeking the extra relief role.

Amateur Hockey Playoffs at Garden

Amateur hockey continues to linger on Boston ice. At the Boston Garden this week end local fans will be treated, for the first time in history, to the playoff games for the national amateur hockey championships. There have been sectional eliminations in the various districts and four of the best teams in the country are due in Boston the next few days to determine the American title holder.

According to a ruling by the A. A. U. only American citizens are eligible to compete in these national championship games, thereby eliminating all "imported" amateur hockey players.

The teams which are competing on Saturday night and Sunday afternoon will be representing Maine, Metropolitan association, Michigan association and the New England association.

Maine will be represented by the St. Doms team of Lewiston; New York by the Manhattan Arrows or the New York Stock Exchange; Michigan association will send the famous Holsbaugh-Ford team from Detroit.

The Detroit team is the favorite to capture the championship. This team swamped Dartmouth, 15 to 4, when the Big Green was making its western trip during the Christmas holidays.

New England also will be represented by the Boston Olympics. The Boston six has shown a good brand of hockey all season and should make a strong bid for the title. The local six is out for that trip to England for the coronation tournament, which will be held in London early next month.

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Easing Naturalization Law Advised for Settled Resident

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, March 24—Men and women trying to get citizenship papers in the United States have had so many technicalities to deal with and so many difficulties in conforming to the requirements that persons in charge are advising simplification of the processes.

At Hull House in Chicago, for instance, an average of 1000 foreign-born men and women each month step across the threshold with some problem connected with their naturalization papers, according to Mrs. Kenneth F. Rich, head of Hull House, and director of the Immigrant's Protective League. She discussed the problems before the Chicago Woman's Aid here.

Some Americans complain that there are still many unnaturalized people in this country, Mrs. Rich said. But there are many reasons for it, she continued. In Cook County, for instance, she said there were still 294,000 non-citizens, and she enumerated some of the stumbling blocks in the way of people who want to obtain American citizenship.

Some applicants had found the fees were too high, and they must buy potatoes and butter in preference to applying for citizenship.

Some had applied and then had made a trip back to the old country and stayed beyond their year's limit, thus forfeiting their papers.

Some had not been able to take out their second papers before the lapse of seven years, a delay which required the applicant to start all over again.

Families Divided

Legislation is being prepared for Congress, said the Hull House head, which tends to simplify naturalization procedure and to remove some of the present hardships imposed by deportation laws. It is quite necessary, she said, that the breaking up of families through the deportation of one member, often the bread winner, be stopped. She cited cases where members of a family had been sent to different parts of the world and would probably never see one another again, on account of harsh deportation laws.

As remedy, Mrs. Rich advocated a remission of fees for five years, to make up for the five years when the United States Government was charging high fees for naturalization. Although $6,000,000 had been accumulated in 1929 from naturalization fees, the cost was then boosted, making it difficult for many to take out their papers. The fees have again been lowered, and still Mrs. Rich believes that for five years the fee should be omitted, to make up for what she believes to have been an exorbitant charge levied in 1929.

Visiting Abroad

There should be some flexibility as to the length of time that a declarant can stay abroad on a visit. The present ruling allows him only one year, but this sometimes works a great hardship, according to individual family circumstances, she said.

People applying for citizenship now should be allowed to do so, even though they entered this country on a temporary basis. At the present time, for instance, students coming to this country supposedly for a short period, if they decide they want to become American citizens, must go out of the country and come in gain on the quota basis, she said. This sometimes seems an impossible requirement, because they have decided to stay here and do not have the means to make a trip out and back.

No discrimination as to race should be perpetuated, Mrs. Rich said. If this became law, it would mean that Japanese and Chinese could be allowed citizenship, she explained.

Concerning the Cabal Act, she advocated certain modifications, declaring that this law was a little too hasty and that it caused inconvenience to some foreign-born women who married American men and automatically became Americans. She would like to see the Cabal Act amended so that it would accord United States citizenship to wives when husbands are citizens, unless they by an affirmative act expressed the desire to retain their previous citizenship. She would also favor an amendment to this act, to make it possible for women married to ineligibles to become themselves American citizens.

Dieckhoff Accepted by U. S.

(Continued from Page 1)

United States, which was almost to say: "Well, I apologize, but I don't like your policies either."

Second, it must be confessed that the unpopularity of the National Socialist regime in American public opinion has been getting increasingly deeper. Admittedly the more ardent National Socialist leaders are sensitive to criticism from abroad, but the Wilhelmstrasse itself takes a more realistic view. Whereas in 1914 there was a big American group with genuine sympathy for Germany, in 1937 criticism of the National Socialist policies seems overwhelmingly dominant. Drift in German-American relations, accelerated by events like the LaGuardia speech and resultant flow of abuse from Berlin, or occasional acts of the Hitler Government, has led to progressive deterioration of relations.

Envoy Has Dual Role

Dr. Dieckhoff's role, therefore, would seem to be a double—and somewhat conflicting—one. On the one hand, for the sake of the future he would be charged with the task of improving German-American relations. This would involve the cultivation of pleasantness, in an attempt to recreate the cordial relations prevailing from shortly after the war until 1933. Such policies would have a tangible and serious objective: The prevention of close and ardent American co-operation with Germany's enemies in the event of a European crisis. Few factors in the overseas situation could be more vital to the Reich, and this is doubtless realized in the Wilhelmstrasse. It is a long-range objective.

On the other hand, Dr. Dieckhoff would have the unpleasant job of trying to make the State Department not only apologize more fully for "insults" to the Reichsführer, but to persuade federal authorities to do their utmost to prevent such speeches as those of Mayor LaGuardia. With persistent incomprehension of the American from of government, various overseas powers continually think that Washington—and especially President Roosevelt's dominant Administration—can control local authorities.

Difficulties Faced

Notable difficulties are recognized to stand in the way of both objectives. Intertwined therewith, is the problem of a German-American trade agreement. The State Department has been working out the basis of such an agreement, confronted always by Germany's increasing tendencies toward self-sufficiency. Whether the agreement can be reached looks somewhat doubtful, but authorities are striving hard to recapture some of a formerly flourishing business, in the interests of both countries. One result of a trade agreement might be the freeing of some of the American credits now frozen in Berlin, though this too is a matter of difficulty.

Dr. Luther became Ambassador here on April 21, 1933, after a career as chancellor and president of the Reichsbank; in short, as one of the three or four most eminent leaders of the German Republic. He was chancellor when Gustav Stresemann was foreign minister, and headed the delegation when Germany entered the League of Nations.

Unquestioned Loyalty

But to the surprise of many observers, Dr. Luther under the new regime an ambassadorship, and his essential loyalty to the Hitler regime has not been seriously questioned. His mission in Washington was one of considerable difficulty.

Already, anti-German sentiment had sprung up in the United States, and despite Ambassador Luther's experience, ability, and affability, relations got no better.

Dr. Dieckhoff was counselor of embassy here from 1922 to 1927, and hence is closely informed on American affairs. He is said to enjoy the confidence of Herr Hitler, and was mentioned as possible ambassador to London last year—which post fell to his brother-in-law, Joachim von Ribbentrop. Between them, these two seem likely to monopolize German foreign relations in two key capitals.

Reich Picks Dieckhoff As Ambassador to U. S.

BERLIN, March 24 (AP)—Germany decided today to send Dr. Hans Heinrich Dieckhoff, veteran of the Reich's diplomatic service with a special knowledge of American affairs, as Ambassador to the United States.

Dr. Dieckhoff, who was counselor of the German embassy in Washington, D. C., from 1923 to 1926 and headed it for a brief time, will succeed Dr. Hans Luther.

Washington Approved

The change of ambassadors has not yet been announced officially, but it is known Dr. Dieckhoff's name has been proposed to the United States State Department and has been accepted.

A Wilhelmstrasse spokesman said the change was not connected with recent German protests and counter-representations from the United States over the "LaGuardia incident," rather, the spokesman indicated, the time seemed ripe to replace Dr. Luther, not a career man, with someone who has been in close touch with Adolf Hitler's foreign policy.

Ambassador Luther, it was stressed, is considered to have done an excellent job in a time of transition for the homeland.

Anglo-German Expert

Dr. Dieckhoff, now chief of the American section of the German Foreign Office and an expert in Anglo-German affairs, is one of the most affable officials in the ministry.

A younger member of the Third Reich's diplomatic corps, he is a raconteur of note, renowned for a bright sense of humor in circles where gravity is the more frequent rule.

The new Ambassador served in the German army on the western front during the World War and later commanded the Sixth Ottoman Army in Mesopotamia.

Lehman Demands Slum Amendments

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., March 24—The Legislature was called upon by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman yesterday to pass two constitutional amendments relating to slum clearance and housing. One would establish a state revolving fund and the second would permit cities to participate financially in slum clearance and low-cost housing.

Calling attention to his message to the lawmakers at the opening session, Governor Lehman said he hoped the Legislature would give this "most vital matter" its serious consideration.

"No problem is more significant," he continued. "I am convinced that the adoption of these two constitutional amendments will place the State and the cities in a sound position to co-operate fully and effectively with the Federal Government in providing good living quarters to families of modest incomes."

New York State already has enacted a municipal housing authorities law which enables any city to create a public housing corporation for slum clearance and for construction of homes for persons of low incomes. The proposed amendment would empower the Legislature to authorize issuance of bonds without referendum up to the amount of $100,000,000.

Porcupine Gold Belt Is Covered By Station CKGB

With Monitor Newscasters

TIMMINS, Ont.—CKGB, located in this sparsely settled section of northern Ontario, spreads the radiocasts of "The Monitor Views the News" over the Porcupine Gold Belt, said to be the richest gold camp on the North American continent and second only to the Rand field in South Africa.

Truly a "Voice of the North," CKGB is located not more than 140 miles from James Bay, and is 600 miles north of Toronto. It serves besides Timmins the towns of Schumacher, South Porcupine, and Golden City, names linked with this gold mining area and the "Hollinger," "McIntyre," "Dome," "Vipond," "Coniarum" "Paymaster" and "Buffalo Ankerite," some of its well-known producing mines. These mines have added several hundred millions of dollars to the wealth of Canada.

On Air in 1933

The Northern Broadcasting Company, Ltd., pushed into the northern frontiers of Ontario and had CKGB on the air first on Dec. 7, 1933, the third in its chain of four radio stations.

CKGB is also typical of the trend toward newspaper ownership of radio stations, since Roy H. Thomson, president of Northern, is also president of the Timmins Daily Press, Ltd., a daily newspaper established here in 1933.

In such a sparsely settled area without regular deliveries of outside newspapers, news radiocasts are necessarily an important feature of CKGB, practically the only station well heard in this area. Early in 1935 CKGB began radiocasting the Monitor news several evenings a week and during the summer it was given daily at 5:30 p. m. Recently it was changed to a morning schedule and is now heard at 11:15 a. m. on Mondays and Fridays. Canadian Radio Commission news and local news from the Timmins Daily Press are heard daily.

Longer Schedule

At first, operating on a schedule of five hours daily radiocasting, CKGB rapidly expanded to a 12½-hour schedule. Now in its fourth year plans are being made to extend its radiocasting schedule three more hours daily. Thus listeners in the scattered communities in this remote section may fill up more of the lonely hours with radio entertainment.

William (Bill) Wren, manager of CKGB, is also active politically and socially in the life of Timmins. Recently he was elected to the town council. He is also an active director of the Timmins Lions Club, in which post he is now busy with preparations for the Timmins Silver Jubilee and Porcupine Old Home Week, which will be celebrated this coming summer from June 28 to July 1.

Mr. Wren is assisted at CKGB by a staff of six which includes Gordon Archibald, Perry Seaborne, and Edgar Ryan, all names familiar to listeners in the Porcupine Camp area. CKGB operates on a frequency of 1420 kilocycles, with a power of 100 watts.

This is article number 54 in the series. The next will appear on Friday, March 26.

Anglo-Italian Pin-Pricks

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—Anglo-Italian relations, which after the conclusion of the Mediterranean accords of January last and the subsequent agreements of a colonial character had shown signs of distinct improvement, appear to be once again threatened by a fresh crisis.

There have been lately a number of episodes which have provoked a very unfavorable reaction in this country. Italy, for instance, has greatly resented the British invitation to the Ethiopian Government of Emperor Haile Selassie for the Coronation of King George VI. It was hinted here that should the Negus be represented at the Coronation ceremonies in his capacity of Emperor of Ethiopia, Italy would not send to London the Prince of Piedmont, who has already been selected to represent his father, the King of Italy and the newly named "Emperor of Ethiopia."

There has already been one hostile demonstration outside the British Consulate at Messina, Sicily, caused by the British invitation to "Mr. Tafari."

British Rearming

The gigantic rearmament program of Great Britain has also raised a storm of indignation in the Italian press, which, forgetful of the fact that Fascist Italy has been boasting for the last 10 years of her own huge armaments, now openly blames Britain for having actually started a competitive armament race between the Powers.

There are many people in this country who believe that Britain has not yet forgotten the diplomatic circumstances of the Ethiopian campaign and that the Mediterranean agreement constitutes little more than a truce.

To these two episodes there have now been added the strong Italian irritation at the "imprudence" of raising in the British House of Commons questions upon the Italian reprisals following the attempt on the life of Marshal Rodolfo Graziani, the Viceroy of Italian Ethiopia, and at what are regarded as wholly unwarranted considerations made in a section of the British press upon the visit of Premier Mussolini to Libya and the scope of the Italian naval maneuvers off the Libyan coast.

Cumulative Effect

These various episodes would perhaps have attracted but little attention, but their cumulative effect can only result, in the view of some political observers, in undoing most of the good work achieved amid great difficulties during the past four months to restore confidence and understanding between Italy and England. There is also the danger that a fresh polemic between the press of the two countries may again break out similar to that which raged during the Italo-Ethiopian conflict and with equally harmful consequences.

As a matter of fact, this press polemic, in a certain sense, may be said to have already started. As a retort to the "impertinent" question in the House of Commons by a Socialist Member of Parliament and the reply given by Viscount Cranbourne, "to whom the task seems to have been delegated to say the most unpleasant and hostile things about Italy" the Giornale d'Italia asks: What would the British Government and members of the House of Commons say if an Italian deputy, in the Italian Parliament, were to request information on the atrocities committed recently by the British on the Indo-Afghan Frontier?

Virginio Gayda, editor of the Giornale, answers the question himself by stating that the tribes were bombed by British airmen with asphixiating gas. The writer takes this opportunity to quote several instances of British methods of repressing disorders in their colonies and territories held under mandate.

At the same time the suspicions raised in Britain on the alleged anti-British character of the Italian naval maneuvers are described here as entirely baseless.

She Waits 32 Years For Phi Beta Key

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, March 24—And to think that all these years Alderman John A. Massen of this city has been able to flash a Phi Beta Kappa key while Mrs. Massen has had to take the humble attitude of a person who just didn't make the honor society!

Well, that's all changed now. Just 32 years late, Phi Beta Kappa has elected Mrs. Massen to membership, finding that she was entitled to it back in 1905 when she and the alderman-to-be graduated together from Northwestern University.

The amend was made this month after Mrs. Massen asked Dr. Walter Dill Scott, president of the university, to look up the old records. She was sure she had done as well as John in college and that she had been a victim of discriminatory legislation.

Dr. Scott found that she was right. The alderman's scholastic record was rated at 5.984, his wife's at 6.022. It was just that Phi Beta Kappa looked askance at women members in those days and limited the percentage admitted. Phi Beta is more liberal now. As a result, the Massen household now boasts two golden keys and Mrs. Massen can travel on her own scholastic record.

City of 37,341 Homes

There are 37,341 homes in Des Moines, 40,401 telephones, 32,256 gas meters, 32,975 water meters, and 43,367 electric meters.

English Train 'Househusbands' To Help Meet Domestic Problem

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—"Househusbands" is a new word in the English vocabulary, but it seems possible that it may become familiar there before very long.

The fact is that boys have discovered that, once they turn their hand to it, they can become genuinely domesticated, can thoroughly enjoy the life of a homeworker—supported as it is in these days by a host of handy gadgets and contrivances—and can turn it into a quite enviable profession.

Recently, the Ministry of Labor has begun the training of "househusbands" in the "special areas" of South Wales, where unemployment has been hardest, putting them through four weeks of instruction in elementary kitchen and household work followed by six weeks of specialized training in the duties of house-boy or kitchen assistant, and then drafting them away—with railway fares paid—to localities where their services are required.

Girls are already showing signs that a profession which, for a number of years, has stood low in popular esteem is—now the male element has invaded it—beginning to be regarded with higher favor. Plans have been discussed in South Wales for the raising of the domestic status, and the Juvenile Employment Committee of the Cardiff Corporation has approved a definite wage scale; a maximum day of nine hours with two and five hours off on alternate Sundays; at least one half-day holiday each week, and a fortnight's vacation, with pay, after four months' service.

Moreover, genuine effort is being made to accord to the worker who serves the domestic affairs of life a status which is at least equal to that of the worker who serves the factory or the office. Recently, the Electrical Association for Women offered a prize for the best new name for domestic workers, contending that to call such workers "servant," as is customary in Mayfair, or "maid" as in Kensington, or merely "the girl," as in the suburbs, has the effect of stamping upon them a serious sense of inferiority.

A committee of the association carefully weighed the merits of "domestician," "household-worker," "superior assistant," "house-assistant," "household-aid," and even went so far as to consider such suggestions as "electaid" and "housecrafter." In the end, the award went to "domestician" and "household-worker."

Wave of Sit-Downs Subsides

(Continued from Page 1)

old laws are being unearthed by public authorities to combat the forcible occupation of plants.

In this State, it is pointed out in legal circles that the law did not fail. The break-down was in the law's enforcement.

Applauded a month ago because he winked at the seizure of General Motors Corporation plants in order to prevent violence, Governor Murphy has been increasingly criticized as sit-downs encouraged by non-interference multiplied here and overflowed across the nation. The Governor has now been compelled to take an emphatic stand against the sit-down strike as unlawful.

Mounting hostility in the State to the seizure of plants by workers is reflected in a bill just introduced in the State Senate by its Democratic leader. The measure would make it a felony punishable by imprisonment or fine for any person to "take possession or control of any property" and to "withhold the same from or interfere with the free and unimpeded use thereof by the owner."

Also by the same senate leader other legislation is proposed requiring 10 days' notice before a strike or lockout.

Whether or not either of these bills is enacted, they indicate a public current hostile to the holding of premises by strikers.

It is significant that evictions of sit-downers by the local authorities have been few and minor, yet they have had an influence beyond their intrinsic weight. The surmise is obvious that sit-down sentiment has been created by publicity of sit-downs successes and is dampened by news of failures. Where a sit-down is planned or carried through by a labor organization, that case is not likely to be immediately touched.

Publication of the police records of several of the promotors of sit-downs not connected with the C. I. O. also reacted against the whole movement.

Organized labor in big cities has its unfortunate parasites, which bone fide labor leaders deplore, and one of these intruders is the racketeer, who is frequently a gangster. He exploits, where he can, the labor union or the business concern. During the reign of the gangsters in Chicago, the most celebrated episode in labor was the defense of the Milk Wagon Drivers' Union against raiding hoodlums. The doughty leader of the union fortified its building, a one-time residence, and invited the racketeers to come on. They declined the offer to go against armor-plate and rifles.

Where the local prosecuting authorities are in connivance with gangsters, the racketeer gets his chance to prey on the legitimate labor movement. The invading hoodlum is a plague to honest labor. Sometimes it is desperate and dangerous work to root them out. The president of one of the big international unions recently said he had had an appalling time in cleaning out his organization in Chicago.

Labor Racketeering

The American Federation of Labor has recognized the menace by taking authority to deal with racketeer controlled unions.

Today the sit-down strike offers the gangster a brand new opportunity to "muscle" his way into labor, as has just been discovered here. It is the simplest way imaginable. The essence of a sit-down is that it be called swiftly, before the management can forestall it by locking out his employees, or by other tactics. Anyone on the premises, be he an employee or not, can call for a sit-down, and if the workers respond, immediately everybody else is bustled out and the band of sit-downers, even though perhaps a minority, takes possession.

Among the unskilled and unorganized, ignorant of the methods of regular labor organization or of its genuine leaders, the sit-down opens a field for the confidence man, which he has already craftily experimented with. Against such imposters, particularly in sit-downs in stores, Governor Murphy and Mayor Couzens have acted.

The tenseness in Detroit, accented by the talk of a general strike, has now largely cleared away.

At yesterday's mass meeting union leaders predicted that if the police continued to raid what they considered proper sit-downs, they might match every eviction by two fresh strikes. More sit-downs, planned or extemporaneous, will probably come.

Spain

(Continued from Page 1)

which is now available tends to show that the Loyalists' victory at Brihuega, though complete, was on a considerably smaller scale than earlier accounts indicated. The number of Italian troops engaged, it is now thought, can scarcely have exceeded 10,000. The Loyalist forces appear to have totaled some 6000 to 7000.

If these estimates are correct the chief importance of the battle is that the Loyalists captured some badly needed supplies and have greatly heightened their morale which had been weakened by months of not always successful defensive fighting.

Military opinion is that their morale is likely to be severely tested again soon when Gen. Francisco Franco starts further offensives, as he is generally expected to do.

Italian Over-Confidence

Italian defeat seems to have been due largely to over-confidence. They expected a repetition of their unopposed march into Malaga and perhaps of the joy ride into Addis Ababa. Their tactics are likely to be less vulnerable on future occasions.

The effect of the Brihuega victory on recruiting for the Loyalists is understood to have been electric. But it is doubted here whether the Government has enough equipment yet to arm more than a comparatively small force. The munitions industry is, however, being rapidly organized and is expected to enable big Government forces to take the field by mid-summer.

Provided that further foreign reinforcements do not reach General Franco in the meantime, the issue of the campaign is thought here to depend on the Loyalists' capacity to stem further attacks during the next three months.

It would be idle to deny that British military experts rather doubt their being able to do so. But, as the Ethiopian campaign showed, the experts are not always right.

Germany Warns Indolent Farmers Of Loss of Land

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, March 24—Col. Gen. Hermann Göring, who is charged by Reichsführer Hitler with the achievement of the four-year plan of self-sufficiency, has ordered the carrying out of far-reaching new measures calculated to ensure the full realization of Herr Hitler's intentions.

For his purpose General Göring needs to import considerable quantities of raw material that cannot possibly be obtained or produced in Germany and for these imports payment has to be made in foreign currency. All conceivable means of obtaining "devisen" (foreign exchange) are being adopted, and one of these is the gradual prohibition of the import of foodstuffs that Germany herself under pressure could supply.

Severe import restrictions by the National Socialist rulers have brought matters so far that only about 17 per cent of foodstuffs consumed in Germany is being imported.

Greater Production Sought

The measures now coming into force are intended to save for other national purposes as much as possible of the foreign currency that has now to be paid for this 17 per cent of imported foodstuffs.

To attain this end General Göring has ordered an investigation of German agricultural production. Having ascertained that the fertilization of farms is in many cases inadequate or ineffective he not only ordered improvement but demands drastic price reductions on artificial fertilizers.

In order to reduce the quantity of fodder that has to be imported General Göring requires that the cultivation of sugar beets and potatoes shall be extended and orders that the price paid by factories for so-called industrial potatoes be raised. With the same object more rye is to be produced, and to encourage farmers the official price paid to them is also to be raised.

Lazy Farming Banned

The scheme includes furthermore the elimination of incompetent or lazy farmers, and when it is necessary the state will place the cultivation of their land in the hands of abler men.

Working of the farms is to be watched more closely than ever by the authorities, and advice will be given to all farmers by technical experts concerning the construction and maintenance of cattle stalls, the choice of crops and the use of agricultural machinery.

Agriculture is thus to be regimented into putting forth its whole strength, but the cost of main products to the consumer, namely, bread and potatoes, is not to be raised.

Reich Protestants Reject Government Proffer of Truce

BERLIN, March 24 (AP)—The National Socialist Government declared a truce yesterday in its quarrel with rebellious Protestants rather than engage in simultaneous conflict with both Roman Catholic and Protestant churches.

Dr. Hanns Kerrl, Reichsminister for Church Affairs, issued a decree reconstituting Evangelical Church governments as they existed before Feb. 15, when Adolf Hitler ordered General Synodical elections, and ordered maintenance of the "status quo" until the church elections, for which no date has been set.

Confessional Synod leaders, who viewed the election plan with skepticism, rejected the truce and said that they would prefer to continue the fight to keep the Government out of church affairs.

The Kerrl decree, coming on the heels of the message from Pope Pius that accused Germany of violating the Vatican Concordat, was characterized by Synod leaders as an attempt to divide Protestants and Roman Catholics in their struggle for separation of Church and State.

They indicated that the fight for religious independence would continue despite the truce. All disciplinary measures were suspended by the decree, but Synod leaders said Dr. Kerrl's statement could not be supported until the Government releases nine Lübeck pastors arrested for disobedience to official church regulations.

Politics Reproved In Security Act

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, March 24—Warning that public health features of social security legislation in Pennsylvania and in Washington may result in placing the politician between the patient and his physician, the Philadelphia County Medical Society's committee on legislation has opened a fight on compulsory health insurance systems proposed in various bills.

Writing in the Weekly Roster and Medical Digest, Dr. Joseph A. Daly, chairman of the committee, stated that "the Social Security Act is loaded with dynamite and inimical to the people and to ourselves."

Charging that the proposed health insurance systems would in effect levy another tax upon citizens to pay the salaries of members of the medical profession, Dr. Daly declared that "only the misfits in the medical profession want security."

Poll on Betting Favored

TRENTON N. J., March 24 (AP)—The New Jersey Senate adopted by a vote of 11 to 5 March 22 a resolution calling for a constitutional referendum on pari-mutuel betting at horse races. The measure must be adopted by both houses of the 1938 Legislature before the question can be submitted to the people. It has already been approved by the 1937 Assembly.

Lone Canadian Trapper Joins In Peace Drive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A lonely Canadian trapper of Dewey, British Columbia, has sent the following letter (reproduced here in its original spelling) to Viscount Cecil, chairman of the British National Committee of the International Peace Campaign:

"I follow trapping for a living and this time it is four months since I seen any one, which is not unusual, so keeping in touch with news print, I have a better chance to pick the chaf from the wheat, than those who are pulled along in lifes turbulent stream, having watched carefully for some ray of light to appear.

"I want to say, your move for disarmiment by a world ballot, is the first ray of light that has appeared, not only in my time, but in all time, in regard to cesation of war, but the vote, to be effective, must be solely for the one purpose, with a clear understanding, that force will be used at the end if required, to complete disarmament to the point of sufficient to patroll the seas. If this can be done it will do more for the human race that any Magna Charta ever did.

"I am all for the world crusade, for it seems so insane to drift back not only into the dark ages but something the world has never seen.

"Please excuse this scratching for I am out of practice."

Horse Marks Birthday; Owner Walks to Town

TALLAHOMA, Tenn., March 24 (AP)—Hord Smith, a farmer, walked five miles to town yesterday to explain why he couldn't deliver a load of wood on time.

It was the twenty-third birthday of his faithful horse, Jim, and Mr. Smith decided a day of leisure was in order.

General Classified

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

MILWAUKEE — American lady, educated abroad, speaking French and German fluently, seeks position as companion; free to travel. Miss Margaret Wiedring, 1433 N. Marshall St. Tel. Ma. 2361.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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NEWTON HIGHLANDS, Mass.—Upper, available April 15th; unusual bargain, five rooms, oil-burner, automatic hot water, electric refrigeration, garage, near grade school, excellent transportation, $60. 122 Lincoln St., CENter Newton 1358.

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Frederic W. Cook
Secretary of the Commonwealth

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ROOMY house 4

Local Classified
(Continued)

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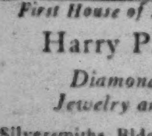

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EAST ORANGE
(Continued)

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INDIVIDUAL LAUNDRY SERVICE?
BACHELORS—try our fine
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Visit our Party Shop next door
Free Delivery Service
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Nuts and Candies
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EASTER FLOWERS
for Easter Morning
GRULICH & SONS
616 WASHINGTON ST.,
HOBOKEN, N. J.
Branch
2828 Boulevard, Jersey City, N. J. — Member F. T. D. A.

For Flowers for Easter
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NEW JERSEY

JERSEY CITY
(Continued)

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Stetson Hats — Arrow Shirts
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Infants' Wear
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Dresses and Accessories
Moderately priced.

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163 MAPLEWOOD AVE.
The exclusive Men's and Boys' Shop
Haberdashery, Hats and Sportswear. Agents for Palm Beach Suits and Neckwear.

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Let Flowers Convey Your Easter Greetings
Member F. T. D.
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Now Is the Time
to trim and spray your shade and fruit trees. Trimming and spraying elm trees helps to prevent Dutch Elm blight.
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ORANGE, N. J.
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Massmann
FLORAL ARTISTS
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Our TURKEYS and CHICKENS
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New Parisian Imports from Leading Ateliers
Superlative Quality at Reasonable Prices.
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Silver
Hats Ready Made and to Order
Agents for Dobbs Hats
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Optometrists and Opticians
297 MAIN STREET — OR. 3-2141
NEAR DAY STREET

Do Your Easter Shopping at
The Rose Shop Inc
Infants', Children's and Women's Wear
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WEST ORANGE

R. PAUL,
Try our Home-Made Ice Cream and Candies
STRAWBERRY ICE, STRAWBERRY ICE CREAM A SPECIALTY
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PASSAIC 3-2611
Sweetwood FLORIST
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READY TO WEAR
ACCESSORIES
HOUSEWARES
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CANDY *for Easter*
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All Sizes — All Styles — One Price $6.50
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Specialists Exclusively in Red Cross Shoes
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PLAINFIELD
(Continued)

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Remarkably low priced
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Blooming Plants and Cut Flowers
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BERGENLINE AVE. at SIXTEENTH STREET
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"FAMOUS" SHOES
Scientific Fitting
WETHERHOLD & METZGER
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Hess Brothers
Allentown Pa
"One of Pennsylvania's Good Stores"

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN
(Continued)

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PENNSYLVANIA

PHILADELPHIA
(Continued)

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Strictly homemade products of highest quality
Orders taken for all occasions
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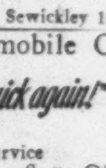

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A friendly atmosphere and Service that will please you.
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Featured Exclusively, in Reading, at
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New colors and styles in full
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Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

PENNSYLVANIA

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(Continued)

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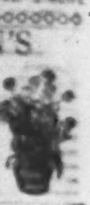

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Enhance the Easter Glory
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Ask for a "Magic Seal". It costs nothing—Saves you money.

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ESTABLISHED 1874
"The Market for Good Things to Eat"
The Famous 57 VARIETIES

Select Fruit Market
We are featuring a large selection of
Fresh Dressed Poultry
and First Class Meats
510 Beaver St. — Tel. Sewickley 1900

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House Wiring and Electrical Repairs
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1937 Dodge and Plymouth
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Phone Boulevard 1000
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Immediate delivery on all models
Also fine selection of cars taken in trade

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Men's Wear of Distinction
Stetson Hats, Smithson Clothes
Arrow Shirts, Interwoven Hose
6932 Market St., Upper Darby, Pa.

WILKES-BARRE

POMEROY'S LINEN SHOP
It may be a gorgeous Linen Tablecloth or a gleaming White Sheet to you but to us it is verily a Reputation . . . because our Linen Department is famous throughout the Valley for the beautiful quality merchandise it carries, and we're resolved to everlastingly maintain that Reputation. Come in and look over the downy Cannon Towels, the domestic and imported Linens, and, too, the novelty table wear which includes exquisite imported Lace Cloths.

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Dinkelsbühl, Germany

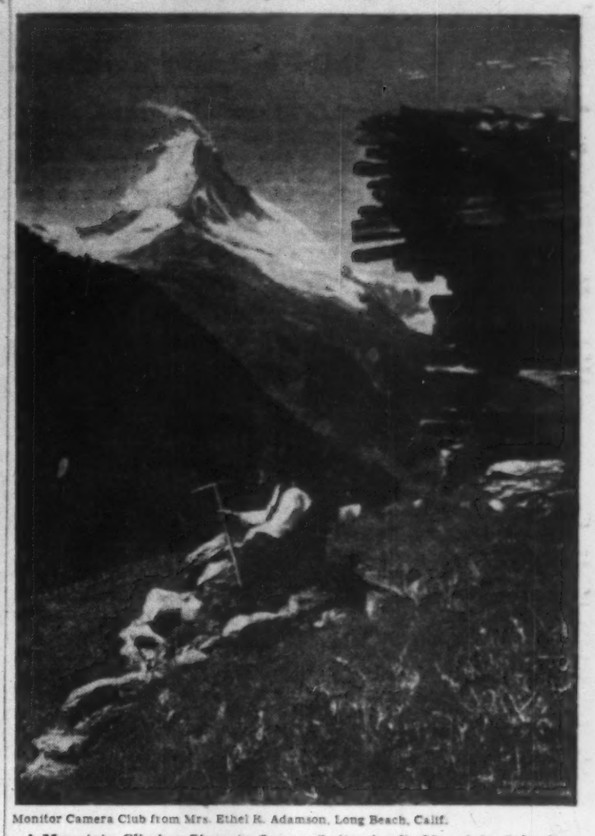
Monitor Camera Club from E. F. Taapken, Somerville, Mass.

Foliage Frames a Scene in Rural Germany

Aviators Are Welcomed to Africa by the King of Beasts

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Zermatt, Switzerland



Monitor Camera Club from Mrs. Ethel R. Adamson, Long Beach, Calif.

A Mountain Climber Stops to Survey Switzerland's Mountain Splendor

Sunbonnet Sue

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

Children of the East

"The children of the East" appears to have been a general descriptive title given by the people of Palestine to the roving tribes of the Syrian desert which lay to the east of them; but it may also have included some of those who lived further to the south in what in Biblical times was the somewhat indeterminate territory of Arabia.

Thus in Judges 6 and 7 we learn of how Gideon proceeded to deliver Israel from a menacing confederacy which included among its members "the children of the East" (6:3, 7:12, 8:10), in addition to Midianites and Amalekites. Later on in Hebrew history we find the prophet Jeremiah encouraging his contemporaries to "spoil the men of the east" (Jer. 49: 28). It is interesting to find that the hero of the book of Job is described as "the greatest of all the men of the east" (Job 1:3).

Daily Anecdote

Another Samaritan

Once while journeying through the heavy snows of the Alsace mountains, Oberlin (the French philanthropist) felt himself yielding to fatigue and sleep.

Presently he was awakened by an elderly waggoner, who gave him food and drink and assisted him to a place of shelter. The man would accept no reward, and so Oberlin inquired his name.

"Oh, you are a preacher," the waggoner replied. "Tell me the name of the Good Samaritan!"

"I cannot," replied Oberlin, "for it is not recorded."

"Well," said the man, "when you can tell me his name, I will then tell you mine."

And with that he departed.

Odds and Ends

Your Automobile

Your automobile is longer in the summer than in the winter. The distance varies about an eighth of an inch between a hot day and a zero day.

Japan's Wage

The average wage for factory workers in Japan is about 40 cents a day.

Count Them

There are 100,000 classified types of beetles.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: "Beautiful for situation" is Mt. Sopris, in view of my peaceful mountain home.

Factual Figuring: 13 plus 13, minus 7 (13 to 19, incl.), times 3, divided by 3 (March) equals 19.

Letter Changing: Call, hall, hale, hole, home, come.

Be Careful Now!: 72 cents. Most persons forget that both sides of the glass must be washed.

Poetry and the Poets: Aeneid—Virgil; Barefoot Boy—Whittier; Enoch Arden—Tennyson; Evangeline—Longfellow; Iliad—Homer; Lady of the Lake—Scott; Little Boy Blue—Field; Man With the Hoe—Markham; Paradise Lost—Milton; Trees—Kilmer.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

A bit of scenery is described by a Glenwood Springs, Colo., reader in today's cryptogram:

"MKLHEYIHU IVG FYEHL-EYVS" YF *OE. *FVTGYF, YS CYKD OZ TKLPKIHU OVHSELYS WVOK.

Factual Figuring

To the number of stars on the Great Seal of the United States —— add the number of arrows held in the eagle's claw on the same Seal ——; subtract the number of cardinal numbers represented by "teens"——; multiply by the number represented by a leash——; and divide by the number of the month mainly represented by the Zodiac sign of Pisces——. What is the answer?

Letter Changing

Many are called, but few come, might be the subject of today's change. Following the usual rules, change CALL to COME in 5 moves.

Be Careful, Now!

Just a bit tricky. Try it on your friends. How much will it cost to wash 6 entire windows, each of which measures 3 feet by 4 feet, at a cost of ½ cent a square foot.

Poetry and the Poets

The names of a number of famous poems are given. Can you identify them with the poets?

1	Aeneid	Markham	
2	Barefoot Boy	Kilmer	
3	Enoch Arden	Virgil	1
4	Evangeline	Field	
5	Iliad	Milton	
6	Lady of the Lake	Tennyson	
7	Little Boy Blue	Whittier	
8	Man With the Hoe	Longfellow	
9	Paradise Lost	Scott	
10	Trees	Homer	

(Answers Appear On This Page)

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Cross Questions And Crooked Answers

Start by lining up boys and girls, or gentlemen and ladies, facing each other as though there was an old-fashioned spelling bee. In this case the men face the women, and the ones who are at the foot of each line are chosen to supply the questions and answers. That is, a lady at the foot goes up the line of men and secretly, by whispering, gives each man a question, such as "How about a date tonight?" "Who is your new neighbor?" or "Do you like men who wear spats?"

While she is doing this, the man, from the foot of the men's line goes over to the women's side and whispers to each lady an answer, such as "Oh, I don't know about that";

"That's some more of your business"; "Eight o'clock will be early enough." Then without anyone knowing what has been given to his partner, the gentleman at the head clasps the hand of the lady opposite and slowly walks down the aisle between the couples and asks his partner the question given, and she repeats her answer. This is done three times; and it must be done without smiling, regardless of how ludicrous the question and answer may be, or how hilarious others may become.

The couple should return to their original places. If they laugh, they must go to the foot of the line.

There is so much merriment that it is often difficult to tell who should be awarded a prize; so it would seem that there is so much enjoyment that a prize is not expected.—Zollie C. C., Represa, Calif.

Aviators Arrive in Africa

Animal Town's Good-Will Trip—38
By H. Boylston Dummer

As the good-will plane neared the African shore, our animals were very silent.

"Say," shouted Reddy Fox. "What's the matter with you animals? Here we are about to visit the most wonderful country in the world for wild animals, and I can't get a sound out of you!"

"Well," said Reddy Squirrel, "it may show we have good sense. I've heard a lot about Africa—great animals, great snakes, great jungles, great deserts—it seems as if everything was done on a great scale, and what chance has a little squirrel in all this?"

While the squirrel had just about expressed how the other animals felt, they were a spunky lot. Even Stowaway Mouse threw out his little chest and said to Reddy Squirrel, "Reddy, you just stick close to me!"

This made the other animals laugh, and their courage came back to them.

They had flown some distance when Reddy Fox said, "According to this map, we are now over Kenya, owned by Great Britain." So the good-will plane settled down—the animals were in Africa at last!

None of the animals seemed in any hurry to leave the plane. Buster had seen two large yellow eyes peering at him from the thick bushes, but could not make out what animal they belonged to.

"Nice country," said Reddy Squirrel trembling all over.

"It may be nice, all right," said Racky Coon, "but I'd sell my share in it for a nickel."

At last an animal showed up, and he came up to the plane. He looked like a wolf. He raised one paw, saying, "Greetings to you, strangers."

"Same to you," replied Reddy Fox. "What can we do for you?" he asked. "You seem to have something definite in mind."

"I have," answered this strange animal. "Our king has heard of your arrival and wishes an audience with you."

"Your king?" asked Reddy Fox. "King who?"

"Why, King Leo, the Lion, who, as you know, is the king of all beasts."

"Is he hungry?" asked Stowaway Mouse.

"Oh, goodness no!" replied the King's messenger. "He's really very nice. Come on now, follow me and no harm will befall you."

Soon they were ushered into the presence of King Leo. He sat on a throne, dressed in gorgeous robes and a golden crown on his head. A servant was fanning him with a large fan of brilliant feathers.

The King said, "It gives me great pleasure to welcome you animals into my domain."

Bunny Rabbit whispered to Reddy Fox, "What does 'domain' mean? I hope it doesn't mean 'kitchen.'"

"No," said Reddy, half laughing, "It means the country he rules over."

Reddy Fox explained all about the good-will trip and how they hoped to increase the spirit of good will among all animals of the world.

The King was much interested, saying, "Not a bad idea. In fact, a very fine one. I'm sending runners to the farthermost part of my kingdom with my orders that every animal must treat you kindly and try to make your stay here pleasant in every way. I shall hope to see you all again; and until then—my good wishes!"

(The Animals Will Make an Extended Visit in Africa; and They Will Appear Hereafter in Strip Form, on Wednesdays.)

Quotation for Today

ASSOCIATE with men of good quality if you esteem your own reputation, for it is better to be alone, than in bad company.
—GEORGE WASHINGTON.

In Lighter Vein

No Doubt

An English tourist was on his first visit to Niagara Falls, and a guide was trying to impress him with their magnificence.

"Grand," suggested the guide.

The visitor did not seem impressed.

"Millions of gallons a minute," explained the guide.

"How many in a day?" asked the tourist.

"Oh, billions and billions," answered the guide.

The visitor looked across and down and up, as if gauging the flow. Then he turned away, apparently unimpressed.

"Runs all night, too, I suppose?" he remarked.—Wall Street Journal.

A Woman's Answer

Teacher: "Can you tell me what we get from the sun and not the moon?"

Mary: "Freckles."—Our Paper.

—Annapolis Log

"This is me again, dear. What comes after 'When the bough breaks the cradle will fall?'"

Getting Posted

"Daddy won't be home to dinner this evening, Willie, so you will have to take his place."

"Do you mean I'll have to read the paper at the table?"—Cotton Ginners' Journal.

Depends

"So you plan to have a little change next summer?"

"If I have a little change next summer."—Montreal Herald.

What?

"When I was a baby I was left an orphan."

"What did you do with it?"—United Mine Workers' Journal.

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Safety Tape Hangers

A woman who had devised an article that kept her children in possession of their small wearing belongings, by making a safety hanger from a wide piece of tape on which were fastened two snap clothespins, decided to make these articles for sale. She bought stout wide tape in dark colors, and on this tape she outlined the child's name. On each end she fastened two snap clothespins, to which the child could snap his galoshes and his mittens.

This hanger could remain on the child's hook in a school closet, or in his own home; and when he would go to get his things, he would find his belongings in place. She found no difficulty in selling to parents; and some children bought the hangers from their own allowance money.—M. C. R., Boone, Iowa.

Brevities

Ed Scanlan in Buffalo Evening News: It's easy to tell the hick-town visitor from the city slicker. The former gives his seat in a streetcar to a woman.

New Yorker (Howard Brubaker): Owing to the lopsided character of the Senate, the new Democratic members have to sit with the Republicans. Anyway it does a young fellow no harm to learn something about the lives of the unfortunate.

South Bend Tribune: "The fur of Rhesus monkey," we read, "will grow longer overnight to protect the animal from cold." Unfortunately, nature has not provided a comparable compensating system for the taxpayer.

Galt Reporter: A reputation is a dangerous thing. If it's a good one it's hard to live up to, and if it's a bad one it's hard to live down.

Indianapolis News: "London Seeks to Allay New Crisis." (Headline)—Whatever became of the old one?

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Giving

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Portland, Ore.

A woman who goes out to work by the day to support herself and son, had worked hard all summer in a canning factory and managed to save $50, with which she hoped to put a new roof on their house, a repair which was much needed.

An elderly couple, however, had lost their little business and were in dire need. This woman, knowing their plight, turned over to them the $50, without another thought of the roof.

The following spring a small fire broke out in her roof, and the insurance company, in making a settlement, decided that a new roof should be put on the house. Furthermore, in looking over the house and noticing water spots on the ceiling in the living room and dining room, the adjuster told the contractor to clean up both rooms and make a good job of it. (The rooms had needed new paper for some time, but the woman hadn't been able to have the work done.) The insurance company also made a cash settlement of $25 for other minor damages.

Since this time $30 of the $50 originally given the elderly couple has been gratefully returned.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Looking Forward to Homecoming*

By LE PELLEY

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*The 'Give Away'*

By CARMACK

Parliamentary Practice

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Restricting Individual Rights

Question: Will you tell us whether or not in your judgment the following bylaw is infringing the rights of members to withdraw at any time from an election, and also if it could be stated more clearly and helpfully:

"In announcing the result of a ballot for officers, the names of those receiving less than 3 votes shall be omitted. No result of balloting shall be announced until after the fourth ballot, when by a two-thirds vote those present may call for announcement of the result. No member shall withdraw his name after the second ballot has been cast."

Answer: Most bylaws infringe to some extent upon individual rights. The fundamental is that the individual voluntarily waives some degree of privilege in the interest of the entire membership.

When the members adopted the above bylaw, they voluntarily waived their individual right to withdrawal after the second ballot. It is permissible if that is the wish of the requisite number. However, the clause in the bylaw requiring that no result shall be announced until after the fourth ballot seems faulty. According to that, even though on the first ballot a member should receive enough votes to be elected, the balloting would have to go on.

This seems an unnecessary restriction. It should be qualified in some way, for example, "In case there is no election on any of the first four ballots, that result only shall be announced. In announcing the result of subsequent ballots, the names of those receiving fewer than 3 votes shall be omitted."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Relief Is Relief; Work Is Work

WHAT is sauce for the PWA should be appropriate dressing for the WPA. To those who find it not easy to watch their P's and W's, it may be explained that President Roosevelt has imposed a new rule on the Public Works Administration, a unit dealing with permanent construction projects under Secretary Harold L. Ickes, and is also quoted as saying the big question mark in the forthcoming federal budget is the amount necessary to finance work relief through the Works Progress Administration under Administrator Harry L. Hopkins.

The rule for the PWA is that $100 must be spent for labor from the relief rolls out of every $115 advanced to municipalities, these advances still running to 45 per cent of the total cost of projects. This stiffens the requirements for the use of relief labor which have already hampered the activities of PWA, since skilled labor of good grade is hardly to be found on the relief rolls any longer. The $15 margin as a premium to contractors for using this labor instead of workmen of their own choice is an admission of the inefficiency of the method.

It would be at least interesting to inquire whether 15 per cent would begin to cover the disparity in costs of most of WPA projects—speaking now of the work relief administration—as compared with the cost of doing the same jobs with labor chosen for competency.

Let it be granted that these projects served an important double purpose when business conditions were such that worthy workers of all grades were to be found on the relief rolls. Granting, too, that many projects were of permanent value, particularly the rural road building, the usefulness of many other jobs done shows a decided shrinkage in what the taxpayer got for his money.

The new regulations on PWA with its heavier type of municipal construction projects are said to mark practically the extinction of that organization so far as any further grants for new work are concerned, since the terms cannot be met even in localities where the relief load of unskilled unemployment still is heavy.

More than a year ago the American Association of Social Workers recommended that employment on work programs be placed on a basis of competence and that plain cash relief be assured for those who could not be employed on genuinely useful works. While there is a value to morale in work rather than idleness, the social workers found this value is largely lost by putting padded crews on unnecessary work or "making relief need the basis of eligibility."

From this and other findings The Christian Science Monitor last August put forward a relief program recommending:

(1) That WPA in its present form be liquidated as soon as possible;

(2) That useful public work be provided, with employment on the basis of ability;

(3) That cash relief, which can be made to go twice as far as work relief, be provided for the unemployed not thus absorbed.

Events since have tended steadily, in our opinion, to confirm the wisdom and timeliness of this course. The tapering off of PWA is in accord with the passing of the emergency for which it was created. Yet there would be great value in preserving a skeleton organization of this unit, as has been advised from several quarters, to act as a planning agency for a works reserve to be available again in time of need.

Similarly it behooves WPA to adjust itself to changing circumstances. If the report is true that Mr. Hopkins is about ready to drop the present relief test and let workers on public jobs be drawn from the general rolls of the United States employment service, it is good news. Even accepting a measure of Mr. Hopkins's thesis that relief need will continue, the federal relief organization will do well to let work be put on a work basis and devote itself to relief on a relief basis.

Why Rebellion?

PUERTO RICO is again in the headlines. A riot in Ponce, second largest city of the island, is only the latest of a series of unfortunate and violent incidents which have occurred in that Caribbean dependency of the United States during the last three years. The Ponce riot was provoked by a parade of several hundred uniformed members of the so-called Nationalist Party, whose aim is immediate independence, to be won by any means, including terrorism and armed rebellion.

Who and what are these militant Nationalists? According to all available evidence, they constitute a very small minority. This extremist faction owes its rise mainly to a tireless agitator, one Pedro Albizu Campos, whose fiery speeches have inflamed a following consisting largely of youths. After Colonel Riggs was assassinated by Campos's followers, he and several of his lieutenants were tried and convicted for sedition. The Ponce riot was one of several Nationalist demonstrations against their imprisonment.

Why should even this small minority react so bitterly against the American connection? There does not seem to be much to rebel about. Puerto Rico enjoys virtually complete self-government. All its revenues remain in the island, supplemented by generous grants from the Federal Treasury in times of need. During the last four years, a federal agency, the Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration, has grappled vigorously with the island's economic and social difficulties. The PRRA has spent about $16,000,000 of American money, employing some 60,000 men on projects of permanent value. In addition, during the worst of the depression, poor relief was financed by Washington to the tune of $1,000,000 a month.

Nevertheless, Puerto Rico is no island paradise. Its basic ill is sheer overpopulation. Under American rule, population has doubled. In addition, Puerto Rico was visited by two disastrous hurricanes within a few years. And on top of these visitations came the world depression which afflicted the island sorely.

These and other causes have deepened an already chronic poverty, which in turn has inevitably bred discontent. The independence movement is, of course, no cure for Puerto Rico's ills. This little island is too small and weak to stand effectively alone. Once outside the American tariff wall, Puerto Rico would be hopelessly overshadowed by Cuba. Fortunately, intelligent Puerto Ricans recognize this. The excesses of an irresponsible faction should not cause Americans to lose their poise or alter the present general policy toward the islands.

Vaccination, or Freedom?

VACCINATION? Very well, for those who want it. This is the tolerant attitude of most Americans who object to compulsory vaccination as an invasion of personal security as provided for in the Bill of Rights.

The fight for repeal of Massachusetts' compulsory vaccination law should engage the active support of all Massachusetts voters and the moral support of all United States citizens who would keep individual freedom intact against encroachment by experimental medicine. In Massachusetts new petitions for the repeal of a law which, it is charged, has been imposed "over the protests and petitions of the people" have been signed by several thousand people. Against the arguments and protests of these signers and of the Committee for Medical Freedom will be ranged all the well worn claims for vaccination. These claims are moot.

Those who credit vaccination as a protection against smallpox, however, need have no fear that it will be denied them. If they believe that vaccination spells immunity for them, they need not fear contagion from those who do not wish to submit to it. If they do not believe that vaccination thus safeguards them, they have slight grounds upon which to insist that others accept it.

Vaccination? Very well, for those who want it. But for those who do not, liberty of choice in this quite private matter, and security of their person.

Policy and Peace

THE foreign policy which Mr. Stanley Baldwin's Government proposes to discuss with representatives of the British Overseas Dominions at the coming Imperial Conference in London, is to be welcomed so far as it goes. It concerns in the main the contribution which each individual nation of the British Commonwealth is prepared to make toward the promotion of world peace.

General arguments were put forward in a recent speech at Aberdeen by Mr. Anthony Eden, British Foreign Minister, in support of this policy. The world, Mr. Eden recalled, is daily growing smaller, owing to continually improving means of human intercommunication. At the same time, war is becoming alike more unspeakably catastrophic and more immediately liable to erupt overwhelmingly over geographical boundaries of every kind. Therefore, Mr. Eden showed, the only foreign policy possible for nations of good will was to aim at aligning shoulder to shoulder in the cause of peace, those powers—and especially the British Empire and the United States of America—which stand pre-eminently for that ideal.

Referring to the British Empire as a "stabilizing influence for peace," Mr. Eden added that there was another great stabilizing factor of infinite advantage to mankind:

> I refer to the United States of America. When we look at the troubled state of the world today, it is a comforting thought that over the vast area where the United States flag flies there is a great peace-loving and progressive influence at work.

These are generalities which can be warmly reciprocated everywhere. When the problem is approached more closely it becomes immediately apparent that sufficiently active co-operation to ensure peace everywhere is not practical politics at the moment, though it is reasonable to hope that in the long run it may become so. An immediately practical step would be for the British Imperial Conference to devote moments not taken up with discussions of mutual trade advantage among its own constituent nations to considering how poorly that exclusive trade system contributes to a general economic peace or to co-operation with America.

Elizabeth's Sea Dogs

Book News of the Day

DOUGLAS BELL'S round-up of ELIZABETHAN SEAMEN (Philadelphia: Lippincott. $3) is one of the liveliest, most readable sea yarns published in many a day. The book rocks from cover to cover with the crack of cannon and the clash of cutlasses.

If it scuttles the spell of awe which classical history weaves round the exploits of the great sailors of Tudor times, it is because the author believes they "were not the least quaint, but virile men, remarkably like the men of today." Certainly his characters are men of action, whose deeds attest their measure.

These Elizabethan sea rovers make up a motley crew, with amazing contrasts in temperament and background. Sir Humphrey Gilbert, schooled at Eton and Oxford, may have cut a finer figure on the quarterdeck than, for instance, that burly Yorkshireman, Martin Frobisher, who got his schooling in the forecastle. But both were swashbuckling imperialists under the sea cloak. Gilbert's dream of a Northwest Passage and Sir Martin's futile search for that elusive track to Cathay were inspired by the lure of gold and glory.

Exploration was secondary with all, except John Davis. He was an ideal seaman, who added much to arctic knowledge.

The quest for the Northwest Passage exacted a heavy toll. Yet seamen had some fun in the attempt. Frobisher's officers named an ice-congested channel Charing Cross on the chart. Davis's men played Rugby with the Eskimos.

Nobody got rich or famous collecting icebergs. Frobisher, Raleigh and others found it profitable to engage in semi-piratical raids upon Spanish plate ships and distant colonies. The Earl of Cumberland borrowed one of Elizabeth's galleons and went buccaneering in a big way. Among other ports and places, he pillaged Fayal. On departing, he invited all the better victims to a farewell banquet aboard ship. Elizabeth's share in one expedition was £90,000, on an investment of £3000.

One infers from this book that Sir Francis Drake was the most ambitious gold-getter of them all. He started around the world in the ship Pelican, plundered the ancient wealth of Peru, renamed the ship Golden Hind and bowled proudly into Plymouth, scuppers deep with precious metal. That one trip "made" Drake at court.

But Sir Francis was something more than a pirate, as his countrymen discovered the day the massed might of Spanish sea power swooped down upon England. The engagement with the Spanish Armada marks the climax in the story of the Elizabethan seamen. There was, indeed, "a host of gallant names" in the roll of captains: Drake in Revenge, Hawkins in Swallow, the Earl of Cumberland in Elizabeth Bonaventure, John Davis in Black Dog—all were there to share the wealth and glory that fell to Elizabeth's doughty admirals in the routing of the Armada. H. T.

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

"Social Credit Stalls"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your issue contains an editorial headed "Social Credit Stalls." The concluding paragraph states "Alberta appears to have lost nothing by the experiment. Provincial affairs are in better condition today than when a Utopia-bound electorate swept Mr. Aberhart into the premiership."

Might I point out that such a statement is not in accordance with the true condition of provincial affairs. Unemployment figures have increased, taxation has been increased, with further increases announced in the new budget brought down today, besides which the credit of the province has been adversely affected, owing to the radical legislation regarding debts and cutting in half of interest, which has been declared ultra vires by the courts.

Prosperity certificates, which Premier Aberhart stated would increase purchasing power, are practically out of circulation.

Your paper is usually impartial and correct in its reviews and editorials and I felt prompted, on reading the editorial, to draw your attention to the actual conditions resultant on the attempt to institute Social Credit. H. T. HALLIWELL

President, Alberta Division, Canadian Weekly Newspapers Association

Coleman, Alberta, Can.

(Editor's Note—Nevertheless we believe the impression prevails that, aside from the "Social Credit" aspects of the Administration, the Aberhart regime has been fully as successful as the 14-year sway of the United Farmers which left Alberta with a $200,000,000 debt and impaired credit.)

Safety for Legal Rights

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

We are dangerously near that condition foreseen by Macaulay, Bryce, Jefferson, Hamilton, Madison, Washington, Root and all wise students of government, where a controlling majority of voters is without property and without sense of personal political responsibility and with easily aroused feelings of personal grievance against society, and ready to follow the most convincing promiser over any economic or social precipice.

This condition is bound to grow worse with our increasing population and our decreasing resources. The problem of government becomes more difficult while the political morale of the voters becomes less intelligent and self-controlled. Our only anchor to windward is an able and honest Supreme Court free from political or popular influence.

As the facts lie, the gravest responsibility since Buchanan's time rests upon every man in Washington to whom the people have entrusted the safeguarding of their interests.

Does anyone believe that our legal rights would be safer in the hands of a political body than in the hands of a judicial body?

East Boston, Mass. FRANK W. MERRICK

Pouring New Wine Into Old Bottles

Mr. Blennerhassett Comes Home

MRS. ATKINSON jabbed a straw into the slab of johnnycake in the oven. "I declare," she said, "Dan'l ought t' be here. How that man does dote on johnnycake."

Mr. Prescott rattled his dice box and shook a double six for his imaginary opponent at backgammon.

"Well, he aint, an' I guess f'once I can have all th' corn bread I want."

Mrs. Atkinson dropped some fresh slices of bacon into the sputtering pan.

"Ben, you're th' most exasperatin' man. You know well enough there's always 'nough to go round an' more. Jest because you—"

Brakes squealed, strangely familiar. Mr. Prescott straightened up in his chair, and Mrs. Atkinson hurried to the window and peered into the street.

"My land sakes alive!"

She plumped in her old Boston rocker as Mr. Blennerhassett bulged into the kitchen and winked at his old chum who kept right on with his backgammon.

Mrs. Atkinson's cheeks were rosy.

"Dan—Dan'l Blennerhassett, where on earth you—"

Mr. Blennerhassett raised a noble proboscis.

"Hah, johnnycake an' bacon. Feast f'th' prodigal. Ben, you old curmudgin, you certainly know 'nough t' settle down where th' feedin's good."

Mr. Prescott scowled up at his old friend. His bright little blue eyes twinkled and the tufts of white whisker under his ears jiggled.

"What brought y'back?"

Mr. Blennerhassett turned to Mrs. Atkinson.

"Now S'manthy, listen to him."

Mrs. Atkinson got up from her chair and forked bacon onto a platter and smoking slices of johnnycake.

"Well, Dan, we didn't know f'sure jest where y'was. Californy, Floridy—lan' sakes we got pos' cards from 'bout ev'ry place I ever heard of."

Mr. Blennerhassett smacked his knee.

"Well, it's funny. I got talkin' to a man who's int'rested in old houses—wants t'buy th' Club.

He referred to the 200-year-old Blennerhassett homestead in Tyngsbury used by the Stowell Antique Society as a weekly gathering place in the summer and where Mr. Prescott and his sister, Mrs. Atkinson, acted as hosts in the manner and costumes of the period.

Mrs. Atkinson, dishing out gooseberry jam, poised her spoon in the air.

"You thinkin' of sellin', Dan'l?"

Mr. Blennerhassett buttered another slice of johnnycake.

"Don't figure to, but when we got t'talkin' 'bout N' England it set me thinkin' of snow on Scribner Hill, an' th' smell of wet earth when th' snow melts in th' spring, an'—"

Mr. Prescott crunched noisily on a crisp slice of bacon.

"Thought y' wanted pa'ms an' sandy—no, that ain't what you called 'em—coral strands."

"Hurrrumph."

Mr. Blennerhassett cleared his throat.

"Well, so I did, an' I had 'em an' now I'm back, an' you, Ben, I see you've got th' last piece of johnnycake as usual. Well, hurry up an' eat it an' h'ist yourself. We're goin' over t' Tyngsb'ry."

Taking the road that would lead them over Scribner Hill, Mr. Blennerhassett said to Mrs. Atkinson on the seat beside him:

"Mite early. S'ppose we'll run into some mud."

Mrs. Atkinson stirred a little.

"Guess you'll see some diff'rence, Dan'l. They tell me th' Hill Road is hard paved now. Gov'ment's been fixin' it up th' past year."

Mr. Blennerhassett stepped a little harder on the gas.

"Hurrrumph."

"Look at it," he grunted as they went into high gear up the hill that usually needed second, "there'll be no wild grapes 'long th' walls this year, an' no elderberry bushes, or no hazelnuts."

It was a silent ride to the old homestead between denuded roadsides.

They left the car and went into the long kitchen with its crazily tilted floor of wide pine boards.

Mrs. Atkinson hesitated.

A young woman sat at one of the windows, the sunlight casting golden glints in her hair.

"Oh, I didn't know you had comp'ny, Dan'l."

The girl spoke.

"Mrs. Atkinson, don't you know me?"

Mrs. Atkinson tucked a stray strand of hair under her hat.

"Lan' sakes alive if 'tain't Sary Carter. Where in th' world? I—"

Mr. Blennerhassett grinned.

"Ben, you ol' woodchuck, you needn't look so wise. Guessed I'd brought me back a new wife, eh. Well, Sary here 's got a husban' as y' well know an—"

Mrs. Atkinson smiled.

"I don't know's I understand, but I guess it's all right."

The girl laughed.

"Hasn't he told you? If 'twant for him I wouldn't be here. He came into a restaurant where I was waitin' table in Florida, an' seein' him made me know I wanted more than anything else in the world to be back in Tyngsbury where I belonged. I'd seen all of the world I wanted. He was going to Mexico over the new highway, but when he found I had no money he said I'd made him want to get back to Tyngsbury, too, and so here we are."

Mr. Blennerhassett looked at his watch.

"Well, it's sure nice t' be back."

A knock came at the door and a young man stooped through the doorway, seeing only the girl.

"Tom."

"Sarah."

Mrs. Atkinson looked at Mr. Blennerhassett.

Mr. Prescott scratched the tuft of whisker under his ear.

"So," he said to Mr. Blennerhassett, "you wanted to see th' snow on Scribner Hill." GEORGE LAWSON

Mirror of World Opinion

The Blue Eagle's Record

IN THE impartial review of the NRA which the President has forwarded to Congress there are no astonishing conclusions. The findings in general correspond to the public appraisal of the good and bad features of that brief but exciting adventure.

No amount of belittling by reactionaries can take away from the battered Blue Eagle credit for the gains it accomplished. It did give jobs to some 2,000,000 unemployed. It did raise wage standards, and the raises were the greatest where they did the most good—in the minimum brackets. It did stimulate collective bargaining and largely wipe out the blight of child labor. And it did, in the words of the impartial review board, make "a definite contribution toward changing the prevailing mood of the country from apprehension to hopeful effort, and this was vastly important in itself."

On the other hand, all the blind post-mortem adulation of NRA's more feverish friends has not cleared its record of the faults that were obvious. For it did permit a rise in prices that wiped out much of the purchasing power gained through higher wages. It did, again in the words of the review board, attempt "to cover more ground, and at a greater speed, than could posibly be covered effectively," with the result that the Administration fretted itself so much with the idiosyncrasies of pants pressers and the like that it muffed more important problems in the big national industries. . . .

However, the objective analysis drafted by Prof. J. M. Clark, William H. Davis, George M. Harrison and George H. Mead contains a wealth of material from which Congress may draw in mapping a sounder attack on problems which the demise of NRA left unsolved. —*Oklahoma News.*

The Wide Horizon

Il Duce—Honorary Life Member

By Paul Cremona

ROME

THERE is persistent talk in Italian political circles about the need of introducing radical innovations into the present Constitution. The Government is silent on the matter, but the fact that it has allowed several influential Fascist magazines to examine the problem of constitutional reform and even to advance practical suggestions is taken as an indication that the Government is planning to undertake a comprehensive reconstruction of the whole Constitution.

The manifold reforms of a constitutional character already made by Fascism during the last decade; the coming suppression of Parliament and its replacement by a chamber of Fasci and Corporations; the creation of new state organs which have vitally important functions in the political life of the nation; and, particularly, the strengthening of the executive power, concentrated, one may say, in the hands of a single man—the Duce—have completely annihilated the ideal of the old Italian Constitutional Charter.

The latter, promulgated in 1848 by King Charles Albert, before the political unification of Italy had been accomplished, may today be considered only as an interesting historical document which ornaments the archives of the state, without in any way serving as a basis and guide for the government of the nation. And it is truly a paradox that the present Fascist dictatorial régime, born of a revolution, should have kept in being and still uses, at least in exterior forms, a liberal constitution which reflects political conditions now completely superseded.

The most important constitutional reform believed to be in contemplation concerns Premier Mussolini's position in the new Fascist state. After the proclamation of the Fascist Empire in May, 1936, many believed that the moment had come to transform his title of Head of the Government into that of Chancellor. It was authoritatively denied that the Government intended to introduce such a reform.

There was a reason for the opposition. In Italy the word chancellor has a different significance from that which is attributed to it in other countries. It is in fact applied to certain minor functionaries in the law courts.

Signor Mussolini, besides his official title of Head of the Government, carries another designation by which he is perhaps more commonly known. He is the Duce, that is to say, the Leader of the nation. It is in no wise improbable that, as a reward of the high services rendered to the country, and especially for the part played in the conquest of the Empire, the title of Duce may receive official recognition and be written into the Constitution. Signor Mussolini would in this way be nominated Duce for life, and thus his constitutional position, which is that of a dictator in fact but not in law, would be definitely codified.

In Italy, up to the outbreak of the Fascist Revolution, it was Parliament, that is, the legislative power, which prevailed over the executive power. With the arrival of Fascism, the position was reversed. Fascism, indeed, besides strengthening the executive power, has created a new power, the power of government. While the executive power is that which administers public affairs according to the provisions of the laws, the power of government is attributed to the Head of the Government, and in effect exercises a supremacy over the other powers.

The King as head of the state reigns but does not govern. The state operates through the Government, and to the responsible head of that Government must be given a power of initiative and of coordination to ensure the development of the functions of the state and at the same time to harmonize its normal development.

While it is true that today the present head of the Italian Government enjoys an unquestionable supremacy in fact, this does not receive a complete and adequate recognition in the legislation of the country. He exercises, as a matter of fact, certain attributions which, in effect, are not consecrated by law. This situation can only be corrected by modifying, or rather enlarging, the actual powers recognized to the Chief of the Government by the Constitution.

There are also many other constitutional anomalies in the present Italian situation which it is thought ought to be removed. For instance, there is no mention in the Constitution either of the Fascist Party, which today exercises many functions that previously came within the exclusive competence of governmental organs, and the head of which today has the functions and attribution of a Minister of the Crown, or of the Fascist militia, which is now recognized as part of the state's armed forces.

There already exists a commission appointed by the Fascist Grand Council to suggest the modification to be introduced into the Constitution in connection with the suppression of Parliament and its substitution by the new Chamber of Fasci. It is generally anticipated that this partial reform will be followed by a general revision of the Constitution with the object of fascistizing it and rendering it adequate to the existing situation.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

BOOK REVIEWS

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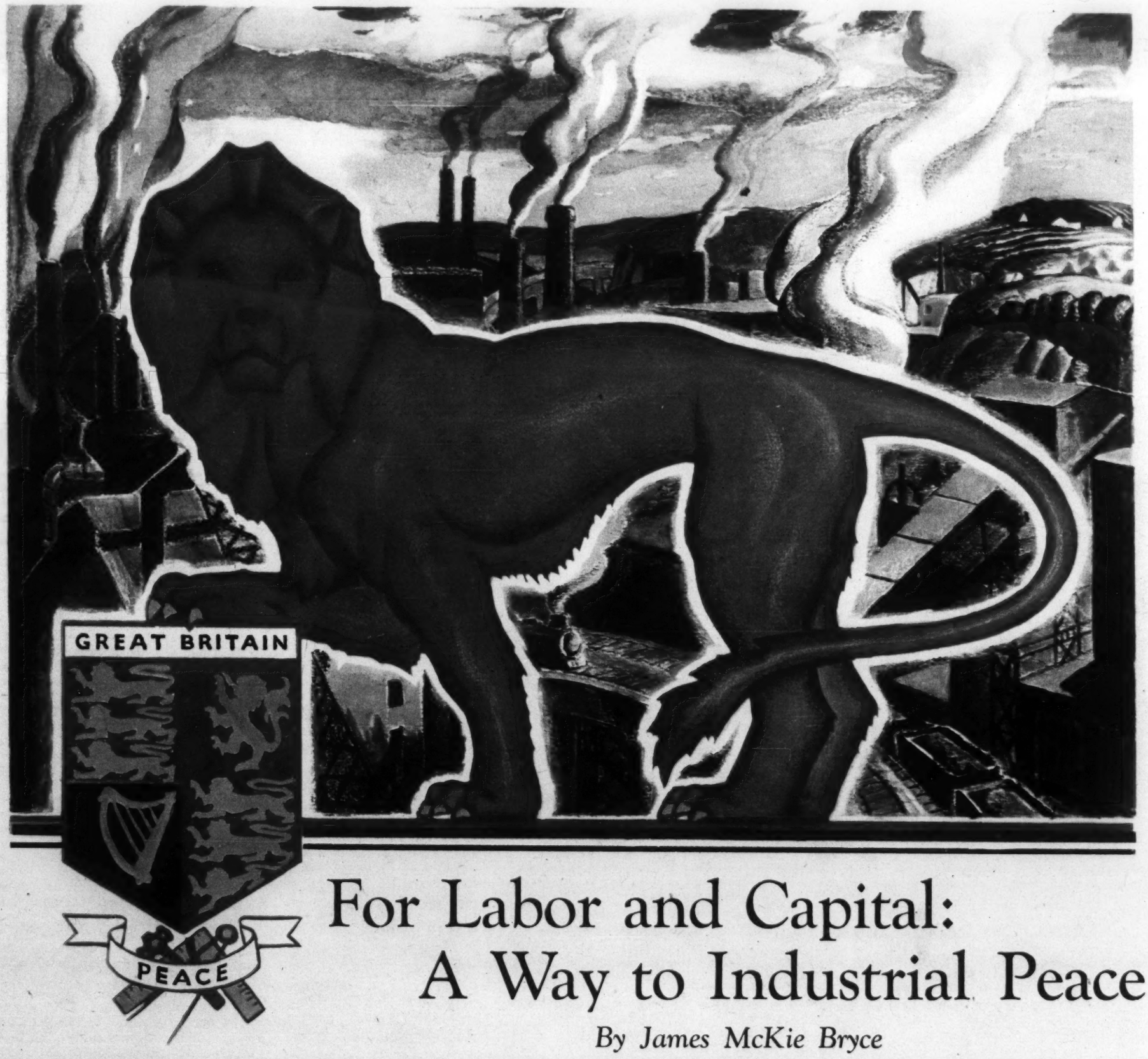


For Labor and Capital: A Way to Industrial Peace

By James McKie Bryce

IN A RECENT REPORT issued by the British Ministry of Labor, reference was made to the fact that in the year under review, 1935, the general state of industrial relations during the year was satisfactory. "On all sides," it was stated, "there was a disposition to approach difficulties and differences in a spirit of good will and conciliation and to avoid action which would prejudice the upward movement in industry. The widespread improvement in the industrial position resulted in claims being made for the restoration of standards of wages and conditions which had been reduced during the long period of depression. These claims were dealt with in a conciliatory spirit, and in general adjustments (including a continuance of the upward tendency of wage rates that began in 1934) were carried out by joint agreement with remarkably little friction."

What was true of 1935 was equally true of 1936, and progress continued to be made in the regulation of industrial conditions, by means of collective agreements, in those industries in which machinery exists for settling questions as to the wages and conditions of employment of the workpeople concerned. Examples of such industries are engineering, shipbuilding, coal mining, iron and steel manufacture, the textile trade, electricity supply, railways. Others might be mentioned, but the foregoing list will be indicative of the extent to which machinery for the settlement of disputes exists.

This machinery may for convenience be classified under two heads:

(a) That provided for in collective agreements between organizations of employers and workpeople.

(b) That provided for in the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, and the Conciliation Act, 1896.

The machinery for the settlement of disputes by collective action as it exists in Britain today is the outcome of many years of trial and experiment and of many bitter struggles between employers and trade unions as to their respective "rights." As a result, both sides have learnt to recognize the functions which each may properly exercise in the interests of their constituent members and the machinery for settling disputes by collective action proceeds accordingly. Differences in the machinery as between one industry and another are attributable in the main to the special requirements of each industry and are in general differences in detail, not in principle.

As to the issues which may be brought forward for discussion, the more general in this respect the provisions of any agreement, the more likely it is to achieve its object.

The sooner discussion can take place the better, and in most agreements provision is made for this in its earliest stages, viz., in the workshop. In practice, numerous matters are disposed of at this stage which, if left unsettled, might have developed into more serious issues. Matters, however, which, because of their nature, cannot be disposed of in the workshop are dealt with at

the second stage, i. e., by the local employers and representatives of the unions and, failing a settlement at this stage, by negotiations between the representatives of the headquarters of both parties.

These three stages are, broadly speaking, provided for in all such agreements and by their nature guarantee that any issues arising are discussed in full detail. In the case of general issues such as, for example, a claim for a general advance in wages affecting all members of the employers' organization, the first and second stages of negotiation would be superfluous and would in practice be dispensed with. Any decisions arrived at as a result of such negotiations have behind them the full weight of the parties, and it is only on rare occasions that any such decisions are repudiated.

* * *

Under these conditions, collective bargaining in regard to wages and working conditions has become a recognized industrial practice as between the organized bodies of employers and workpeople throughout Britain, without which ordered progress in industry would not be possible.

A condition precedent to all agreements for the settlement of disputes is that no stoppage of work shall take place before or during the negotiations in regard to any matter at issue between the parties, the settlement of which falls within the scope of the agreement. Without such a safeguard, joint agreements for the settlement of disputes would fail in their main objective, viz., continuity of employment pending and during negotiations.

A feature of certain joint agreements for settling disputes is that, in the event of the parties being unable to reach a settlement, the issue between them shall be referred for decision to a third party. The number of such agreements is, however, small and in the greater number of agreements such a reference can only be made with the joint consent of the parties in each specific case. In practice, such references are frequently made.

Should, however, a deadlock arise after the procedure for settling disputes has been exhausted, it is open to either of the parties to report the existence of the dispute to the Minister of Labor in accordance with the provisions of the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, whereupon the Minister is required to take the matter into his consideration and take such steps as seem to him expedient for promoting a settlement. The act empowers the Minister, if he thinks fit and if both parties consent, to refer the matter for settlement to—

(a) The Industrial Court, or

(b) The arbitration of one or more persons appointed by him, or

(c) A board of arbitration consisting of one or more persons nominated by or on behalf of the employers concerned and an equal number of persons nominated by or on behalf of the workmen concerned, and an independent chairman nominated by the Minister, and, for the purpose of facilitating the nomination of persons to act as members of a board of arbitration, the Minister of Labor shall constitute panels of persons (including women) appearing to him suitable so to act.

* * *

So far as regards references to single arbitrators or, *ad hoc*, boards ((b) and (c) above), the Minister of Labor had similar powers under the Conciliation Act, 1896, and many disputes were so dealt with prior to the Word War.

As showing the importance attached to the settlement of disputes by the machinery agreed upon by the parties themselves, the act provides that where in any industry any arrangements for settlement by conciliation or arbitration of disputes exist, the Minister shall not, unless with the consent of both parties to the dispute, and unless and until there has been a failure to obtain a settlement by means of those arrangements, refer the matter for settlement to the Industrial Court, or to arbitration.

The Industrial Court, which was set up by the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, is a standing Industrial Court, consisting of persons appointed by the Minister of Labor, of whom some are independent persons, some are persons representing employers and some are persons representing workmen, and in addition there are women members.

Its institution was a new departure in industrial history, and in introducing the Industrial Courts Bill in the House of Commons, in 1919, the Minister in charge of the bill, Sir Robert Horne (then Minister of Labor), said:

"You want indeed a body of people who are able to take a comprehensive view of the labor question and, in particular, who are able to take a comprehensive view of the wages question. Every set of wages in every trade is related in some degree to every set of wages in every other trade. You cannot dissociate what is decided in one case from what may be asked in another case. Therefore, it would be futile to have a court *ad hoc* for each case that might come up, because then you would get a series of dissociated judgments, which would have no relation to each other and which would tend to cause confusion where you hoped for harmony."

* * *

The cases referred to the court have, in fact, been the outcome of disputes in regard to many issues and have arisen in many industries. The points at issue have varied in importance, from in some cases a dispute as to the wages payable to a single individual and in others to general wages claims affecting whole industries.

Since its establishment, the court has made nearly 1700 awards.

Having regard to the importance of the court in the industrial world in Britain, the following brief summary of its procedure may be of interest.

A division of the court usually consists of three members, including the chairman; the hearings are informal in character and as a rule are heard in private. On occasion, counsel or solicitors may present cases on behalf of the employers or workmen concerned, but in general the issue between the parties is stated by the representatives of the parties, who in most cases have had no legal experience. The respective cases are stated orally and may be read from a written document and witnesses may, should the parties so desire, be called. In short, the procedure adopted is of the simplest kind and every opportunity is given the parties in placing before the court all relevant evidence and submissions.

Should the members of the court be unable to agree as to their award, provision is made in the act empowering the chairman to give a decision.

* * *

Decisions arrived at by organizations of employers and organizations of workpeople through their machinery for settling disputes and awards made by the Industrial Court, single arbitrators or *ad hoc* arbitration boards, are not legally enforceable except in so far as, by reference, they are made part of a contract of employment.

For many years the question of the legal enforcement of such decisions and awards and their extension to employers who were not covered by them has been the subject of controversy. On the one hand, statutory enforcement has been urged by those who take the view that decisions arrived at by representative organizations of employers and workpeople should be given statutory effect in order to prevent non-organized employers obtaining an unfair advantage by observing less favorable conditions. On the other hand, objection is taken to such statutory enforcement on the ground of the difficulties which would ensue in practice and of the lack of freedom which the rigidity of a statute would entail.

* * *

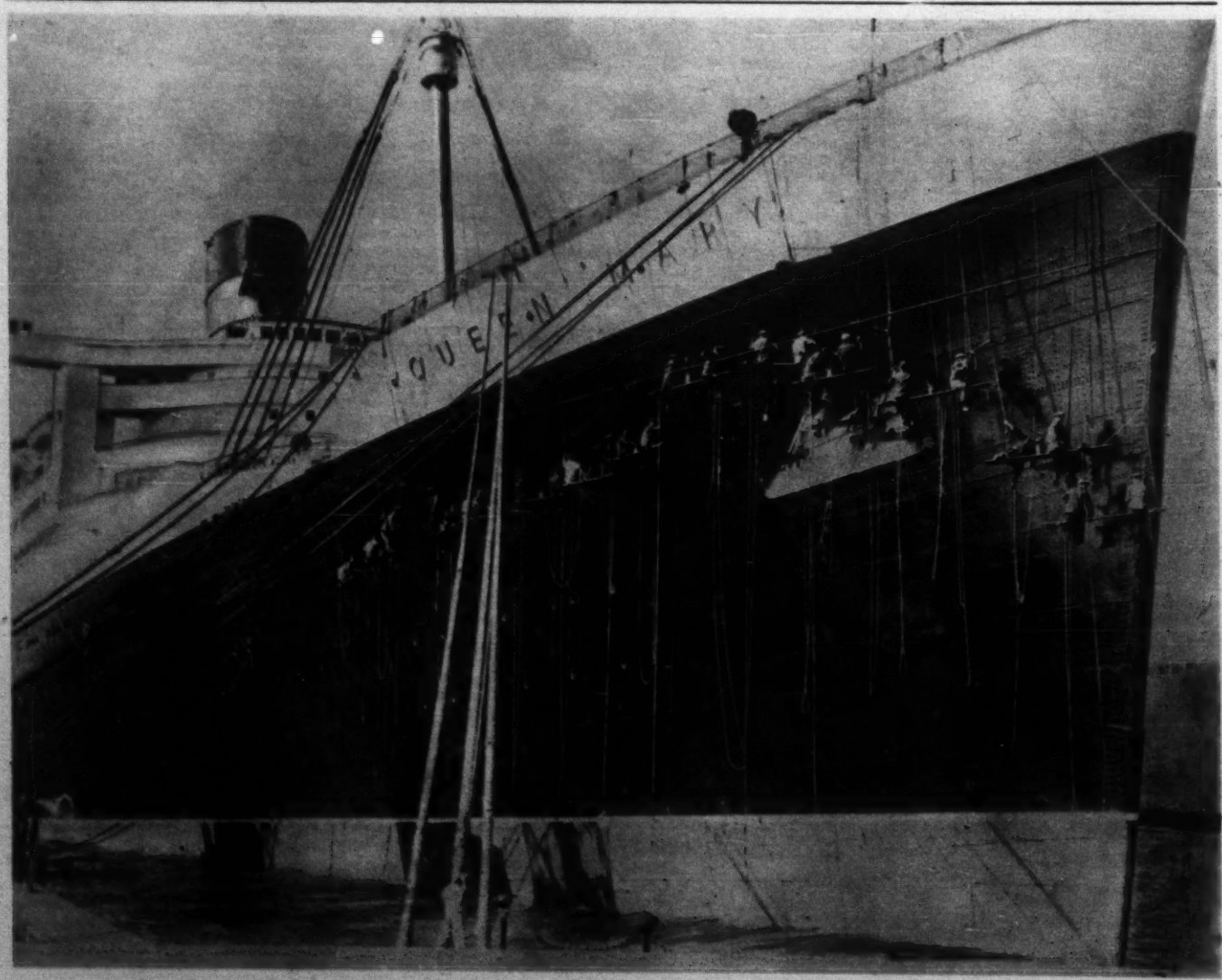
It is interesting, therefore, to record that, following on joint representations by the respective organizations of employers and workpeople in the cotton-weaving industry, an act was passed in 1934 in which the Minister of Labor is given power, subject to certain safeguards, to make by order the provisions of agreements arrived at by the organizations of employers and workpeople in the cotton-weaving industry legally binding on all employers and workpeople in that industry. An order under this act was, in fact, made by the Minister in 1935.

Apart from his powers under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, and the Conciliation Act, 1896, to refer disputes for settlement by arbitration, the Minister of Labor is empowered under the Industrial Courts Act to make inquiry into the causes and circumstances of any dispute existing or apprehended, whether or not the dispute is reported to him, and, if he thinks fit, refer any matters appearing to him to be connected with or relevant to the dispute to a court of inquiry for a report thereon. The act also provides that any report of a court of inquiry and any minority report shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament, and that the Minister may, whether before or after such report has been laid before Parliament, publish from time to time any information obtained or conclusions arrived at by the Court of Inquiry. The value of such reports is that they make for well-informed public opinion, the effect of which may have a considerable influence on the outcome of the dispute.

* * *

In certain trades in which no adequate machinery exists for the effective regulation of wages throughout the trade and in which the wages are exceptionally low, trade boards have been set up by the Minister of Labor in the exercise of the powers under the provisions of the Trade Boards Acts, 1909 and 1918, for the purpose of fixing minimum rates of wages, failure to pay, which becomes a penal offense. Over 40 such boards have been set up in trades, in most of which a large proportion of the operatives employed are women.

Thus, in one way or another, the whole field of industry in Britain is covered by a network of machinery providing for the settlement of disputes. Machinery, however, is not an end in itself and, while it may assist to smooth the way for the settlement of disputes, its successful operation must depend upon the human element and the spirit in which those responsible for its operation approach their task. The part which the British Minister of Labor plays in this matter is a leading one and is of great importance to the maintenance of peace in British industry.



Wide World Photo

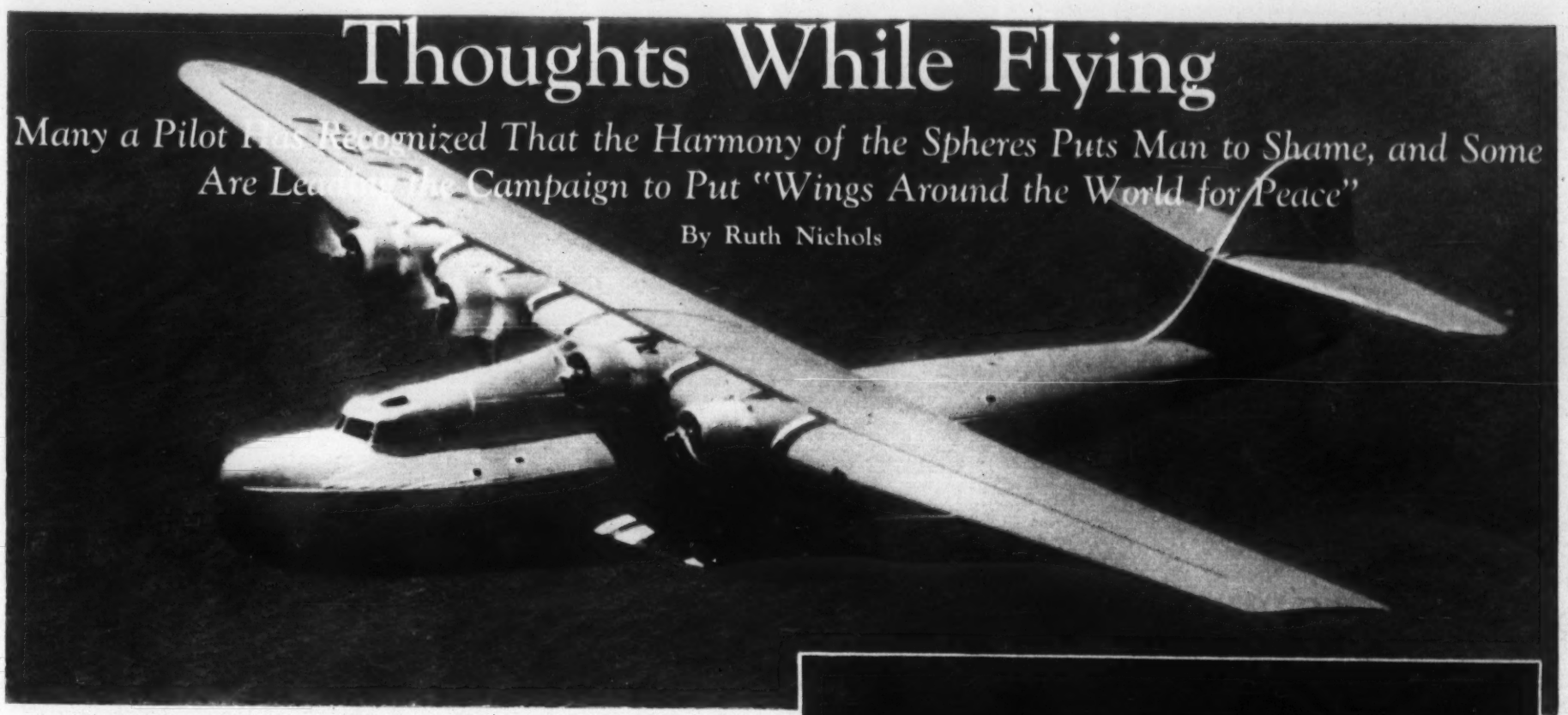
PAINTERS APPLY A LAST COAT TO THE QUEEN MARY

Negotiations May Be Going On Behind the Scenes to Settle Some Labor Dispute, but English Workmen Keep on the Job While Agreements Are Being Reached

Thoughts While Flying

Many a Pilot Has Recognized That the Harmony of the Spheres Puts Man to Shame, and Some Are Leading the Campaign to Put "Wings Around the World for Peace"

By Ruth Nichols



FIFTEEN THOUSAND FEET! For hours I had been droning through the night at that altitude. Nothing but the stars above, a void of inky blackness below, and the never-ending roar of a powerful motor, went with me that night. Every once in a while I would yell, sing, talk—do anything to assure myself I was still there.

Suddenly, I began to feel queer. My head got light, and my arms and legs numb. It was the extreme height producing a sort of stupor, but I didn't think of that. All I thought about was: ". . . .must get air . . . open tanks." After a desperate try, I managed to open the oxygen tank valve, inhaled a deep draft—too much—which sometimes is as bad as too little. By a supreme effort, I managed to poke the nose of my plane down toward a plateau over which I was flying in Utah, and in a few seconds reached an altitude where full consciousness returned.

It made me think a bit, that experience. As I hummed along, I looked up at the stars and wondered—all those whirling worlds up there, scattered into myriad stars, are spinning through cosmic space even faster than I. Each star, each planet, goes its allotted course at a speed almost incomprehensible to man. And yet, there is harmony of the spheres, holding them in order.

* * *

I wondered why we human beings, occupying a space almost insignificant in the great scheme of things, are unable to live in harmony with our fellows. As I thought of the planets, each following its own course, I thought that if we could only travel through our national life with the same smoothness and order that come from a realization of the interdependability of individuals, the need for balance and proportion, and the interrelationship of nations, what a wonderful world it would be to live in.

I don't doubt that every pilot has come close to the secret of the order of things, as I did that night. Between flying men and women throughout the world there is a bond that knows no national boundaries, no dialects, no customs, possibly because of past and present hazards of pioneering. To us, the fellow across the "Big Pond" seems like an awfully good sort. And he feels the same about us. It is interesting to note that our international license is written in seven languages.

Bonds of amity were created by Amy Johnson in her flight to Australia, in every nation over which she passed. Little did we realize in the 1928 Air Derby that the entrance of Thea Rasche, the German flier, would, instead of making us aloof because of keener competition, demonstrate that foreigners as well as American fliers could pass through the same hardships and desire to win just as much as we did.

Because a man has a different skin color, or because he speaks a different language, or because he lives in a different part of the world, he is not necessarily an enemy of someone else who speaks another language and who lives some distance away. Fliers learned that long ago, and the world would do well to realize what a great outfit aviators are because of it. The interrelationship of nations depends largely on the balance and control of the individuals. A whim, or careless indulgence resulting from lack of foresight on the part of the leader, can plunge a nation—as well as the pilot of a 700 h. p. dynamo—into oblivion.

* * *

There is, however, an ominous threat from the military side of this great science of the air. As Colonel Lindbergh so vividly described in his last summer's speech at Berlin: "It is no longer possible to shield the heart of a country with its army."

Not long ago, I heard Mr. Felix Greene, representative of the British Broadcasting Corporation, tell of walks he had made across some fields in Germany with young lads like Boy Scouts, who, instead of pulling out Scout manuals, were studying military maps. He described the gas mask training going on in Paris for all citizens. Finally, he admitted that, although he had seen horrors during the World War, he had never been so affected as upon his last visit to Spain. He saw a line of young prisoners passing toward the outskirts of a town. They ranged in age from 12 to 16—frightened and emaciated. A guard said: "We're going to shoot them."

That's 1937! If there is another world war it will be an "air war." Residents of cities and peaceful communities, as well as boys and girls, would suffer. War is demoralizing, economically and spiritually; it is agonizing physically; and, mentally, it is wasteful and stupid. To get permanent world peace, there will have to be individual re-education. But there are certain stopgaps which, I believe, will stem the rising tide of war.

* * *

Having thought of these things, I've become associated with the Emergency Peace Campaign—a coalition of all the most powerful peace societies in America in a two-year drive to keep America out of war. Started a year ago by a group of Quakers in Philadelphia, it is now characterized as "the biggest, most active anti-war machine of its kind." Every creed and color in the nation is represented in this campaign.

Security and prosperity are the two things man wants most of all in life, and, as Colonel Lindbergh said in his speech of last summer: "A security system rests in intelligence—not in force." That is what the Emergency Peace Campaign is endeavoring to do—sponsor a national, two-year drive of peace education that will make articulate the existing will for peace, and lead ultimately to strong neutrality laws, and a national, genuine hatred of war as an institution.

RUTH NICHOLS, AVIATRIX AND PEACE WORKER

Another distinguished flying man, one of the great ones of our day, has just been selected as honorary chairman of the Emergency Peace Campaign's "No Foreign War Crusade," which will be launched on April 6, the twentieth anniversary of America's entrance into the World War. Admiral Richard E. Byrd, explorer, navigator and pilot, is the man. He, too, is concerned at the enormity of man's inability to cope with the impunities of man, and is to devote himself to the development of international amity.

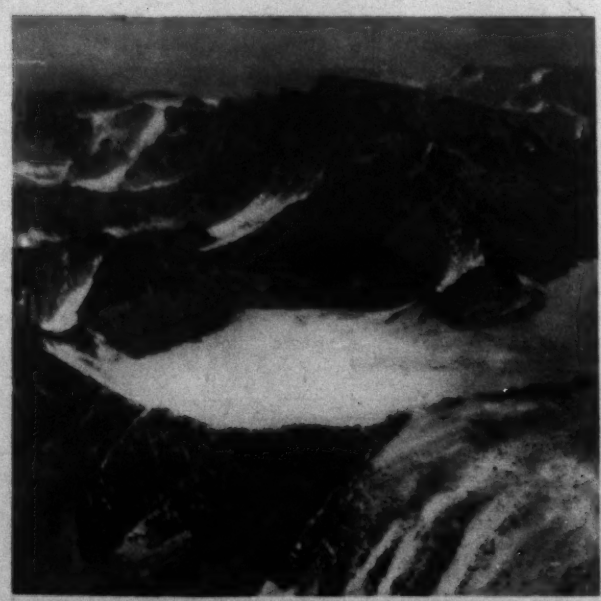
Distinguished men and women who have joined the ranks of this great mass movement toward peace include Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick, honorary chairman of the campaign; Charles P. Taft 2d, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, William Allen White, General Smedley D. Butler, Kathleen Norris, Dorothy Canfield Fisher, William M. Kingsley, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, Mary E. Woolley, Grace Abbott, Mrs. Arthur Brin, and many others.

* * *

If it serves no other purpose, the campaign unifies American sentiment on a common ground; namely, that we fight war as a mortal enemy, and actively strive to prevent it.

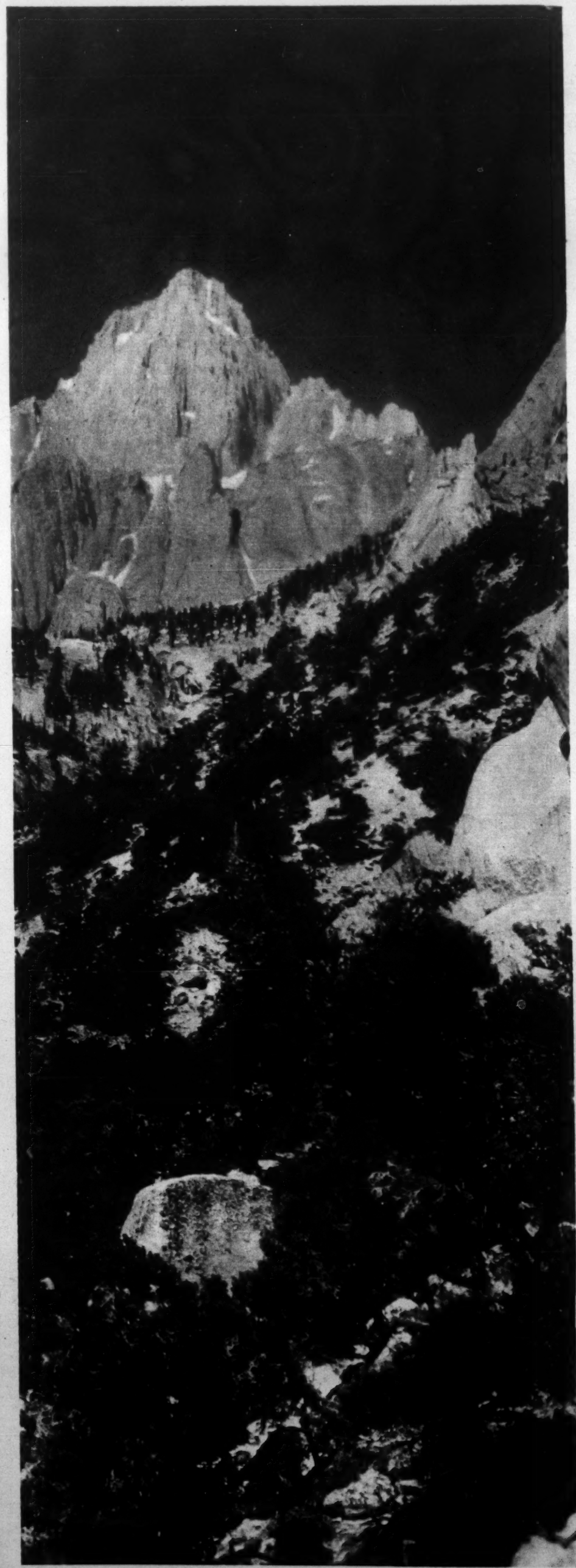
"Wings Around the World for Peace" is the inspiring slogan of the Women's International Association of Aeronautics, and flying men and women everywhere are recognizing the power of their profession in the development of inter-amity. They are beginning to take the lead in the fight, flying on "Wings of Peace."

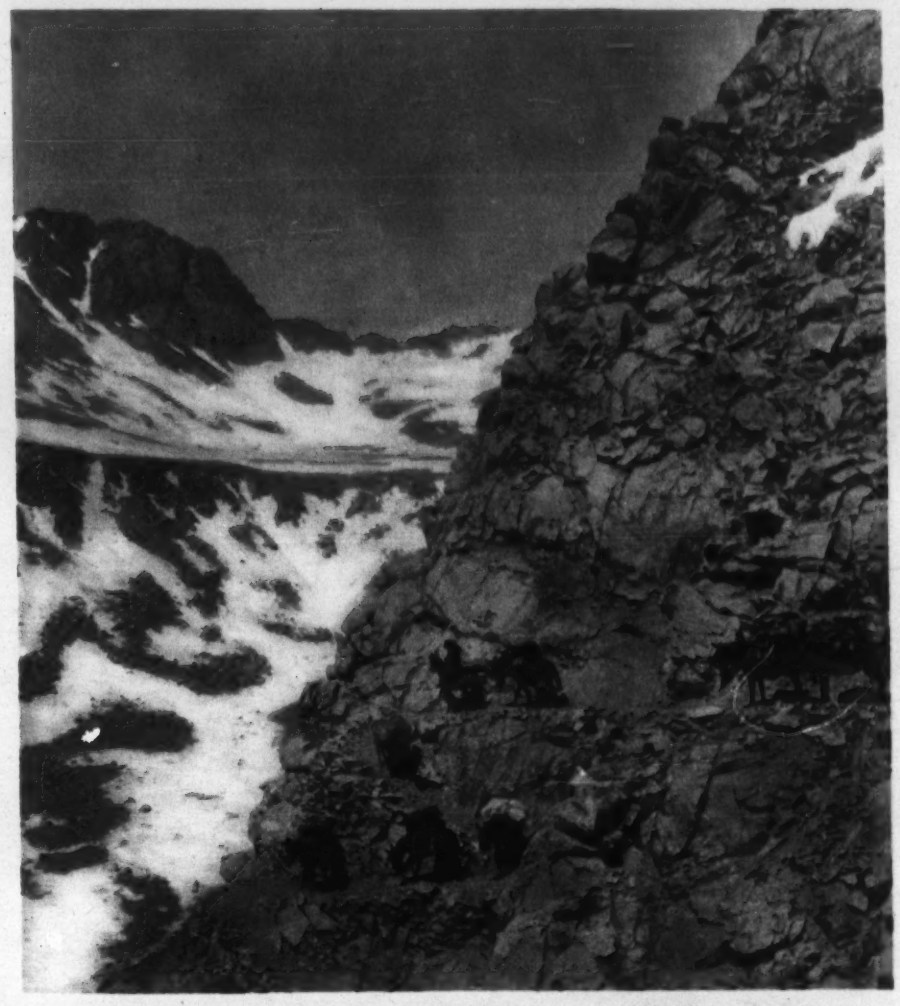
Although Lake Tulainyo Is 12,865 Feet Above Sea Level, One Can Look Down on It From the Summit of Mt. Russell (14,190 Feet) as Shown Above. Photo by Marjory Bridge Farquhar, Berkeley. (Below Center), Tulainyo, Frozen 10 Months of the Year, Lies Against the Crest of the High Sierras. Air Photo by California National Guard. In Sharp Contrast to the Height of Tulainyo Is the Low Lake "Bad Water" (Lower Left) in Death Valley National Monument, California, 279.8 Feet Below Sea Level. The Peak on the Sky Line Is Telescope, About 11,000 Feet. In the Center Is Snow-Clad Mt. Whitney (14,495 Feet) as Seen Looking Up Lone Pine Canyon on the East Side of the High Sierra. Photos by Frasher's, Inc., Pomona, Calif.



In the High Sierras

CHESTER VERSTEEG of Los Angeles, Calif., assembled these photographs as part of his many years of planning certain developments on the summit of Mt. Whitney, which may be called the "top of the United States" if Alaskan peaks are not included. Mr. Versteeg's plans, which have been approved by the Director of the National Park Service, and are now in the hands of Col. John R. White, superintendent of the Sequoia National Park, where Mt. Whitney is located, call for the redesign of the summit cairn, installation of bronze table carrying historical data in relation to the peak, installation of a device and map enabling the neighboring peaks to be identified with telescopic aid, remodeling of the summit house to permit overnight stops by visitors, and a photo museum containing historical and comtemporary pictorial records.





(At Top) Sierra Club Pack Train Descending the South Side of the New Foresters' Pass, on the John Muir Trail. Photo by John L. Huber, San Francisco. (Center) The Rocky Summit of Mt. Whitney With the Smithsonian Institution Observatory. Photo by Frashers, Inc.

Eastward From the Air Across the Sierra Crest, Owens Valley Below. Photo by 115th Photo Section, 40th Division Aviation, California National Guard

Poland's "First Defender"

Edward Smigly-Rydz, as Successor to Marshal Pilsudski, Is Proving Strong Enough to Lead the People Without Interfering With Their President

By M. B. Winch

By permission P. A. T

MARSHAL SMIGLY-RYDZ

Three Informal Poses of Poland's First Advisory Citizen. At the Left He Is Shown Receiving the Marshal's Baton From the President of the Republic

IN A SIMPLE FLAT, in the shadow of the Belvedere Palace, once the home of Marshal Pilsudski, lives Marshal Edward Smigly-Rydz. Abroad, he has been called the Polish Dictator. At home, he is Poland's "First Defender," and the most discussed personality in the land. But he is not a dictator in the usual sense of the word. Forced into an eminent position by the will of Marshal Pilsudski with the acquiescence of the Government, he has become a leader in spite of himself. His future rôle in the Polish state will depend to some extent on the new constitutional "program" of Col. Adam Koc which was recently announced.

The program was drawn up at the new Marshal's request and was intended to provide the Government with a party and Poland with new life blood.

Marshal Smigly-Rydz's rise to power has been rapid. In early life he studied painting and philosophy. Then came the World War. Like many other people who occupy prominent positions in the Polish Government today, he fought in Pilsudski's Polish "Legion." This force, which has become almost synonymous with Poland's fight for freedom, was raised by Pilsudski in former Austrian Poland to fight against Russia, long considered by most Poles to be the chief enemy of a resurrected Poland. After the collapse of Russia in 1917, Smigly-Rydz for a short time played an independent political rôle at Lublin and then sank back into the comparative obscurity of the army. Pilsudski, it was said, had been displeased by his subordinate's move, and was unlikely to advance him to any high position.

* * *

It came as something of a surprise, therefore, when President Ignacy Moscicki, after Pilsudski's passing in May, 1935, announced that the Marshal's last expressed wish had been for the elevation of Smigly-Rydz to the post of Inspector General of the Forces. This post had previously been held by Pilsudski, and it was obvious that its occupant, who then automatically became independent of the Cabinet, would at once find himself in a dominating position.

Nothing further was made public at the time, but subsequent events suggest that more was said. On July 16, last, Smigly-Rydz was further advanced and his position given an official basis. The President ordered that General Rydz-Smigly, as he was then called, "designated by Marshal Pilsudski as our country's first defender and the President's first collaborator," should henceforth be considered and honored as the first citizen in the country after the President of the Republic. "The Prime Minister and all officials," he concluded, "are to show him respect and obedience." On November 11, Smigly-Rydz received the designation of Marshal, previously granted only to Foch and Pilsudski.

Marshal Smigly-Rydz does not wield power in the manner of a Herr Adolf Hitler or a Signor Benito Mussolini, any more than did his predecessor, Pilsudski. The late Marshal was an inspiration to the Government, a guiding hand and, in time of necessity, an invincible support. He was always there, a strong figure in the background, and when need arose, supported by the army, he could act. With him in power, the Poles felt safe, for each one knew that the indeterminate discussion and indecision which had caused the downfall of the state in the eighteenth century was no longer possible.

* * *

Marshal Smigly-Rydz's position, therefore, is but the continuance of a tradition. But it is a tradition that well serves the needs of the time. The Poles are endowed with a strong feeling for independence and it is; no doubt, on a basis of democracy that the mass of the people would like to see the country develop. But Poland, burdened in the east and south with a vast heritage of illiteracy, which only time can efface, and with little experience of freedom for over 100 years, also feels she is not yet ripe for an independent democratic government. A guiding hand is still needed.

Moreover, Poland is in a particularly dangerous position as regards the future. She is faced by two traditional enemies, Germany and Russia, and by two potential ones, Czechoslovakia and Lithuania. The whole of her long land frontier is devoid of natural defenses. Only by becoming strong can she hope to survive. To this end the building up of her military force alone will not suffice. The country, it is felt, must be so organized as to become an economic and, as far as possible, a political unity. The army, regarded by the majority of people as the bulwark of Poland's freedom, already enjoys great prestige. In the circumstances no one could be found more suitable for the task to come than the highest army leader.

Since his appointment as Inspector General, Marshal Smigly-Rydz by refusing to interfere with the President's power showed himself as a moderate, unwilling to try dubious political experiments.

In June, 1936, when the President and Marshal Smigly-Rydz went to Vilna to attend the celebrations in honor of Pilsudski, each made the outward journey in his own train. On the way back, however, the President asked Marshal Smigly-Rydz to accompany him. Since then Marshal Smigly-Rydz has appeared in many small ways as the President's supporter.

* * *

The visit to Warsaw in August, 1936, of General Marie Gustave Gamelin, the French Chief of Staff, and the return visit of Marshal Smigly-Rydz to attend the autumn maneuvers, were arranged on Marshal Smigly-Rydz's initiative. They resulted in a $120,000,000 armament loan and a happy re-statement of the old Franco-Polish Defensive Alliance. On the surface this appeared like a radical change of foreign policy. It was intimated that a victory had been won over Mr. Joseph Beck, the powerful Foreign Secretary, who in recent years has apparently sought to safeguard Poland's security by direct negotiation with Germany. Well-informed circles, however, believe that Mr. Beck, while realizing that peaceful relations with Germany are all to the good, has never wavered from a strict mental adherence to the pact with France.

Since then the Marshal has been in retirement, broken only by his appearance on November 11 when he received the Marshal's bâton. The Koc program, which was announced in February, marks the next stage in the upward progress of the Marshal. The catchword of the new Government party which Colonel Koc is building up is "organization behind Smigly-Rydz."

Marshal Smigly-Rydz himself is understood to be in favor of holding out a hand of welcome in particular to the Populists. Of the three great opposition parties, the National Democrats or Polish National Socialists, the Socialists and the Populists, the Populists are the most likely to accept.

* * *

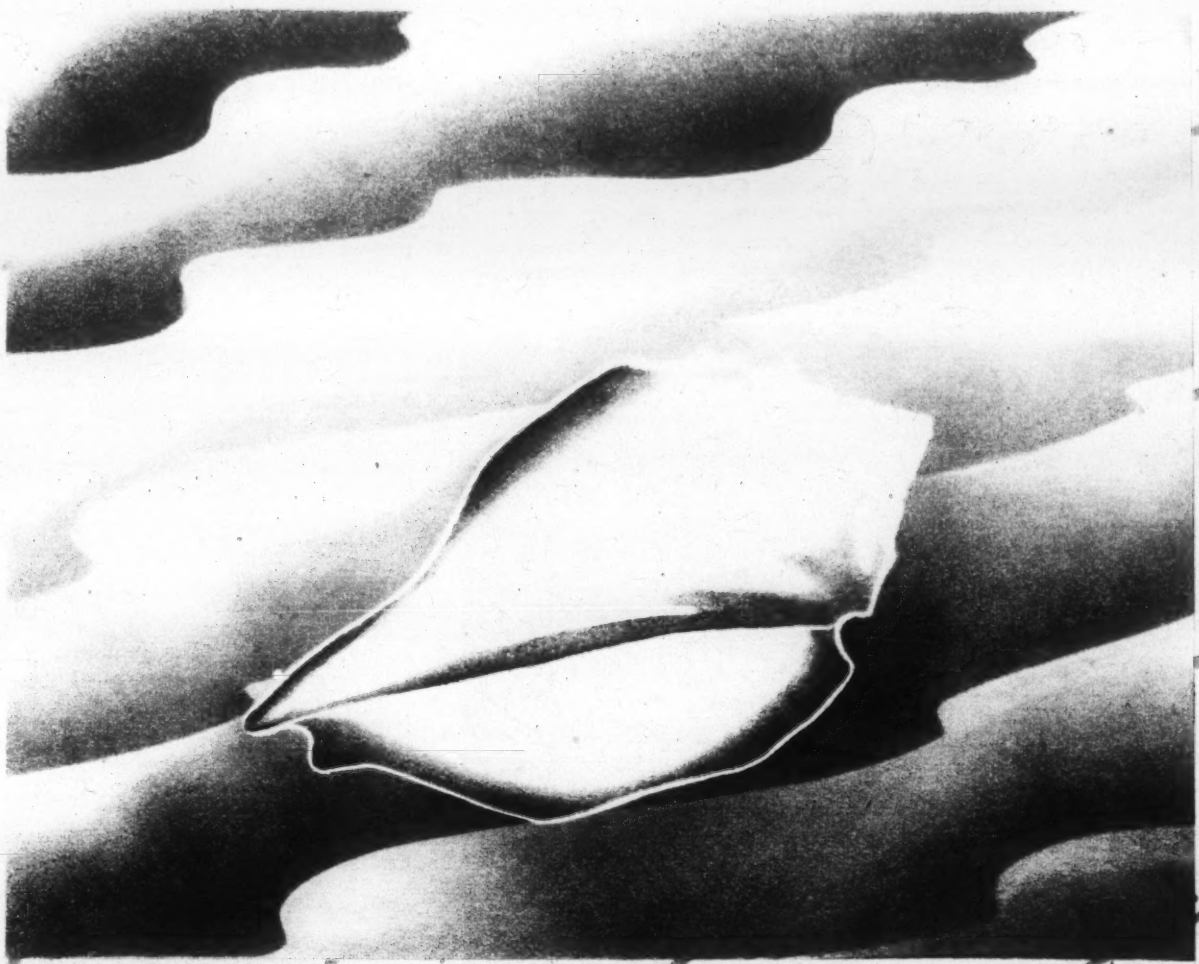
The Populists represent moderate peasant interests. They want satisfaction for their political aspirations, and sufficient land to give them a means of subsistence. Unless they are able to obtain these by legal methods there is a serious danger that they will be drawn into the arms of the Communists. A difficulty is created by the exile in Czechoslovakia of their leader, Mr. Vincent Witos. Mr. Witos, thrice Prime Minister, was imprisoned at Brest just before the election of 1930, together with leaders of other opposition parties, on a charge of subversive activities. Before the final sentence he fled the country.

Of the other two parties the National Democrats present the greatest problem, for their militant attitude toward the Jewish problem is one which Marshal Smigly-Rydz could scarcely afford to accept. Yet the National Democrats are undoubtedly growing in power every day. A forcible dissolution of the parties, such as that which took place in Germany and Italy, is out of the question.

In private life Marshal Smigly-Rydz is rarely seen in society. He prefers the intimacy of home life. His flat is the dwelling of a man of taste and learning. Both he and his wife are art collectors and have brought home fine pieces from abroad. He is a sportsman and finds time to read history and philosophy, which he studied as a young man. His writings and speeches show a hope and belief in the future.

BE STILL—AND THINK

By Harry V. Roff



WHY SHOULD STATESMEN, looking only to the past, insist that war is inevitable? . . . War is not an act of God, but a crime of man. . . . War is something that is provoked by evil passions. Hate, fear, greed, vainglory, the lust for power: these are the progenitors of war. . . . The free peoples of the world have come to reject the theory that war is natural and inevitable."

My friend, the Educator, was very earnest as he read these cogent sentences from the closing address of Secretary of State Cordell Hull to the Pan-American Peace Conference.

"War is not an act of God, but a crime of man," he repeated. "That is why war is not inevitable. Education—an awakening of the world's peoples to simple facts—will prevent it. I obtained good from something yesterday, and maybe it will be helpful to you."

He took a large conch shell from his desk and handed it to me.

"It's pretty quiet out here in the country," he said, "but tell me what you hear in this."

I put the shell to my ear.

"A roaring," I remarked, "a jumble of sounds. It might be the cacophony of a heavy surf. I was told as a child that a conch is a sort of phonograph record that continuously plays a discord of ocean breakers.

"But now you know," he appended, "that a conch is a wondrous resonator which picks up sound waves inaudible to the human ear and magnifies them many times; that if you were in a quiet place, you would hear no sound in the shell." He put the conch back on his desk. "That was the something which helped me yesterday," he confided. "It gave me a new evaluation of all the gloomy forebodings about the inevitability of war." He smiled at my apparent puzzlement, continuing:

"It seems peacefully quiet here, yet the conch declares the air is filled with rumbling noises. Perhaps, if I were to tune in some station on my radio, I would hear a news broadcaster speaking of belligerent statements by dictators, of strikes, of many kinds of human disruption. In my metropolitan newspaper are other accounts of these same jangling notes in the orchestra of mortal life. You and I discuss them. Here where peace is proclaimed by trees, flowers, birds, tranquil pastoralism, conches of the sea and various multiplying mediums of what we term civilization are denying the delightful harmony. We folks of earth need to take a spiritual walk into the land of facts and reason. No fearsome sounds are on that highway."

"Emerson wrote that 'fear always springs from ignorance,'" I recalled.

"Always." He was emphatic. "False education is responsible for the producers of war. Ignorance can be overcome, and that is why war is not inevitable. We would end both individual and collective wrangling if we would use our intelligence, the heart and circumference of our being."

"A distant Utopia," I muttered. "It predicates a world of unselfish individuals."

"We are nearer to it than we realize," he asserted. "In fact, it is our present natural state of consciousness. Erroneous education befogs us. As we grope along in it, various amplifiers increase to us its distortion, confusion—its fear, discouragement, destruction. We need to get out of this fog. We need to be still and to think positively of basic facts."

"Of what, for instance?" I asked.

"That there is an abundance of good for all which, as it is unselfishly made available to all, will add to the welfare of all," he replied. "That neither the color of a skin, the hereditary language of a person nor the customs of groups of people are real barriers to a mutual understanding of their inseparable brotherhood as sons and daughters of a common Fatherhood.

"All peoples sense a higher directive Power, though some who fancy themselves atheistic think of it as universal law or force. Really, the world is prepared for more logical thinking than its present muddling. There are signs of an awakening. Statesmen are becoming cognizant that the best diplomacy is economic rather than political. Ways and means to give all nations just access to needed raw materials are meeting with favorable consideration. Tariff walls are being lowered. Industry is perceiving the wisdom of producing consuming power for its goods and services by better wages and lower prices—by a fairer distribution of the beneficences of invention and improvement to both the producers and the users. The Golden Rule is no religious impracticality, but is as vital to human harmony as is the law of gravitation to the harmony of the heavens—that is being understood more and more."

"You overlook ambitious dictatorships, massed human will," I charged.

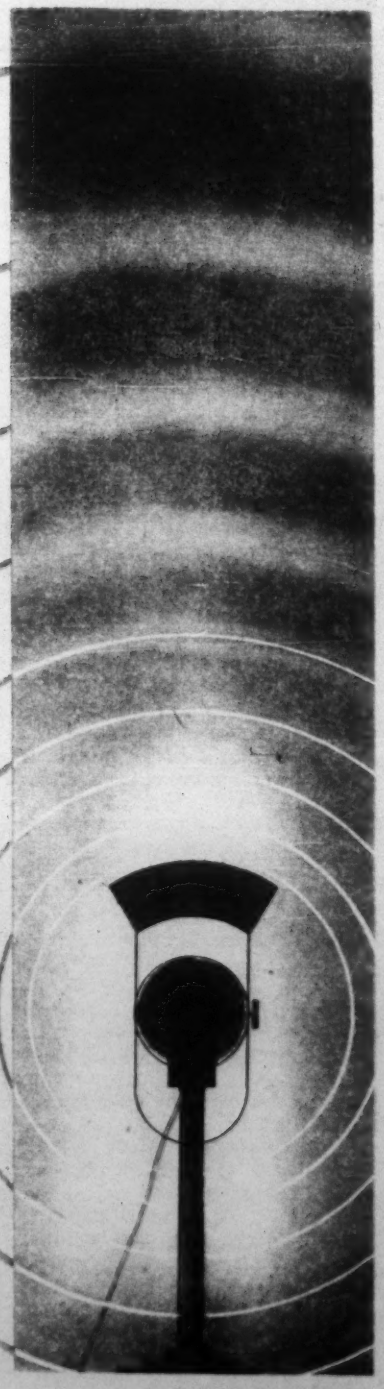
"No, but I reduce these to their relative importance in the effervescence which is evidence of a purifying of world-thinking. They are froth, on top today, their bubbles breaking tomorrow. They are opposing irresistible law. Enlightened individualism will sweep such selfish domination aside as an anachronism of ignorance."

"Their armaments excite fear now," I argued, "and block the road to co-operation and peace."

"Armaments have to be paid for," he reminded. "The payment, whether in war or taxation, destroys heroic delusions. The froth will disappear as we remove the fermentation. Education in the simple, practical, social and economic truths taught by the Nazarene will reveal the natural harmony which belongs to the individuals of earth. They should be the intelligent basis of all education, presented in our schools and colleges with no encumbrance of creed or personal opinion, but as homely, changeless facts—just as mathematical rules are taught."

He pointed to a motto on the wall. Its words were, "Be Still—and Think."

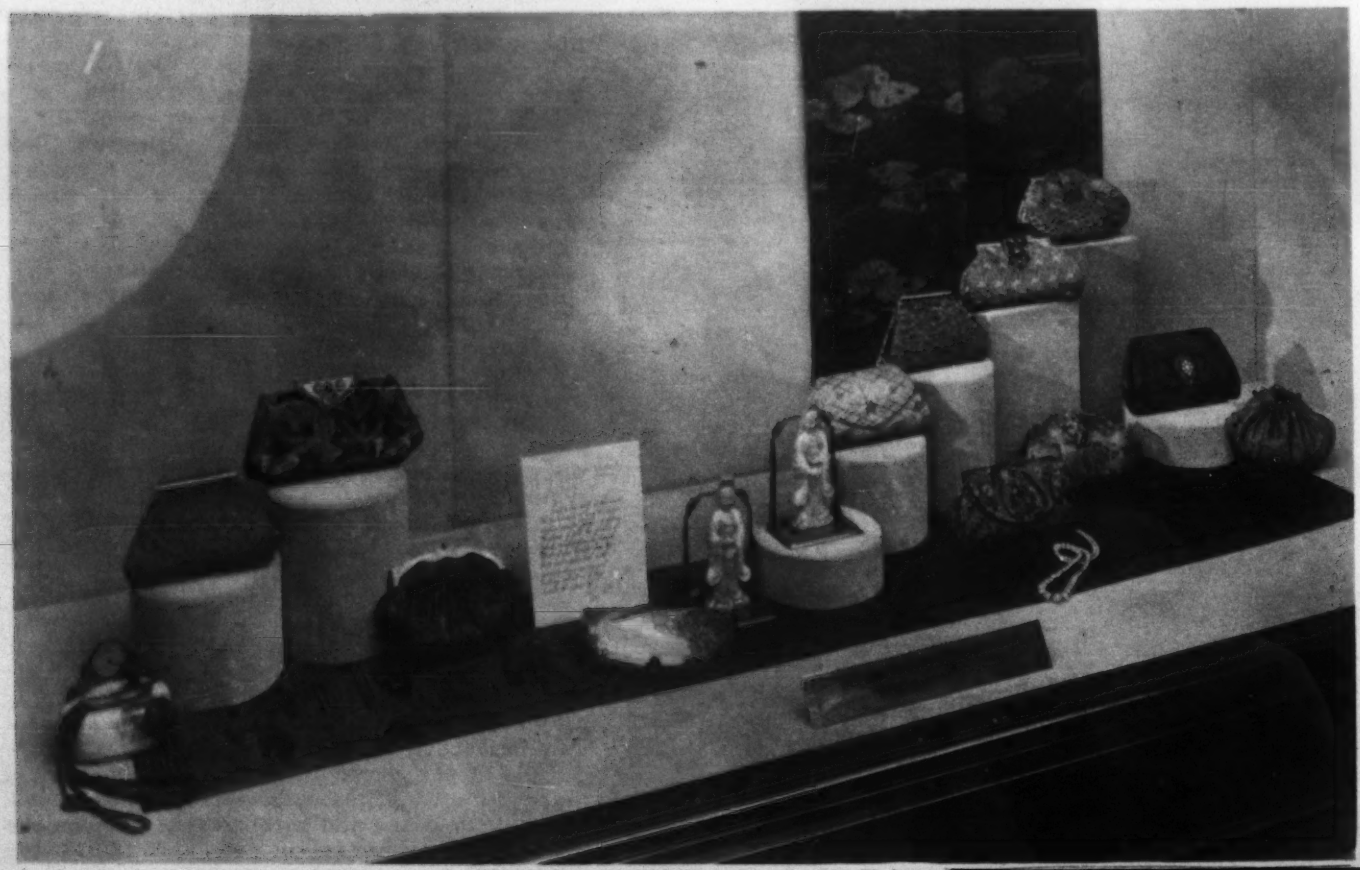
"That is the advice we all should heed," he said. "Right thinking by the individuals of our planet will make war impossible. As Dr. James Rowland Angell declared in his baccalaureate address at Yale University last June, 'You cannot really cure the ills of the social order without also healing the moral and spiritual ailments of the individual. The way to peace and prosperity is not complicated; it is awareness of law and right—true thinking."



Putting Up a Good Front

That Is What Window Decorators Always Have Tried to Do for Shops, but Now Their Work Has Become an Art, With Standards, Surveys, and Experts to Give It Prestige

By Marjorie Shuler



Old Masters Asso'ts, Inc. Photo

HARMONY, BALANCE AND PROPORTION

The Display of Handbags Above Was Arranged by Virginia Dixon for Black, Starr & Frost Gorham, Inc., New York. Polly Pettit Designed the Star Sapphire Window at the Right

WINDOW DISPLAY in its best estate has lost its fly specks, its slightly melted wax figures, its conglomeration of price-tagged merchandise, and has been transformed into an applied art. The estimated expenditure of $400,000,000 in the United States last year, involving 1,600,000 stores and millions of employees, decorators, lithographers, artists, merchandisers, and traffic engineers, proved that window display has entered the realm of big business.

The introduction of novel standards of beauty in window display came with the turn of the century, when the development of the plate glass industry made it increasingly possible to install huge panes instead of small ones and indirect lighting methods came in for marked improvement. Wax figures, with their often dusty faces, departed, along with their disposition to melt under the summer sun, their artificial expressions and rigid bodies. The first of the composition figures were like the wax ones, giant baby dolls whose round-eyed stares were out of harmony with the clothes they were designed to display. Lastly, there has come the new mode of the Lester Gaba figures, the Cora Scovil mannequins copied from motion-picture stars, with gold wigs and gold eyelashes or transparent cellophane bodies, and the Russell Patterson models with their beautiful forms. Instead of wooden-like rigidity, the new figures are designed to enhance the smartness of the clothes which deck them.

* * *

Gradually the tenets of composition and design have come to govern window display. Order is pleasing to the eye and disorder is offensive. Realization of this axiom brought an end, in the best shops, to the crowded window packed with samples of nearly everything on sale inside. Harmony, balance, proportion, rhythm, a right emphasis on color, all bring response in still life, as in human life. And the windows have taken on these qualities.

Now the story-telling idea has taken hold. It is no longer sufficient to put a piano in a window. The display must convey some fact about the product, its tone, the type of wood in the casing, if it is a piano that is to be sold. Or, in the case of jewelry, the design must be planned to illustrate the endurance of the gift, its quality, or the rightness of the use to which it is to be put.

As window display has become more important in the eyes of store owners it has been taken from the tutelage of advertising or merchandising departments and has become a section with its own executives. Trained workers have taken the place of shipping clerks, who formerly stayed overtime to try their hands at stacking instead of wrapping merchandise.

* * *

Here is the opportunity for the new employee. There are such new jobs for new ideas, executive positions to be gained without years of apprenticeship behind counters. And so a new order of achievement has sprung up, a field in which women have equal rights, or more. For this is something in which women may excel. Have they not been hanging front parlor curtains through the years? Are they not the great consumers, the family buyers? This is a business which they know almost by instinct.

One of the pioneers was Polly Pettit. She had made a gumdrop doll for her son's party. Her friends admired it. They encouraged her to show it to a candy manufacturer, and a job was the result.

Having first capitalized on candy crystals, Mrs. Pettit went on to jewel crystals, and the windows which she did for a Fifth avenue firm became the talk of the town. She frankly emphasized vanity with one of her displays, combining a painting of ladies and peacocks with fans of peacock feathers and of lace spread wide among a fortune in gems. She put jewels on a satin pillow, guarded by a fierce porcelain dragon, to picture the value of the wares. She used a bisque group in which a man was feeding grapes to a woman, and she dropped diamonds like grapes on a black velvet covering, the jewels in long, curving lines, which the eye naturally followed. One of her most successful windows was called a midsummer day's dream in the land of jewels, where diamonds sparkled incredibly, in diamond dew, sapphires glistened in borders like flowers, pearls grew lustrous on slender platinum stems and rings could be gathered like roses.

Mrs. Pettit thinks that the window artist has a creative job in which he expresses his individual ideas for everyone to enjoy as freely as he enjoys the sunset, which equally is the property of all who see it.

Mrs. Pettit recalls the night when she was so conscious of her next day's task that she could not sleep. Her fingers itching to be at work, she got up, dressed, went down town and thumped on the store door for the janitor to let her in. She thumped in vain, until she brought upon herself the attention of the policeman at the corner.

The policeman, it transpired, had sympathy for a woman who wanted to work at 4 a. m., and he told her to follow him. Up came a section of the pavement and down the iron ladder went the policeman, with Mrs. Pettit at his heels. They walked past the furnace and around the heating pipes, climbed some more stairs, located the janitor, and a few minutes later Mrs. Pettit was working at her window.

Mrs. Scovil, also an early comer in the field, was married and living at home, when she evolved an idea. Hers concerned patchwork posters. She took bits of cloth and built backgrounds, or put a suit, hat and gloves flat against her painted figures, so that they seemed actually to wear the garments they were designed to sell. Mrs. Scovil, too, has had notable success and today is at the head of her own studio.

It was Mary Ann Fraser, an associate in Mrs. Pettit's school, who did the window of a retail clothing establishment, taking first prize in the "Madison Avenue Week" in New York not long ago. There are other women who have won outstanding places among the Fifth avenue decorators, among them Mrs. John Cole, Miss Oline Cristi and Mrs. Wendy Hilder.

William Bayard Okie Jr. has used invisible glass for his clients, blocking out a big window to make a frame for a tiny display, so concentrated in its lighting, so precious in its effect, that passers-by inevitably stop to see what is there of so much value.

A window may be decorated for as little as $5, involving the purchase of a display card, a yard or two of velvet, a spray of flowers, some tacks and a few elevations. Then recently it has been asserted that a window, not in New York City, cost $8000 to decorate, much of the sum going for goods which would be of little use afterward.

But, regardless of the cost, there are certain standards in most cities. The Fifth Avenue Association, for instance, frowns upon any motion in a window, any mechanical displays which tick into action like clocks, upon the use of human beings as mannequins, upon posters, stickers, large signs, or price tags. These are considered to be bad taste, and to detract from the merchandise. The windows along the avenue, say the association executives, are the city's "eyeline," quite as important as the roofs and towers forming the skyline.

So it is that a new industry has been built, so new and so important that the Advertising Research Foundation is making a survey of costs and personnel, pedestrian traffic and general appeal. The findings may encourage merchandisers to invest more money in their window displays or to direct their expenditures in ways which will obtain even better results.

Farming in a Machine Age

New American Agrarian Policies Needed, Based on Changed Economics and Other Countries' Practice, That People on the Land May Share in the Good Life

By Dee Brown

INDUSTRY IS NOT agriculture and agriculture is not industry. Millions of words have been written about their differences. Yet today we are daily becoming increasingly aware that the two have been driving toward one another for years, each dependent upon the other, with agriculture forced more and more to adopt the methods of industry.

The back-to-the-land movement so far as city workers are concerned is no longer an issue. But the back-to-the-ownership-of-the-land movement for tenants, croppers and agricultural laborers is a steadily growing force in present-day American agriculture. Several individual states and the Federal Government are being forced to take action because of the rapid increase in tenantry and its attendant train of evils.

As yet, much of the popular sentiment on the subject, especially among sharecroppers, tenants, and persons solicitous over their plight, assumes that small land holdings for each individual farmer will solve the problem. The big farmlands, say some of the planners, must be broken up, with the assistance of the Federal Treasury.

An indication of the trend of thought can be found in the recent meeting of a tenancy commission in Arkansas, a state where landlord and tenant controversy has been most violent. Arkansas state government heads, planters and sharecroppers took part in the proceedings.

One suggestion advanced at this meeting was that industrial plants should be induced to come to Arkansas by offering them cheap labor. But the principal recommendation made by the commission was the settling of tenants on family-size farms.

* * *

The fact that the Irish Land Acts program was mentioned at the Arkansas conference as a model for the United States to follow is significant in view of the fact that the Resettlement Administration has partly used the Irish and Danish plans as patterns for laying the groundwork of its program. The Irish experiment has had to go against such a handicap of low farm prices for a number of years that no one can tell with certainty whether it offers promise for application in the United States.

Denmark's system of intensive dairy, poultry and truck farming, with co-operative marketing, is beginning to have some counterpart in dairy, citrus fruit and other co-operatives in the United States, but America's principal farm tenant problems are in the realm of extensive rather than intensive agriculture—the wheatlands of the Middle West and the cotton fields of the South. To try to link land ownership and co-operative marketing there, is a considerably different matter.

Evidently the problem of the back-to-the-ownership-of-the-land movement is going to be a difficult one to solve. If the Irish and Danish systems cannot be applied in the United States, what sort of plan can be used?

That question will have to be answered soon. In this session of Congress, some legislation of the nature of the Bankhead farm tenant bill probably will be enacted into law. This bill provides for the establishment of a Farm Tenant Homes Corporation with $50,000,000 capital stock, and the right to issue $300,000,000 in bonds during the first three years of its existence. Tenants, through the aid of this corporation, can buy small farms of their own. They will also be granted loans for the purchase of work stock, seed, fertilizer, and plows.

It is the hope of Senator Bankhead and other supporters of this bill that no new land will be brought into cultivation. Instead, the present extensive plantations and wheatlands *will be partitioned into small units, with each farmer having his own individual economy in his unit.*

The question of whether or not the Bankhead financing plan is adequate is a question that will loom larger as time passes. Can this plan make farm owners out of the 2,865,134 tenants in the United States? One thousand dollars is a small sum, when the price of cultivated land is considered, for settling one tenant and his family. And one thousand times 2,865,134 adds up to almost three billion dollars.

Even granted that three billions could be expended profitably in this manner, would these small farmers become able to compete with the American mass production industrial economy?

Prof. Charles S. Orwin, director of agricultural research at Oxford University, finds that "either we must bring our farmers and farm workers down to a subsistence level in order to put them on equal terms with their overseas competitors, or we must seek to maintain the standard of living by application of the large-scale factory system, with a low production cost."

He believes that the small, hedged-in fields, which mean an enormous waste of time and money during tilling and harvesting operations, must give place to open stretches of land which lend themselves to large-scale, low-cost production methods. Antiquated machinery and beasts of burden will have to be replaced by modern implements and motorcars.

An American farmer, Thomas D. Campbell, who has in some years cultivated as many as 100,000 acres, believes in fewer and bigger farms, mechanized as much as possible. Not one horse or mule can be found in Campbell's widespread fields. "I could take hold of four 160-acre farms in Nebraska, Kansas or Iowa, merge them into one farm and save money," he said recently.

* * *

Dr. M. L. Wilson of the United States Department of Agriculture, when he was professor of agriculture at the University of Montana, challenged the "theory that the family-sized farm must be maintained as the unit in agriculture. The facts are that the old farm community life has long since gone into the discard, and the things that sent it there are primarily the automobile, good roads and improved rural schools. A profound change in rural life began almost 20 years ago, and a new and different community organization and relationship has been brought into being. It is simply a matter of adjustment to bring the new-style large farm unit into this new relationship."

Henry Ford believes that large corporations, "whose sole business it will be to perform operations of plowing, planting, cultivating and harvesting, will supersede the individual farmer, or groups of farmers will combine to perform their work in a wholesale manner. This is the proper way to do it, and the only way in which economic freedom can be won."

The recent tests of the Rust brothers' cotton-picking machine led many observers to predict the rapid mechanization of the South. The late Dr. Edmund B. Chaffee, editor of the National Presbyterian Review, wrote shortly before his passing: "It is quite possible that this new invention will also hasten the collectivization of agriculture. . . . We may regret it, but there are many indications that the technique which has been so successful in the factory may also be applied to the farm. The revolutionary nature of all this cannot be overestimated."

Some time ago, the Magazine of Wall Street in an article attempting to answer the arguments of those advocating the Russian system of collectivized farms, declared that, "as the corporation idea spreads, groups of farmers will turn their fields over to a common corporation and take stock in return. But direct financing will be required in other cases. That means that the promoters must come to Wall Street, whether it be the local capitalists or the Street itself. In fact, there are a number of instances already of Wall Street farm financing.

"After individual big farms are proved successful, the farm corporation holding company will come along. It is not impossible that within the next 10 years the shares and bonds of big farms and holding companies will be on the 'big board.'

* * *

"Then the investor, who has now an opportunity to own a piece of almost everything else in industrial America, will have an abundant and varied opportunity to invest in cows, wheat, corn, fruit, cotton, turkeys and poultry. One of these days, the farmer, even though a mere employee, where he used to be a proprietor, may keep one eye on the ticker while the other watches the automatic tractor."

From all classes of our American society come the supporters of large-scale farming. Industrialists, scientists, professors, farmers, financiers, churchmen, think the small farm belongs to the past. And, indeed, when one examines the regions in this country where subsistence and self-sufficient farming is now dominant, there we find poverty-stricken farmers, miserable farm buildings, bad roads, inadequate medical facilities, poor schools and churches.

Would the setting up of a system of small land holdings be an admission that we have reached an end in our agricultural advancement? Would it deny to millions of our population the riches of modern invention, science and culture? Would it establish a growing and permanent American peasantry?

These are serious questions. If the answers are in the affirmative, and if large-scale farming is to be the alternative, a decision must be reached as to the type of mass agriculture this country shall adopt. We can follow the advice of the financiers, the business leaders, and turn our farmlands into corporations. We can borrow the collective farm ideas of the Russians and set up state-owned and state-directed farms. Or we can follow the examples of the smaller European countries and adopt enlarged scale co-operative farms.

Regardless of whether America's farms are to be collective, co-operative, corporation, or individual small unit farms, the back-to-the-ownership-of-the-land movement is a problem that is looming as one of the chief economic and political issues of our times.

William M. Rittase Photo

AFTERMATH

LE BARON COOKE

The storm has ceased,
And the flowers,
So lately
Beaten and harassed
By wind and rain,
Emerge,
No worse for the ordeal,
In fact, a little sturdier.

Traffic Ways for Modern Day

With the Motorcar in a Streamlined Era, Engineers Are Replacing Horse-and-Buggy Roads Wi Four-Lane Boulevards and By-Passes Around Cities, So That Red Lights and Traffic Whistles M

By W. Clifford Harvey

HIGHWAYS TO BECKON THE TRAVELER

New Jersey Has Built Safety Islands in Highway Route 10 as an Aid to Safe Driving (Above): At the Right Is a View of the 15-Mile Bridge Over Lake Pontchartrain, New Orleans. Lower Center, a Section of Road Along the Rocky Gaspé Coast, Quebec. Photos Publishers' Photo Service and Canadian National Railways

FROM A NATION of city streets with little more than wagon-wheel tracks connecting its communities at the turn of the century, highway engineers have evolved a 3,000,000-mile, $15,000,000,000 road system which, for all its obvious defects, provides a connected, main-line network of highways that permit motorists to travel from one end of the United States to the other with reasonable speed and comfort.

Completing this panorama of trunk roads crossing and crisscrossing the nation is the procession of 26,000,000 motorcars, operated by 40,000,000 motorists taking turns at the driving wheels, and covering some 500,000,000,000 passenger miles every year. And motorists, as a rule, have rolled over the smooth concrete of a modern highway era with a feeling that highway engineering was returning them a reasonable dividend in comfortable transportation on their $15,000,000,000 investment in pavements.

But all is not smooth sailing for highway engineers. Today, they are confronted with the challenge of inadequate funds, of highways built to last 25 years trying to keep up with automobiles that are radically changed in design and power potentialities every three to four years, of legislatures reaching into highway funds to finance public buildings, sea walls and oyster beds, of business men throwing their influence against the by-passing of automobile traffic around congested shopping districts, and of highway planners insisting upon building new super-express roads over old rights of way established for a horse-and-buggy era.

These mistakes can be roughly estimated at an annual economic loss to the nation of $2,000,000,000 resulting from more than 1,000,000 casualties on the 3,000,000 miles of roads every year. Although it would be unfair to highway engineers to infer that all—or even a majority—of these casualties were due to defective highways, nevertheless front-rank engineers admit if they had a financial free hand they could practically foolproof highways against 90 per cent of the accidents now attributed to the human element behind the driving wheel.

Despite these handicaps, however, the highway builder pats himself upon the back with pardonable pride for having carried the nation out of a horse-and-buggy era into a modern epoch of unimpeded transportation from coast to coast over concrete, express roads—all within the memory and experience of thousands of present-day drivers.

That particular class of motorists does not read books to learn of the tremendous strides in highway development. They can recall seeing in the newspapers of 1898 the story of J. W. Packard bumping out of Cleveland in one of those "new-fangled gasoline buggies" of an early October morning, bound for Warren, Ohio, some 55 miles away.

For 12 hours, Mr. Packard was lost in a wilderness of muddy ruts, uncharted trails and rock-studded hills that all but stood the car upon end. It was dusk when he pulled into Warren—behind a team of plow horses.

All the thrills of highway pioneering were packed into that day for Mr. Packard. He was out-and-under a half dozen times in the first 20 miles. Twice the tires gave out. Next the radiator sprang a leak and the brakes slipped on hills. Another time, the long-levered steering apparatus spun round to topple Mr. Packard into the dust.

Just as the spires of Warren began to show against an October sunset, the engine wheezed to a stubborn standstill. And Dobbin won one of her first bouts against the gas buggy.

That trip took place only a little over 35 years ago.

Today, the motorist no longer inquires if he can get to some community. The modern query is, "Which is the best route?" Practically every town has at least one improved road. Arterial approaches to large cities have become mile-a-minute avenues, diving beneath or leaping over cross-stream traffic.

Into New York City, for instance, the fingers of a great highway system, including the Saw Mill Parkway, Hutchinson River Parkway, Bronx Parkway and the elevated express road designed to connect the George Washington Bridge and Holland Tunnel, transport commuters and tourists with reasonable speed and comfort.

To Californians, the new eight-mile long San Francisco-Oakland Bridge opens up new vistas of road engineering achievements which Mr. Packard, less than 40 years ago, would have conceived of as a challenge to Aladdin and his magical lamp.

Likewise, the highway engineering urge is felt abroad, where Germany attempts to move ahead of its traffic demands with a 5000-mile system of super-express highways now under construction to run as straight as a [illegible] from one end of the country to the other. These roads will by-pass all centers of population and be capable of taking speed of more than [illegible] miles an hour with safety, [illegible]

In Germany, they [illegible] roads "Reichsautobahnen," or [illegible] roads, the borderlands of which [illegible] owned and controlled by the state [illegible] commercial exploitation.

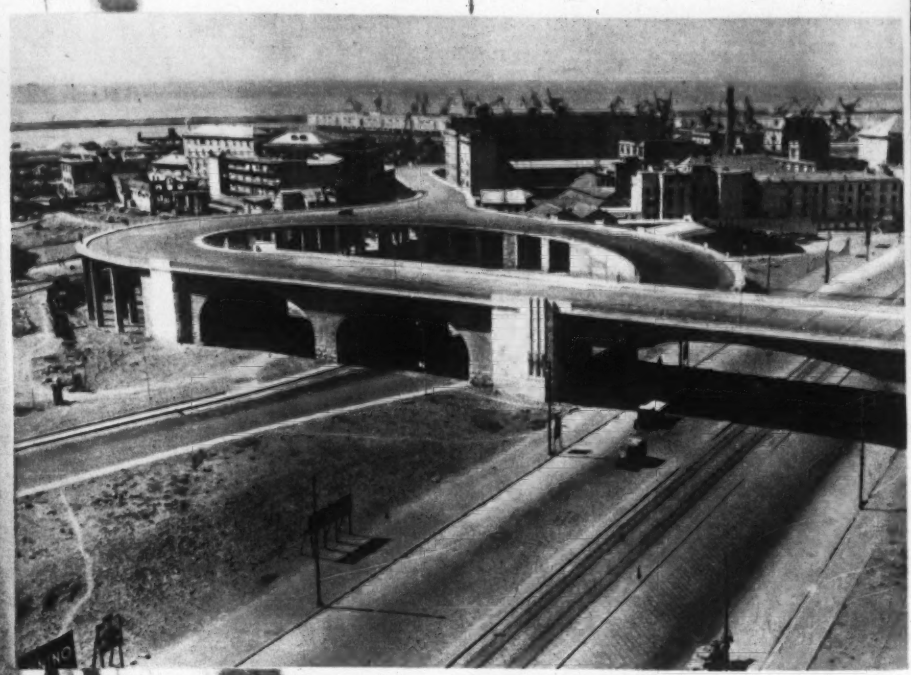
The Italians, descendants of those

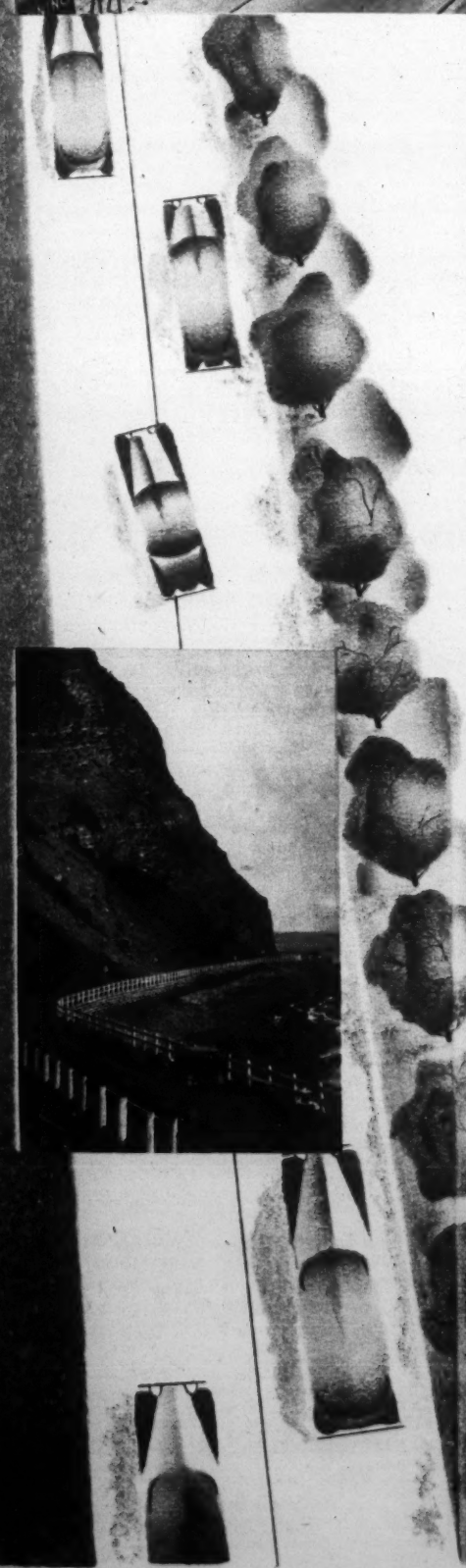
Days

With Express Highways, les May Become Rarities

FOR SPEED AND SAFETY

The Super-Highway at the Right With Entirely Separated Lines of Traffic Runs Between Frankfurt and Darmstadt, Germany. Below, a New Motor Truck Road in Genoa, Italy, Connects That Port With the Agricultural Districts of the Po Valley. Photos by Paul Wolff and James Sawders





famed Roman builders of the Appian Way and the great ancient military roads which have stood the test of centuries, have their own name for a modern system of express highways—the "autostrade."

Had Mr. Packard envisioned the transformation of the mud and ruts of his day into the existing 500,000 miles of paved highways in the United States, of which 120,000 miles are so-called high-type express arteries—all built within four decades—he might have used that word "miracle," . . . the achievement of which he could not have reconciled with the limited funds in government treasuries.

* * *

These roads could not have been made possible without the many forms of special taxes now imposed on motorists in the form of gasoline taxes, registration fees and excise taxes. Why, then, with the clamor arising about "defective" roads, meaning roads that are not sufficiently safe to take the speeds of modern automobiles—why should American legislators be using some $146,000,000 of highway funds each year for purposes other than building safety into the highways? The motorist no longer seeks to buy simply transportation for the millions taken from him for roads. He now demands safety, a demand that will require added millions to the $500,000,000 a year now needed simply to keep the highways in condition, not to mention the stupendous costs of building more express roads at the rate of $200,000 to $700,000 a mile.

Something of the vast sums required for building safety into the roads is indicated in the Michigan program of building divided highways, or highways separated in the center by grass plots. That State has built approximately 80 miles of these high-type roads, at a cost of from $100,000 to $600,000 a mile. The restoration of Woodward avenue, in Detroit, from a 66-foot road to 120 feet, a 2½-mile project, was recently finished at a cost of $14,000,000.

Obtaining rights of way is the controlling factor in the high costs of roads. To build roads where they are needed requires heavy land damages, particularly within populated districts, where land values are high. Naturally, the nation has approached the German idea of express roads, with borderlands controlled by the state, with great caution, yet it is this caution to which engineers attribute mounting accidents, which result in billions of dollars checked against economic loss.

If the public were made to realize the vast sums required for highway building, it would undoubtedly rise up and demand that the diversion of highway funds from highways be abolished without delay. That this action is always an immediate possibility makes the diversion of funds a dangerous precedent that may sooner or later incur public displeasure and result in stifling urgent highway building.

That question, "Where to get the highway funds?" cannot be separated from another salient issue confronting highway builders, namely, the outmoding of highways built to last 25 years by automobiles that are changed radically in design and power potentialities every three to five years. This is probably the chief contributing factor to defective highways.

What are the weaknesses of modern highways, so-called? Thomas H. MacDonald, chief of the United States Bureau of Public Roads, summed them up for the writer as follows:

1. Three-lane roads that invite collisions in the center passing line.
2. Four-lane roads without divided traffic lanes or center divisional strips of grass to separate opposing traffic.
3. Bottleneck bridges that have been left at their old widths while the roads on both sides of the bridge have been widened.
4. Sharp curves which cut down visibility.
5. Express roads shooting through centers of large cities, where through traffic creates the very congestion that cities are trying to avert by widening local roads.
6. Hazardous railroad crossings and sidewalk-less highways.
7. Unseparated grade crossings, where cross traffic streams meet in continual conflict.

* * *

What is meant by a defective road and how the correction of a single mistake changes the road from a trap into a virtually "foolproof" traffic channel, is illustrated in a reconstruction of New Jersey's 30-mile-long turnpike connecting Trenton with Brunswick.

Several years ago, New Jersey laid the last slab of this four-lane stretch of brushed concrete and labeled it the last word in highway engineering. In 1934, there were 90 fatalities and nearly 2000 persons injured in motor mishaps on the road. Because the road was wider than the original right of way, speeds were increased almost 25 miles an hour. Motorists obtained a false sense of security that encouraged them to play tag with each other. Passing at high speed became common practice. Hence, medial friction or center-road collisions caused most of the trouble.

By forcing the four lanes apart and setting up a 12-foot grass plot to separate opposing traffic lanes, New Jersey largely eliminated accidents on this particular stretch of road.

Engineers might have foreseen that the road as originally constructed would become a trap for motorists. Then again, they had little idea that high speeds would become so quickly acceptable to legislators. Be that as it may, Chief MacDonald of the Roads Bureau is authority for the statement that the four-lane road that is not safeguarded by a central grass plot constitutes an engineering blunder. Five years ago he probably would not have said that, for most items of information in the hands of road builders tended to suggest that roads would never be called upon to take speeds of more than 40 to 50 miles an hour. The state of public opinion at that time and the cracking down of lawmakers on fast driving suggested a definite limitation upon car speeds.

And, even if these speeds had been foreseen, it is doubtful if limited funds would have permitted the building of roads on a scale wide enough to insure safety at speeds which at this time have caught the highway engineer just completing the final links in a national system of connected, main-line highways.

* * *

Today, this connected chain of trunk-line roads marks the attainment of the first objective in highway building. The next objectives must be the building of "tourways," or limited motorways, similar to the German Reichsautobahmen, and the improvement of feeder or rural roads for the benefit of the 60 per cent of the nation's farms which are not now able easily to reach their markets. The limited motorway would take long-distance traffic out of the cities and towns and give back the local roads to local traffic.

Here looms the immediate problem of highway planners—how to build these express roads with the limited funds available, while at the same time making the present chain of highways safe, maintaining the existing roads in good repair, and improving the thousands of miles of rural lanes which are impassable for several months of the year.

Effective planning is fundamental, according to Expert MacDonald. Hence, the U. S. Bureau of Roads is co-operating with 40 states in a nation-wide highway survey intended to show highway men where to expend the taxpayers' millions with a maximum of traffic relief.

The engineer starts on the premise that it is possible to build roads that will eliminate 90 per cent of the more than 1,000,000 accidents every year. That is because engineers have learned that on a given stretch, say 25 miles long, most mishaps take place within a two-mile limit. It is hardly conceivable that motorists grow particularly careless within these two miles. It is more feasible that the road is defective within the accident area. Perhaps it is too hilly. Maybe there are some bad intersections that can be separated. Possibly the elimination of sharp curves are needed; or the road may be too narrow.

For example—a car traveling 60 miles an hour, passing another car going 45 miles an hour, encroaches on the left-hand side of the road for 468 feet. Hence a road that is safe for passing

(Continued on page 17)

Among the New Books

George Russell, Irish Poet, Philosopher, Economist and Humanist

AE's Letters to Minanlábáin. With an introduction by Lucy Kingsley Porter. New York: Macmillan. $2.

FIRST LET US GLOSS the cryptic title. AE is, of course, the pseudonym of George Russell, the Irish poet and mystic. Minanlábáin, in the wilds of northern Donegal, Ireland, is the nearest post office to Glenveagh Castle, where Mr. and Mrs. Kingsley Porter spent several summers. Minanlábáin is Irish for a smooth spot of dirt or clay. The late Kingsley Porter, a professor of fine arts at Harvard, known for his work in the origins of Gothic, was immensely interested in Ireland and its old Gaelic past, archaeological and literary. In a beautiful preface, rich in a Riders-to-the-Sea atmosphere, Mrs. Porter tells of AE's several visits to them at Glenveagh. The letters AE mailed to the Porters at Minanlábáin, written mostly from Dublin and London, cover the years 1930-35.

The letters evoke the man, friendly, considerate, egoistic, and his multifarious interests—poetry, painting, philosophy, economics. He speaks often of the writing he is doing: his last poems; the two books of prose which affirm the mind of a poet, "Song and Its Fountains" and "The Avatars"; the autobiography, cut off by his passing, for which the interest of these letters provides an index to the quantity of our loss. He writes of modern Anglo-Irish literature, whose gaps are being closed up by the work of young men, the stories of O'Connor, Higgins and Clarke. "All that now remains is philosophy, and Yeats and myself are trying to fill up that gap."

He likes neither De Valera's policy nor his party. In it is too much self-satisfied looking back to a past glory, too little push forward toward a practical future. And "they have no poet among them nor do they inspire poets." AE is a little self-contradictory and inconsistent in his judgment of De Valera's policy. Those who have seen such movies as "The Informer" and "The Plough and the Stars," or read such books as O Malley's recent "Army Without Banners," will realize how much un-at-home AE must have been in the tumultuous Ireland from the Easter rising of 1916 onward: "When nothing happens that is best of all in a country. For it is in silence that thought begins. All spectacular events stop thinking." He deprecates the strangling Irish censorship; he speaks playfully of the new Irish Academy, to collect funds for which Yeats toured the United States in 1932-33.

The economist in AE examines the state of the modern world and analyzes its ills with precision and clarity: "Production is perfect. Distribution is impossible in any fullness, because the economic system does not enable those who profit by way of wages, salaries and dividends to buy back all that is produced. . . . People only think of perfecting production and don't try to solve the problem of consumption, which can only be done by distributing somehow the means to buy back the goods produced." But, characteristically, he looks also for the psyche hidden in the flesh: "I myself think economics, politics and all the externalities depend on the spiritual state of humanity. The universe is moved from within just as we are ourselves. . . . Kindness is the power which unites things otherwise incompatible. It is our hatreds, national and personal, engendered in the depths of our being that ooze outward and make wars and dislocations in society."

Reading these letters, one feels moving through them the mind of a great humanist and humanitarian, and we are grateful to Mrs. Porter for their publication.

Lawrence of Arabia Inspires a Poem

Lawrence: The Last Crusade, a Dramatic-Narrative Poem, by Selden Rodman. New York: Viking. $2.50.

ALREADY THE AMBITIOUS book-long dramatic narrative in which Selden Rodman, early editor of the Harkness Hoot of Yale, and present editor of Common Sense, tells the story of T. E. Lawrence of Arabia has been compared with the romantic tales of Lord Byron. The comparison falls in with others of the same nature citing the work of Hemingway and Auden. In the dexterous handling of verse, the almost uncanny facility in the use of vocabulary, in the drive of narrative and in the legend of a hero, born for great things, accomplishing much but at war with himself and the universe and defeated in the end, it has the Byronic ring.

* * *

What it lacks is a singing quality and a personal charm that Byron had, and Pushkin, too, and all the long line of great poets of this type. Furthermore, it is an impersonal poem. The legend of T. E. Lawrence has been written by the man himself and by a dozen friends in much the same words, certainly with the same general reflections. Mr. Rodman has but organized the story and presented it in highlights with the aid of blank verse that owes something to the newspaper headline but more to Archibald MacLeish.

* * *

The poem is divided into three books: the Lamp, the Sword and the Wheel. Nowhere is the consummate skill with words better shown than in manipulating the vocabulary of the archaeologist used by Lawrence in 1913 at the Carchemish diggings. From the first the atmosphere is heavy with the sense of the romantic past, and of the hurrying, strange and dimly hostile present. The action mounts quickly with the mapping of Sinai's waste for the army, the unrest of the dock laborers, the outbreak of war and the loss of his brothers in the Battle of the Marne.

The story that Lawrence himself wrote twice with so much difficulty and skill comes next, the narrative of the Arab campaign in which he scattered British gold and his own promises of independence so freely that the tribesmen believed and carried the war even within the gates of Damascus. In this book, if at all, lurks the impression of second-hand telling, of pictures repainted, even of confusion as to who is speaking to whom and to what purpose. Some events are glossed over, and some told, but not so well as by the man who lived them.

* * *

The opening pages of the third book form the high climax of the work. In his notes Mr. Rodman acknowledges his debt to Harold Nicolson's "Peacemaking," but he has had added much in compressing and dramatizing what he harvested from it. The years of disillusion and self-examination, of publicity hounding and of retreat to obscurity, do not make as exciting reading, even though the end comes with terrific speed and tragedy. The news dispatches are still so sharply remembered that it is a tour de force for an artist to turn the still living material to his purposes. By contrast the verse is less poignant than memories of the events themselves. None the less, except for the impossible knowledge of last thoughts of the doomed rider, it is better done than anyone would have reason to hope it should be.

* * *

Whether Mr. Rodman is himself Byronic as poet or man, there is no doubt of the justification of the comparison between Lawrence and the noble lord. Maybe England breeds these men. But wherever the just comparison may lie, it probably will not be enough, unfortunately, to give the poem the wide reading it deserves. Ambitious, not without fault of monotony of mood, it is still strong, original and readable, at least to those whose ears are accustomed to the sound of modern verse. I. F.

Frozen Verse

Cathedral, by Earl Marlatt. New York: Harper. $1.50.

THE AUTHOR of religious poetry faces a disadvantage from the beginning. The fact is that the poetry contained in the Bible itself is almost always superior to anything the modern poet can offer. He is to all intents and purposes writing about poetry—a disastrous situation at best. To that extent, for this reviewer at least, Mr. Marlatt fails.

But there are other worth-while qualities here. We find a ready wit, phrases neatly turned and an occasional line which taken alone would make the book worth having. These poems are better than average, but not quite up to professional standards. The poem, "May Morning," for which the author was awarded the Golden Flower, seems the most successful:

Fancy the rapture of being there
When the world was made,
Of hiding somewhere
In the lavender shade
And seeing the stars, like a dryad's hair,
Untwined and twinkled
And sprinkled through
A sky of jade,
Becoming, beneath their silvering,
A tremulous blue. . . .

Perhaps because the poems are arranged in sections like the different parts of a cathedral there remains an individual total effect. There may be a personality back of these poems that does not quite get through the current work, something you expect to find on the next page but never do. This may emerge in Dr. Marlatt's later work. It will be worth looking forward to. Meanwhile, the present grace notes are pleasing.

Ethel Mannin's "South to Samarkand" has now been issued in America by Dutton. The English edition (Jarrolds) was reviewed in the Monitor Oct. 24, 1936.

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Pre-War Attitudes

The Last Romantic, by William Orton. New York: Farrar & Rinehart. $2.50.

WILLIAM ORTON would call the period in which Michael lived the era before the new Dark Age. Michael, who represented the romanticism of that era, as child boy and young man, is the subject of a "psychograph" called "The Last Romantic." We are assured that it is not fiction, but the authentic story of a real person, who lived from 1888 until, in 1916, he encountered a fragment of shell on a battlefield near Arras.

Michael was an English bourgeois, son of a prosperous grocer, but even as a boy given to the pursuit of art, music and literature rather than to the selling of groceries. Given, also, to the keeping of a diary, and from the diary comes a considerable part of the content of Mr. Orton's book, with the author's comments on the extracts furnishing another large part.

* * *

The young man is himself interesting, because he was an original thinker and a charming person; and exasperating because with all his gifts he accomplished so little and teetered so long between what he could not do and what he would not do. One of his friends was at first inclined to regard him as the stock type of "talented decadent young bourgeois." The author explains in what ways Michael was better than that, and why it was that his honesty and faith had so little tangible result.

"The world of the 1900's," says Mr. Orton, "abounded in young people trying, like Michael, to work out individual philosophies of life (in practice as well as in theory) with inadequate materials and little preparation." Each individual tried to find his own way; there was no adherence to a definite tradition. It was all huggermugger, and those fine young men bequeathed no strong tradition to the next generation, says Mr. Orton.

He adds that the present generation belongs to a new age of barbarism, unconcerned about the significance of the past, gaily drifting along on the benefits and distractions of applied physics and chemistry.

Taking these statements as fair specimens of the author's study of pre-war culture and his criticisms of life, the reader may well understand why the word "fearless" has been applied to him for his most important work, called "America in Search of Culture."

* * *

He is not, however, fearless in the sense in which the adjective is cometimes applied to an iconoclast. Mr. Orton's intense respect for history keeps him from being that. When Michael was 17, after having tried a number of things and found no kind of occupation that seemed to belong to him, he began the systematic study of history. This lasted for seven years, during some of which time he was teaching in a boys' school. Then he entered Cambridge and was finding his best satisfaction in his study for the History Tripos when the war caught him. "The stuff of which history is made is the entire range of human . . . possibility. All motives, all ideals, all forces, all aspirations that the world has ever known lie in the past there fashioning the record; and the only limit to its profundity is the limit of our present understanding." Michael and his biographer both have a clear conviction that from history man can learn, if he will, how to shape his present course.

It is a joy to read Mr. Orton's pages, not only for the thought, but for the delicate accuracy of phrasing. Things come off so well: as when he describes the elfish Travers, a man "whose clothes sat as if his inside consisted entirely of a subtle joke set to music by Offenbach"; or of intellectuals and radicals "who try to manage affairs by a set of ideas acting *in vacuo*."

This analysis of English prewar culture is by an Englishman, now a professor at Smith College.

W. K. R.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

Housekeeping in the 17th Century

Life in a Noble Household, 1641-1700, by Gladys Scott Thomson. London: Jonathan Cape. 12s. 6d. net.

THE noble household was that maintained by William Russell, fifth Earl and first Duke of Bedford, chiefly at his country seat of Woburn Abbey in Bedfordshire, and at other times, at Bedford House in London; and this story of the way it was managed is based on the "household papers—account books, bills, and letters—handled by the officials and servants" of the Duke.

The value of Miss Thomson's book lies, of course, in its mass of little-known details. The main facts of seventeenth-century life—what was worn, what was eaten, what was read—are easily accessible; but the methods by which a large household of the day obtained its goods, and the manner in which its money was laid out; the working of each department and the exact responsibility of its presiding officer; wages, prices and all the data comprehended in the modern phrase "a standard of living"—these are facts that have long waited for the lucid and readable presentation that is given of them here.

One of the first parts of the house that we see is the schoolroom, the domain of Mr. Thornton. It was the practice of that excellent man to present each of the Duke's children, when about three years old, with two Bibles, one in English and one in Latin; but in doing so he appears, alas, to have been guilty of reprehensible favoritism. For whereas the Bibles for the boys cost never more than seven and sixpence apiece, a further entry runs: "A Bible of fair minion print for Lady Diana . . 12s. 6d." When the time came for the boys to go to Westminster School, he gave each a new Bible (5s. 6d.), and, doubtless lest they should lack a temporal guide, he added a copy of Martial's "Epigrams" (1s. 6d.).

The practice of tipping produced frequent entries in each account. Everyone who arrived at the house with goods, or with messages, was tipped, besides the largesse which the Duke distributed broadcast by the hands of his servants when he traveled and which included all sorts of odd people such as the crier, the bellman and the beadle. Nor was he deaf to petitions that came as the equivalent of the modern "begging letter," going so far on one occasion as to contribute two pounds to help "support a converted Turk."

As one might expect, the gratuities assume their noblest proportions within the purlieus of the court. Here, however, the discretion of the Duke's keeper of the privy purse in entering the word "fees" leaves us often in doubt as to the exact nature of the transaction.

Miss Thomson has dealt most skillfully with her material. Her book, to use a cliché, is a mine of information; but never was a mine easier or pleasanter to work than hers.

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A "Queer" but Unembarrassed Lady of Victorian Society

Lucie Duff Gordon, by Gordon Waterfield. London: Murray. 12s. 6d.

THE adjectives of social life change their meaning in every generation. To be called "queer" in fashionable or genteel society in the middle of last century was neither compliment nor praise; today the "queer" person of 80 years ago is merely one of independent temperament who is free of the commoner conventional prejudices. He chooses his own friends, he comes to his own conclusions, and, in short, his opinions and actions are not entirely dictated to him by the social environment in which he is born.

* * *

For this reason the "queer" Lucie Duff Gordon, whose portrait Tennyson drew in "The Princess," steps very easily and naturally out of her period into ours and the reader of this story of her life and circle has constantly to remind himself that he is really perusing the past. The rigidity of the great Victorian types was not in her; she belonged to that delightful, fluid, more malleable and approachable breed of Englishwomen of whom Mary Kingsley was a later example and who seem to spring up in every generation.

The life of Lucie Duff Gordon was not in itself very startling but she was one of those distinctive figures who attract the more interesting people of her time. There is consequently as much of her family and circle as there is of herself in Mr. Waterfield's book. Her father was John Austin, the brilliant, painstaking and misanthropic author of the Austinian theory of law, a work which would never have come to light but for his wife's energy. Lucie got her quality from this volatile and scholarly woman who as a Radical befriended all the political and literary refugees of the period and who worked hard among the great to forward her reluctant husband's interests. He deserves almost as much praise for his letter of proposal to her as for his theory of law, for he had a peculiar, even outrageous sense of honesty which led him to propose with the caution and peremptoriness of a deed of conveyance.

Lucie grew up rather much in the society of her elders. She knew Heine, Macaulay and Carlyle. She sat on Sydney Smith's knee and he gave her shrewd advice about marriage. There was a little trouble about this because Duff Gordon was an aristocrat. Middle class intellectuals like the Austins, on the crest of their wave of influence, took a low view of the aristocracy but Alexander Duff Gordon seems to have been as free from prejudices as Lucie was.

Too free, the neighbors said. Thackeray's Jane Brookfield and her clergyman husband were very uncertain. Even when the Brookfields were in financial distress and the Duff Gordons offered eager assistance, Jane Brookfield was nervous of their "usual, unembarrassed good nature." It appears to have been the supreme age for embarrassment. Then, no one was sure how Lucie would dress, and while the older generation were filled with talk of "liberty" and an ancestor had danced round his garden when the Bastille fell, there was a distinct feeling of mistrust of Lucie's active sympathy with the working classes. The nineteenth century was the class-conscious century and the tortures to which a mind as free as Meredith's was put show that escape was difficult. We owe it to Lucie and her daughter Janet that in "Evan Harrington" Meredith was able to relieve himself of some of his burden.

* * *

These Meredithian women, with the proper touch of the Amazonian in them, appear at their best in travel. Lucie was sent for her health to South Africa and then to Egypt, and here her manners, her freedom from the English "dago" complex, her determination to live among the people and understand them, made her last years a triumph. She was a born traveler, for she had no insularity, and her letters are amusing, full of characters, comedies and acute observation. The blight of northern civilization had not yet spread down from Alexandria upon the democracy of Moslem manners.

V. S. PRITCHETT

Putnam has just published in the United States the two-volume biography of Earl Balfour by his niece, Mrs. Edgar Dugdale. The Monitor reviewed both volumes in their English editions (Hutchinson), the first on Oct. 28, 1936, and the second on Dec. 16, 1936.

The Book Window

A Glimpse at Some of the Season's New Titles

A Treatise on Military Matters and Warfare, by Pietro Belli. 2 vols. (Oxford, $7.50). Vol. I: Photographic reproduction of the edition of 1563. Vol. II: A translation by Herbert C. Nutting. Newly added to the Classics of International Law.

This Life I've Loved, by Isobel Field (Longmans, $3). Autobiography of the stepdaughter of Robert Louis Stevenson.

Horace Greeley and the Tribune, by Ralph Ray Fahrney (Torch Press, Cedar Rapids, Iowa). A study of the Tribune's activity in the American Civil War.

Seeing the World Twice, by T. Allan McKay (Robertson & Mullens, Melbourne, 7s. 6d.). An informal record of two world voyages, in 1926 and 1935.

Manuscript and Proof, by John Benbow (Oxford, $1.50). What author and editor need to know about preparation of copy and reading proofs.

The Kellys and the O'Kellys, by Anthony Trollope (Random House, $1). The author's second novel, reprinted under the patronage of the Trollope Society.

How Writers Write, edited by Nettie S. Tillett (Crowell, $2). Essays by contemporary authors.

Plutarch: Selected Essays, edited by C. B. Robinson Jr. (Putnam, $1). An effort to interest moderns in an ancient thinker.

The Time Is Now Ripe, by Montague Grover (Robertson & Mullens, Melbourne, 2s.). Forecast of a "revolution without tears."

One Hundred Years of Publishing, 1837-1937 (Little, Brown). The publishers of Joseph Story, Admiral Mahan, Joseph Pennell and Walter D. Edmonds look backward.

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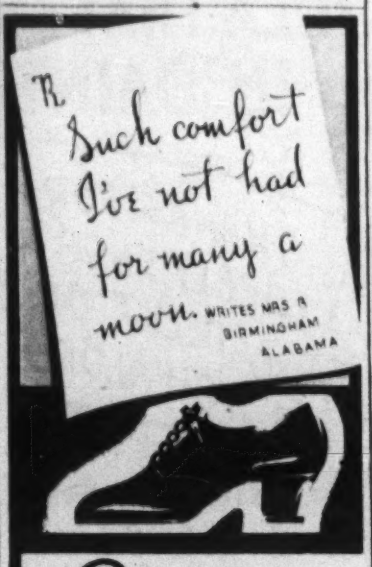

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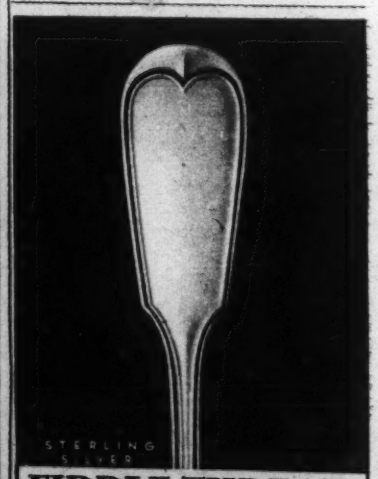

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This ship's name is linked with the memory of three of the world's foremost arctic venturers—Fridtjof Nansen, Roald Amundsen and Otto Sverdrup. Arctic experiences and observations as a young man gave Nansen many of his ideas for the unique design of the Fram, and she was built for his polar expedition of 1893-96. Specially intended for duty in ice, she is the product of the well-known shipbuilder, Colin Archer.

Retired from active service, the Fram lay for some time in Norse waters. It was finally decided to make the famous ship the focal point of a special museum of arctic curiosities.

Activities definitely began in the spring of 1933, when a general invitation was issued to Norwegian architects to participate in an honorary competition for a structure suitable for housing the Fram. Among the 62 architects who entered, the award was made to Mr. Bjarne Töien. Plans called for the building of a small wood and steel affair, steeply pitched and amply sky-lighted. A suitable site, handsomely wooded and on the island of Bygdöy, in the harbor of Oslo, was donated to the committee, and Fram House was erected at a cost of $60,000. The boat was drawn in place and the building erected around it.

Heated electrically and well ventilated, Fram House is 180 feet long, 85 feet high and 75 feet wide, with a catwalk all the way around inside, so that one can study the boat from any angle. As many of the Fram's instruments as possible have been restored and much of her historic equipment is intact.

Marquesas, Forgotten Isles

From Tahiti, it is 800 miles northward toward the equator to the Marquesas, strangest of sea isles, once home of a race whose numbers Cook estimated, in 1770, as 100,000, but who have now almost disappeared.

Part of the *Establissments Français d'Oceania* and governed from Papeete, in the Society Islands, the Marquesas are reached today only infrequently by a trading schooner from that port. The somberly majestic mountains are cloud-wreathed around their summits behind the Bay of Nukahiva, where Herman Melville deserted a Yankee whaler to spend a year among the cannibals of Typee.

There is no encircling coral reef here, and we keep on into the bay until but a few hundred yards off the white beach, where we drop anchor in the fast-gathering shadows.

* * *

A strange silence, unusual greeting to a far-come schooner in the South Seas, follows the rattle of the anchor chain as it echoes and re-echoes among the shadow-filled valleys. Only the sound of falling water cuts into the stillness. Flowers and blossoming trees and a rich and fecund soil, moist after tropical rains, send a welcoming breath out to newcomers. As darkness becomes complete, one or two lights gleam along the beach. Landing is postponed until dawn.

The first rays of the sun gleam upon the rich green of mountain peaks through the mist wreaths which dissolve swiftly in the flaming light.

This is the mountain-guarded Traitors' Bay, and the promontories that stand sentinel-like at its entrance are bold and precipitous as the Ladder of Tyre where it frowns upon the Mediterranean. The buildings of the little village seem like a child's toys in the shadow of their mighty background.

Another day finds its swift close as our brief stay comes to an end. The shadows settle over Traitors' Bay and as, our anchor raised, we move slowly seaward, a small fleet of native canoes surrounds us. As we pass out through the narrow straits they lie quietly in our wake upon the placid, star-reflecting surface of the fjord-like bay.

* * *

With the last farewells comes the faint strain of a Marquesan chorus, in which our schooner, like the far-ranging canoes of old, is bade bon voyage. In the shadow of the high-flung mountainsides we move slowly along, propelled by the off-shore evening breeze. The sound of water falling from a great height into the sea is all about us, but faintly above it, yet clear as the sound of a distant bell, we still hear the Marquesan chant. M. T. G.

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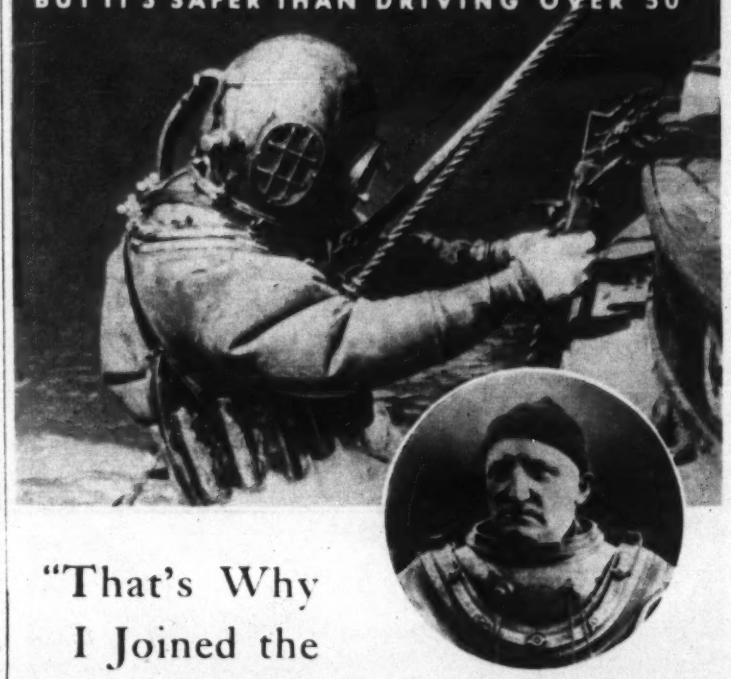

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When the old lumber barons held sway in this State, and the song of the sawmill rang throughout its densely forested lands, a total of 3,018,388 M. board feet of lumber was cut in one year, 1889. But now the depleted timber lands yield only a small fraction of this output, and the State imports more than half of its requirements.

Michigan's forestry program dates back to 1903, when 35,000 acres of forest lands were set aside. Today, there are 12 forest units embracing a possible 2,500,000 acres, largely tax delinquent lands abandoned by private owners after cutting out the lumber. Already 1,000,000 acres, to which the State holds title, are embraced by the broad forest management program.

The State has made striking progress in the reforestation of these timber lands. Approximately 160,000 acres of new forests is the net result of this program. More than 138,000,000 new trees have been set out, including replanting of failures, which have been numerous since the spring of 1930 owing to adverse conditions.

Of the total forest plantings, 67 per cent are in red pine, 13 per cent in white, 17 per cent mixed white and red pine, and the balance in jack pine, Scotch pine and other species. The record for plantings was made in 1931, when about 22,000,000 trees were set out. Since then, necessary economies forced retrenchment, but now steps are under way to increase the annual nursery output of seedlings for expanding the reforestation work.

The stock for reforestation is supplied by the 25-acre nursery in Higgins Lake Forest. This was the State's first public forest and lies east of Traverse City, in the northerly section of Michigan's "mitten." Nursery production reached its peak in 1930. In the past two years the nursery output was 18,500,000 trees, of which 80 per cent were planted in state forests. The balance was supplied gratis to outside agencies such as school and municipal forests, under the state laws.

In the past year, a new nursery has been under development in Hardwood Forest, near Wolverine, where 40 acres have been enclosed for this purpose. This nursery will be devoted primarily to raising game food species for planting in state forests. It is designed to meet an immediate need for 5,000,000 new trees annually, of a type not now produced at the Higgins Lake nursery.

Hardwood Forest is at the top of the "mitten," near Cheboygan and Petosky. Its 45,000 acres were acquired by gift in 1925. It is the only state forest with soil suitable for growing hardwood trees, as all tracts previously acquired have included only cut-over pine lands.

Au Sable Forest, the latest one to be brought under the management program, is the State's largest, covering 330,885 acres, mainly in Crawford and Oscoda counties.

In furthering the program of state control, the public managers of Michigan's forests find encouragement in a decided change in the popular attitude toward conservation in the past five years. Indifference is giving way to co-operation as the public gains the realization that lack of management of natural resources today only adds to the ultimate cost.

"We have long since learned through bitter experience," adds the state forestry division, "that such terms as 'inexhaustible' and 'limitless' as applied to a natural resource are nothing more than fairy tales minus the happy endings."

Rehabilitation of forests and the harvesting of the ultimate crop are looked upon as important aids to the economic stabilization of communities, particularly in northern Michigan, where they were left practically stranded when the sawmills declined. The dry, sandy soil is unsuited to agricultural crops, and industries dependent upon forest products still hold an important economic position.

Since this land originally produced forests, it will do so again under proper management, supporters of this program point out. They see an important local market for lumber that can be produced cheaply and without costly freight charges due to hauling it from distant points. They believe this market is apparent in the large number of structures in need of rebuilding or repair that the cross-country traveler will observe.

Under the recreation heading, large, public-managed forest areas are being widely used by sportsmen in Michigan, while other areas have been designated as game refuges. A system of camp and picnic grounds has been installed, reaching practically all state forests. Canoe routes and camps are located where state ownership touches suitable streams. Lakes and streams are being improved with a view to increasing the fish.

Michigan Dept. of Conservation Photos

NATURE AT HER BEST

Many Beauty Spots in the Michigan Forests Are Available for Recreation. Above Is the Upper Falls of the Tahquamenon, Lake Superior State Forest. The Canoeists in the Lower Picture Are Skimming Sun-Flecked Higgins Lake. Upper Right Shows a Corner of Higgins Lake State Forest Nursery, Where 40,000,000 Seedlings Are Now Growing.

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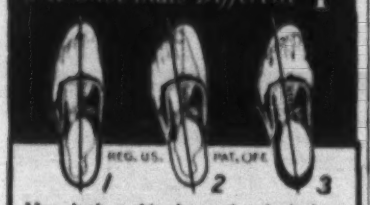

Men, look at this chart—then look down at your own feet. Are they as in figure 3, the result of faulty alignment? (See figure 2.) Then you need Foot-Joy shoes, which give a proper foundation, a correct alignment from heel to toe, as in figure 1. Send for complete story and name of nearest dealer.

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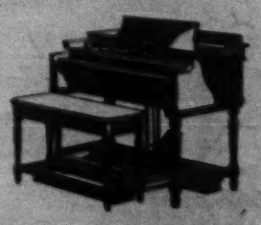

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. . Traffic Ways . .

(Continued from Page 11)

over the entire length should be straight enough and have the tops of hills sufficiently rounded to allow a minimum view ahead of 500 feet. Roads built on old rights of way fall far short of that mark in many locations.

To save tremendous costs of reconstructing the nation's roads, some observers advise that drivers be made to exercise greater judgment and pass only when the view ahead is unobstructed. That is the way of education, an important part of highway safety programs, but one that necessarily calls for a long-distance perspective. Given a 25-mile-an-hour driver in a 60-mile-an-hour car on a 40-mile-an-hour road, engineers find the equation calls more immediately for removing hazards that successfully challenge the human element behind the wheel.

In other words, if a driver hits some object in the road, the accident might be attributed to liquor, poor visibility, skidding, poor gauge of distance, dim lights or any one of myriad excuses used daily by those who get into trouble. But if road builders could do away with the object in the road, no careless or reckless driver could hit it.

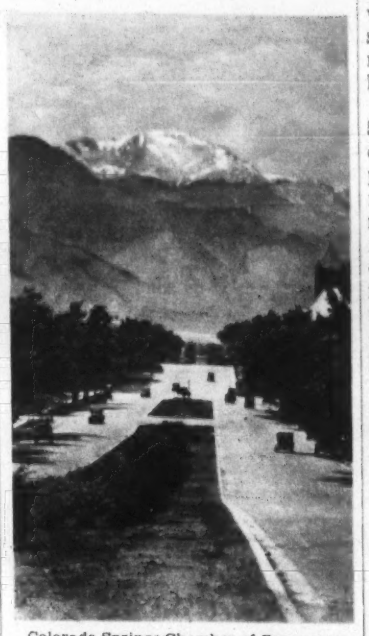
Upon this point, that less than 10 per cent of the 3,000,000 miles of roads in the United States carry more than one half the nation's traffic, engineers will peg their 1937 attack upon defective roads. Overburdened highways are the result of necessary overemphasis in the past on reconstructing and building intercommunity roads, leaving no alternative for long-distance traffic but to pass through centers of populated districts.

A survey of traffic-jammed cities along the Atlantic seaboard from Bridgeport to New York City revealed that 80 per cent of the traffic on the old Boston Post Road was driven by tourists with a long-distance perspective. Obviously, to shunt this traffic out of these communities would make the local roads safe and adequate for local traffic.

Connecticut has seen the wisdom of separating local and long-distance motorists by building a limited highway on new rights of way to carry tourists from New York suburbs to a point north of Bridgeport with hardly a major cross-traffic interruption.

This road, to be called the Merritt Parkway, will introduce the limited highway to New England, considered by many engineers the solution to many of the ramifications of traffic congestion. Up to now, utility rather than safety has governed road construction. The limited highway is an attempt to combine utility and safety by providing the following features along its entire length:

1. Separation of all cross-traffic streams by over or under passes, or by rotary traffic circles.



Colorado Springs Chamber of Commerce

HIGHWAY TO COLORADO SPRINGS WITH PIKES PEAK IN THE BACKGROUND

2. Center road grass plots to divide opposing traffic.

3. Ownership of road borderlands by the State to prevent commercial exploitation or motor slums and to provide access only at protected crossings.

4. Pedestrian paths where needed, although roads in being constructed over new rights of way would be comparatively free from conflict with pedestrians.

5. Proper curves, practical banking and proper visibility at all points.

6. Conservation of the natural charm and beauty of villages and landscapes.

Someone recently asked the Bureau of Public Roads if the country could afford to build these express roads over new rights of way on a broad scale. The Bureau's reply, "Can we afford not to build these roads?" was founded on the staggering economic losses resulting from accidents and the engineering prediction that the automobile saturation point was "not even in sight."

As for critics of the $15,000,000,000 national highway system, who seem to overlook the great strides that have been taken in road building, the Bureau chief had to say:

"When I think of the nearly 500,000,000,000 passenger miles of travel annually over our present road system, to say nothing of the freight movement; when I consider the profound changes in our national economic and social structure facilitated by highway transportation; when I think of these changes, I cannot have much patience with the idea expressed that we have been wasting money, especially when I know that we could not have accomplished so much by pursuing any course other than the one we have taken."

Figures of Romance

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police, whose deeds of valor have been widely exploited, number more than 2700 men, including those in the marine service. The force is distributed among 14 divisions, located strategically over the Dominion.

Mainly their duties are to maintain law and order in the Yukon, the arctic regions and in the unorganized Northwest Territories. However, they perform many other services for the Dominion Government, including suppression of the drug traffic and smuggling, and also enforcement of the criminal codes in six of the provinces, by special arrangements.

Recruits for the mounted police force are put through a six-month period of training at Regina, Sask. The enlistment is for five years of service.

Guides at Your Service

Since the days when the Alps first became a playground for pleasure seekers and mountaineers, the calling of mountain guide has become a well-organized profession. In Switzerland there are some 800 guides.

Recognizing their responsibility for the safe guiding of the many thousands of tourists, the governments of the Swiss cantons have taken the proper training of guides into their hands. Every canton has its own regulations or laws, but they all have the same end in view—to keep the profession of mountain guide filled with first-class men.

The Bernese Government organizes a training course for guides once in three years. Young men of good reputation, doing regular military service and having served two years in the capacity of porters on mountain trips, are admitted. Instruction is in the mountains, where the teaching can be combined with practical demonstrations of technique. Successful candidates are given the degree of second-class guides.

After three years have elapsed, guides who have made notable ascents, who speak at least two languages, have a clean record and have passed a course in first aid, are eligible to the rank of first-class guide.

Professional activity being limited to the few summer months, no guide can hope to live on his earnings from that source. Many become skiing instructors during the winter months. They are mostly owners of small homesteads with a little farming going on. A few are innkeepers, others run small shops.

Mountain guides must render assistance whenever asked for by anybody in distress.

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Roger & Gallet Sachet is one of the most versatile fragrances you can have on your dressing table. It is a dry perfume that may be enjoyed in a number of different ways.

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Over the Editor's Desk

Letters

Shakespeare Sonnets . .

The Christian Science Monitor,
Weekly Magazine Section:

I was much interested in your review of Mr. Tucker Brooke's recent publication on the Shakespeare Sonnets. Leaving aside the pleasure the Sonnets themselves afford, one has been obliged to wade through so many suppositions as to the "Dark Lady" and "Mr. W. H." in all the books written on the Sonnets, it is a relief to find a slightly different note dealt with here: the rearrangement of the Sonnets into groups and some sort of chronological order.

I might find this even more interesting had I not just read a work by Mr. Alfred Dodd of Liverpool, England, presenting a most remarkable, and to me, conclusive arrangement of the Sonnets which discloses their meaning and purpose. Of course Mr. Dodd's premise of a Baconian authorship would at once close this book to all orthodox Shakespeareans; yet read with an open mind, as seeking only the truth, the results presented are so amazing, so historically true to facts in the life of Francis Bacon, it must give one pause. Mr. Dodd is a scholar and a great student of Masonic history. It was through his exhaustive study of the Sonnets that he became an avowed Baconian.

"THE DARK LADY"

Franklin, Mass.

* * *

"Aftermath in Morocco" . .

The Christian Science Monitor,
Weekly Magazine Section:

I wish to compliment you for publishing the timely article "Aftermath in Morocco," by W. H. Crawfurd-Price in the Weekly Magazine Section of Feb. 24, 1937.

The Morocco incident sets a striking example of the effectiveness of newspaper propaganda in whipping up public opinion in preparation for war and in poisoning the international atmosphere. It took Germany two minutes to assure France that she did not intend to use the Spanish civil war as a means of gaining a foothold in Spanish Morocco and it developed that the rumors of the presence of German troops in Morocco were unfounded.

I believe that sensational newspaper reports on foreign affairs, exaggerations and half-truths combined with a tendency to jump at conclusions are the most disintegrating elements in building up better international understanding and world peace.

EMMA J. MAAS

Livingston, N. J.

Today's Contributors . .

Men and nations are working for solutions, seeking to unravel the tangled skeins of economic, political and social problems that continually cry for explanation and adjustment. While progress may at times seem slow, it is nevertheless being made and the leading articles in today's Magazine are concerned with some of these solutions.

The perplexing question of industrial disputes has been worked out in Britain, so that frequent labor strikes are avoided. JAMES MCKIE BRYCE, C. B. E., who writes on this subject, has had long and expert experience of labor difficulties in the United Kingdom. He has been, since 1919, a member of the Industrial Court, a body set up by the British Parliament 18 years ago, with extensive authority, for carrying out arbitrations. Mr. Bryce, earlier in his career, was secretary of the Engineering and National Employers' Federations and of the National Confederation of Employers' Organizations. The title of C. B. E. (Commander of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire) was conferred upon him by King George V in 1920.

RUTH NICHOLS, aviatrix, has joined the ranks of peace workers who are trying to find a solution for the state of thinking that produces war. Miss Nichols began flying with an airline company in 1922. In 1931, she established the women's world altitude and speed records. The same year, she made a long-distance record for women, 1977 miles, and a transcontinental record from Los Angeles to New York in 13 hours, 21 minutes. Miss Nichols writes occasional articles on aviation for current publications.

MICHAEL B. WINCH, who describes the place of Poland's Marshal in the unraveling of that state's political difficulties, is a writer resident in Warsaw, formerly attached to the British Embassy there.

A possible solution of the American farm problem in industrialization of farms is offered by DEE BROWN. A Louisianian by birth, Mr. Brown spent much of his early life in the sharecropper country in Arkansas, which explains his intense interest in this phase of American life. He is now a student at the George Washington University.

What can be done to build highways that will remain safe in the face of the rapidly mounting power and speed of motorcars is discussed by W. CLIFFORD HARVEY, a Boston Monitor writer who specializes on topics relating to highway transportation.

Turning to lighter subjects, MARJORIE SHULER, a staff writer in New York, tells of the progress of shop windows from confusion to artistry.

HARRY V. ROFF, who contributes the Magazine Editorial, is well known to Magazine readers through his frequent thoughtful articles.

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Resort for Deep Sea Fishermen on an Arm of the Gulf of California

If You Travel by Air

The total mileage of United States air transport routes to foreign lands is 29,424 miles, exceeding the aggregate of 28,385 miles covered by the domestic air routes by 1039 miles. There are, however, more than 50 separate domestic air lanes to about 25 to foreign shores.

The longest regular commercial route reaches 8200 miles across the Pacific ocean, from San Francisco to Manila via Hawaii, Midway Islands, Wake and Guam. This is the much-talked-of China Clipper route. Second in length is the route between San Juan, P. R., and Rio de Janeiro, 4571 miles.

Of the domestic air lines, that between New York and Los Angeles, by way of Dallas, Texas, has the greatest length, 2649 miles.

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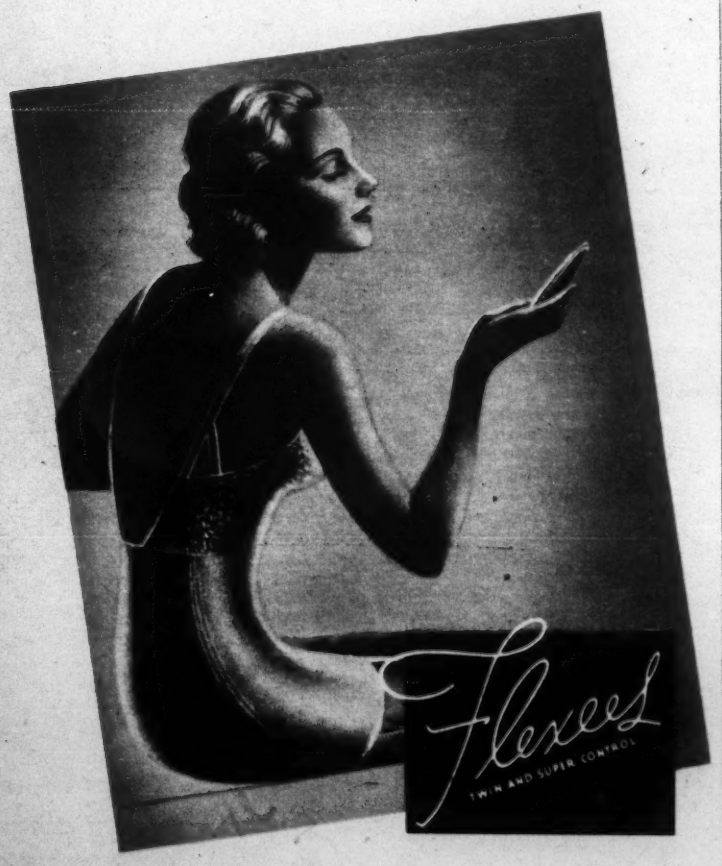

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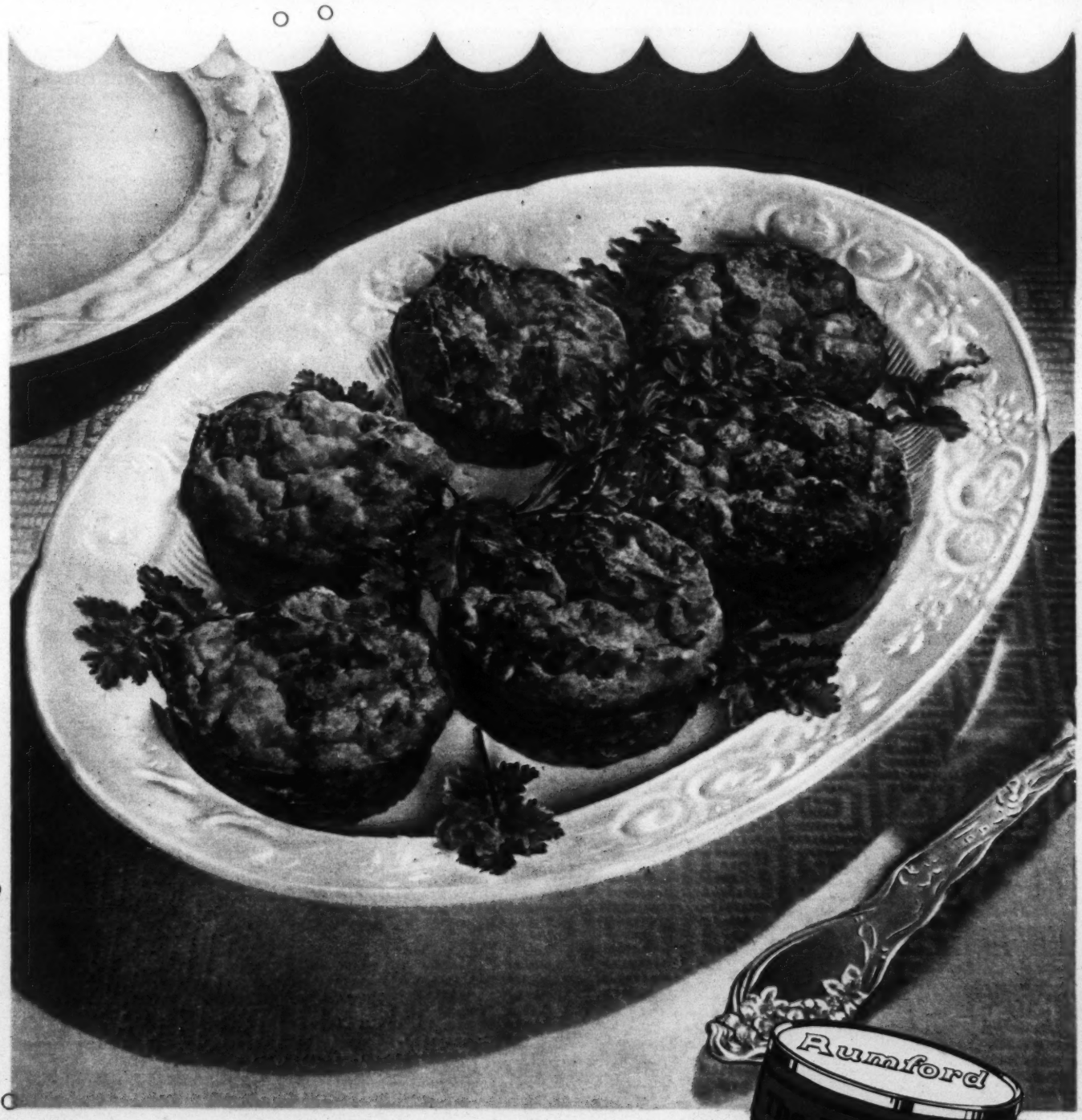
The Rumford Baking Powder serves to make the fish brown better, cook a trifle more quickly. It seems to make the flavor more delicate, and helps improve the taste of cheaper varieties of fish.



BAKED FISH CAKES

1 cup shredded codfish
1½ cups sliced raw potatoes
1 cup milk
salt and pepper to taste
1 tablespoon butter
whites of 3 eggs
½ teaspoon Rumford Baking Powder

Method: Cook the codfish and potatoes in boiling water to cover. When the potatoes are very soft, drain the mixture, beat it thoroughly and add the milk, salt and pepper, and butter, melted. Lastly fold in the stiffly beaten egg whites to which the baking powder has been added. Drop into buttered muffin tins and bake in a moderate oven, 350-375°, until browned, or about thirty-five minutes. This serves six.

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